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The vanishing magic of old Vietnam



REVIEW

Who caused Zia's plane to crash?

SHOPPING

How Japan has shaped our stores

LAST WEEK'S AVERAGE DAILY SALE 428,000

No 63,423

THE



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SATURDAY JUNE 17 1989

Glasgow and London victories leave Labour leaders jubilant

Tory anguish as election inquest begins

- Jubilant Labour leaders claimed their party was back on the road to government after Thursday's elections
- But privately ministers said the Tories would have to respond quickly to Labour's apparent surge in Europe
- Conservatives played down Labour's by-election victories as safe seats which the party should have expected to win
- They pinpointed high mortgage rates and rising inflation as the key reasons behind the Conservative slump

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Conservatives are expected to hold an anguished inquest next week after Labour's biggest electoral success since Mrs Thatcher came to power left its leaders claiming yesterday it was back on the road to government.

Victory in the by-elections in London and Glasgow, and an expected triumph in the European elections when the votes are counted on Sunday, meant Labour had killed the belief that the Tories

could not be beaten, its delighted leadership was claiming last night.

In public, Conservative spokesmen were playing down Labour's by-election victories in Vauxhall, south London, and Glasgow Central, saying that they were safe seats which the party would have been expected to win.

But in private, senior ministers and backbenchers were warning that the Conser-

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vatives would have to respond quickly to the change in the political landscape brought about by Labour's apparently outstanding surge forward in the Strasbourg elections.

As senior ministers pointed out, high mortgage rates and rising inflation are the key reasons behind the Tory slump, the fastest figure published yesterday showed that inflation had risen by an annual 8.3 per cent in May, slightly better than expected but the highest for seven years.

There was better news on the pound, and the dollar's recent fast rise was reversed, bolstering the hope that Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would not have to raise interest rates again.

Attention among Conservative MPs was focused yesterday on Mrs Thatcher's imminent Cabinet reshuffle, now expected next month.

After considerable intra-party complaints about the way the Conservatives approached the campaign, and were outflanked by Labour in presentational terms, the Prime Minister was believed last night to be more likely than ever to appoint a high-profile chairman of the party to replace Mr Peter Brooke.

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, Lord Young of Gramham, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Energy, who has already held

the post, and Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment, were among the runners being mentioned, most by MPs yesterday.

Senior MPs were also predicting that Mrs Thatcher would have to respond to the apparently astonishing rise of the Greens in the European parliamentary elections by appointing a "green" minister of cabinet rank, possibly by splitting the Department of the Environment.

Mr Chris Patten, the Minister for Overseas Development, who is made a Privy Counsellor in today's Birthday Honours List, and Mr William Waldegrave, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, are likely to be the leading contenders.

But most Conservatives were concerned about the new credibility which the elections had apparently given to Labour. Some were blaming the appearance of disunity over economic policy caused by the differences between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Lawson, others the interventions of Mr Edward Heath.

But one senior member of the 1922 Committee of backbench Conservatives issued a warning that the next general election campaign must start on Monday.

In Vauxhall, Miss Kate Hoey, the candidate imposed by the Labour leadership, increased the party's general election majority to 9,766 despite a lower turnout.

In Glasgow Central, Labour hailed the challenge of the Scottish National Party for Mr Mike Watson to win with a reduced but still respectable majority of 6,462.

Politicians of all parties were voicing caution yesterday over the conclusions being drawn from the BBC exit poll, taken after the European Parliament elections on Thursday.

The poll, across 72 of the 78 seats, gave Labour a 12 per cent lead, which was translated into the possibility of Labour capturing 19 seats from the Conservatives.

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Mr Mike Watson, the Labour candidate, enjoying the taste of by-election success with his wife in Glasgow yesterday.

Knighthood for Rex Harrison

By John Lewis, Political Staff

Rex Harrison, the actor famous for his performance in *My Fair Lady* and other films, Freddie Treman, the cricket commentator and former England fast bowler, and Mr Bill Cotton, the former managing director of BBC television, are among the famous names in entertainment and sport recognized in today's Birthday Honours.

Mr Harrison receives a knighthood, while Mr Cotton is made a CBE and Mr Treman an OBE. Miss Carla

Lane, the writer whose comedy, *Bread*, about a scrumgrer family could be said to be distinctly "anti-Thatcher", receives an OBE.

The three new life peers are Professor Ian McColl, director

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Business honours 17

of the surgical unit at Guy's Hospital; Sir Eric Sharp, chairman and chief executive of Cable and Wireless, and Sir Nicholas Walton, former president of the General Medical Council. Two members of the

Government, Mr Christopher Patten, Minister for Overseas Development, and Mr Nicholas Scott, Minister for Social Security, are made Privy Counsellors.

Bravery in the King's Cross Underground fire is marked by an MBE for Mr Clifford Shore, a fireman.

Among the 27 knights is Mr Hardy Amies, the Queen's couturier who celebrates his 80th birthday next month. He becomes a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, after more than 30 years of designing clothes for the Royal household. Two

MPs from the 1964 intake who appeared to have been ignored, also receive knighthoods. They are Mr John Hunt, the MP for Ravensbourne, and Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson, MP for the New Forest.

In Scotland, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair is made a CBE for her services to the arts and the community in the north-east. She is musical director and conductor of the Haddo House Choral Society and chairman of the Scottish Children's League.

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INSIDE

Woodland sale in Scotland

A further 1,000 hectares of Forestry Commission land, mostly in Scotland, is to be sold. Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, said. The sell-off, which began in 1981 and has realized about £124 million, is to continue until 2000.

Self-off blueprint, page 10

Lendl through

Ivan Lendl advanced to the semi-finals of the Stella Artois championships with a 6-4, 4-6, 6-3 win over Michael Stich at Queen's Club. Page 45

★★★★★
★★★★★

China expels ITN men

Two journalists from ITN, arrested while filming in Chengdu, western China, on Wednesday, and put under "house arrest" in their hotel, were ordered to leave the country within 24 hours yesterday (Michael Evans writes).

Vernon Mann, a reporter, and John Elphinstone, a cameraman, had been accused of violating martial law regulations. Their equipment was confiscated. After their

arrest, Mr Mann said he had refused to sign a confession.

In London, the Foreign Office said it has been seeking the release of Mr Mann and Mr Elphinstone and was still trying to get the BBC Television correspondent, Brian Barron, and his camera crew out of China.

They were detained on Monday and made to sign confessions. Power struggle, page 9

BR strike peace talks break up

By Roland Rudd, Employment Affairs Reporter

Britain's railway services are almost certain to be disrupted next week after peace talks broke up in disarray yesterday, when union leaders were told that British Rail had secretly applied to the High Court for an injunction preventing industrial action.

The strike has been called by the National Union of

Railwaymen after its members voted for 24-hour stoppages to protest at BR's imposed 7 per cent award and its plan to end centralized national pay negotiations.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, the union's general secretary, said: "I have never experienced such a deplorable act of industrial sabotage."

Oil action to escalate

By Kerry Gill

The wildest strike action that has hit the North Sea oil industry over the past few weeks is set to escalate next week, it emerged last night.

As stoppages by construction workers hit a number of platforms yesterday, it became clear that more installations faced industrial unrest throughout the summer. A bigger wave of stoppages over

pay and conditions involving more than 1,000 workers and as many as 14 platforms is expected to hit offshore fields on Monday. Workers also plan to put added pressure on contractors and the oil companies by staging strikes every three days from the beginning of next week. The strikes had been on a 24-hour basis on individual installations.

Originally the Hungarian authorities had hoped to limit yesterday's ceremony to a simple burial in Budapest's cemetery. But, as Mr Rajk - himself the son of a politician executed after a show trial, explained, they realized two weeks ago that this would not satisfy the wishes of the Hungarian people so since last week I've been designing up until three in the morning.

Hungary queues to honour Nagy

From Richard Bassett, Budapest

Young and old, healthy and sick, Communist and monarchist: in their tens of thousands they queued to pay homage yesterday to Imre Nagy, the leader of the 1956 revolution.

On a vast black catafalque, designed by Hungary's leading dissident, the architect Mr Laslo Rajk, the remains of Nagy and four of his comrades, until now placed in unmarked graves, became the focus of extraordinary scenes of homage. An empty sixth coffin represented 400 others executed as "counter-revolutionaries" after the uprising.

Hour after hour, Hungarians, many of whom had fled in 1956, filed past the coffins laying wreaths, or sometimes a single carnation. In dark suits and black

ties, older Magyars who had vowed only to return to Hungary when Nagy, who was hanged in 1958, was buried with full honours, came from as far away as California and Argentina.

On crutches, in wheelchairs, those who had been wounded during the revolution slowly filed past, sinking painfully to their knees before laying flowers beneath the coffins.

All around the grimly silent Heroes Square, massive Corinthian pillars were bedecked in black crepe and Hungarian flags with the Red Star symbolically burned out of the centre, just as the revolutionaries had done in 1956.

Between six giant candlesticks ablaze with eternal flames, all borrowed from the Budapest Opera House, the coffins lay covered with the message: "Never

Forgotten". Along the streets leading from the square, with the conspicuous exception of the Chinese Embassy whose shutters were tightly bolted, a black flag fluttered from every villa and apartment block.

In common with most of the country's dissidents, Mr Rajk saw yesterday's ceremony as a turning point, though he

Continued on page 16, col 6

Britain expels 3 Iranians as risk to security

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain yesterday ordered three Iranians to leave the country on the grounds that they were seen as a threat to security.

The men, who were not named, are understood to have had close links to the Iranian Government, but had not been working at its embassy in London. Two of them are students, the other a businessman.

The Home Office said that their deportation "would be conducive to the public good". Evidence had been submitted to Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, showing that they had been involved personally in "activities which constitute a threat to the security of this country".

No details were given, but the Government has been concerned for some time that a small minority of the Iranians living in Britain might respond to anti-British remarks by Iranian clerics and ministers.

The possibility that someone might attempt to carry out the late Ayatollah Khomeini's death sentence against Mr Salman Rushdie, author of *The Satanic Verses*, has been taken very seriously.

The men were given until June 26 to leave, and warned that if they did not comply action would be taken to enforce the order.

After the diplomatic rift between Britain and Iran in March, the Government expelled 18 Iranians, many of whom had worked at the embassy. Iran retaliated by expelling 18 Britons.

Iran broke diplomatic relations with Britain on March 7 following the row over Mr Rushdie's book, which provoked huge demonstrations in Tehran.

Britain's European Community partners showed their anger over the death threat by temporarily withdrawing their ambassadors.

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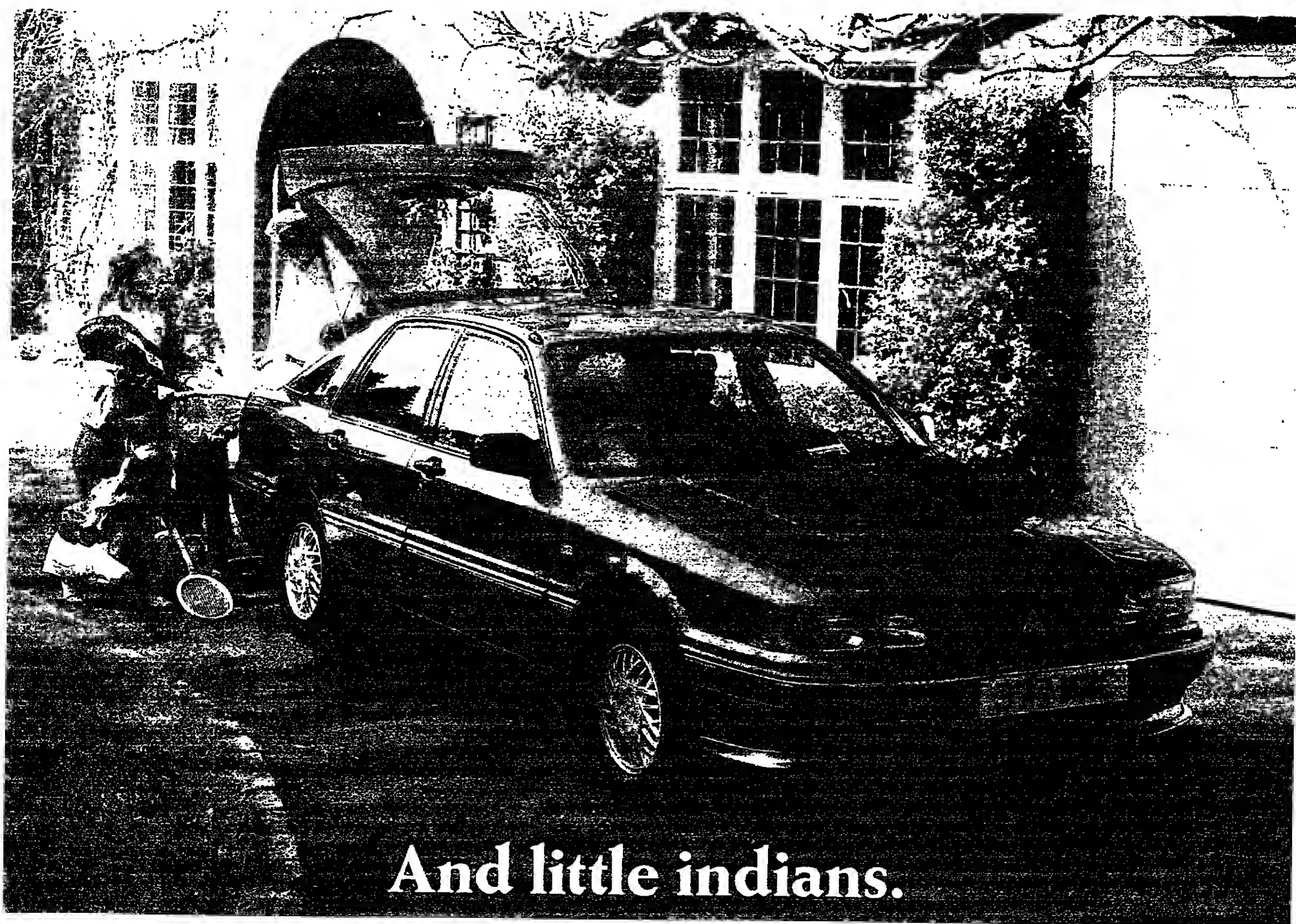
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السعودية من الامارات

Violent criminal on bail killed student at random

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A student was killed at random on a south London street by a deranged, emotionless gunman hunting the streets for a victim, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Christopher Wandless, aged 20, was shot in the back by Cleveland Jones in the early hours of the morning as he walked along a main road on his way from friends to his sister's house in south London.

Jones later told police: "I left home intending to kill someone and he happened to be the first person I saw."

Jones, aged 28, of Thessaly Road, Lambeth, south London, was sent to Broadmoor without limit of time after pleading guilty to the manslaughter of Mr Wandless in Clapham last August, and the manslaughter of his own mother two months later. Jones admitted the killings on the grounds of diminished responsibility.

Jones, a powerfully built man with a string of criminal convictions going back to his teens, also admitted raping a nurse, aged 23, a month after killing Mr Wandless and 16 armed robberies, mainly at banks and building societies in west London.

At the time of the killings Jones was on bail, granted in spite of police objections, charged with burglary.

The court was told Mr Wandless died after Jones began cruising the streets of south London seeking a victim. At about

4.30am Jones spotted him, parked his car, took out his guns and stalked him for 300 yards.

Jones went into a telephone box to check his weapons were loaded and seconds later fired a shotgun at Mr Wandless's back. As the victim turned and began falling he was shot in the chest from point-blank range. He died soon afterwards.

Police were left with a motiveless crime and no available witnesses. Detectives only discovered what had happened when Jones walked into Ealing police station after killing his mother and surrendered himself and his weapons to officers.

The court was told Jones was "calm and perfectly composed" as he confessed to killing Mr Wandless. The victim had died

for no reason. Jones killed his mother, Joyce Jones, aged 58, with a shot in the head and chest as she arrived home. He said he killed her because she "wanted to die because she was bewitched and would go to hell unless I killed her".

Mr Alan Rawley QC, for the defence, said Jones told psychiatrists "commanding voices" inside his head had driven him to kill the student, and that he believed his mother was the subject of a black magic curse and the only way to release her was to kill her.

Mr John Bevan, for the prosecution, told the court that Jones had never worked and began a series of robberies in 1983 which netted him £65,000. His hallmark was "remorseless and gratuitous" violence.

In 1986 Jones was released after a three-year sentence for trying to batter unconscious a policeman who tried to stop him breaking into a building society.

After he was released from prison, Jones obtained a double-barrel sawn-off shotgun, a target pistol and masks.

Sentencing Jones, Mr Justice Macpherson said: "Anybody hearing the facts in this case must feel a sense of horror and chill that such things can be done." The public had to be protected from Jones, described in court as a paranoid schizophrenic.

The judge expressed his anxiety at the way that guns and ammunition could be bought by men like Jones in public houses around the country.

Schoolboy finds battered body of mother in hedge

By Ian Smith

A schoolboy was yesterday under sedation after finding the battered body of his mother hidden in a hedge.

Alexander Noone, aged 11, had been searching for Mrs Pamela Noone, after she failed to collect him from school.

The part-time nurse had been hit repeatedly on the head with a brick as she walked home alone along Tenement Lane to the family home in Linney Road, Bramhall, Greater Manchester.

The discovery of one of his mother's shoes in the lane prompted the boy to investigate in the dense undergrowth where he found her body and

ran home to raise the alarm.

Detective Superintendent Norman Collinson of Greater Manchester Police described the attack as "frenzied and

merciless and said the woman, aged 42, had been subjected to horrendous head injuries.

Police yesterday retraced the journey of Mrs Noone who had visited shops then made her way weekly to her parents' two miles away in Henley Road, Chaddie Hulme, Greater Manchester.

After lunching there she caught a bus which dropped her at the entrance of Tenement Lane along which she regularly strolled home, but

300 yards further on the next day, police believe she was

conscious with the first blow before battering her to death.

Alexander set off to look for her from the Bramhall side of Tenement Lane, while his grandmother, Mrs Minnie Cartwright, aged 72, began a similar search from Chaddie Hulme. It was after they met up that Alexander made his discovery.

Mrs Noone, who has two other sons, Robert, aged 10, and Alfred, aged 7, was wearing a pink blouse, a floral skirt, beige sandals and carrying two grey handbags. A purse believed to contain around £100 cash is missing.

Police do not yet know whether robbery was the motive. Det Supt Collinson said there was no evidence at

this stage to suggest she was sexually assaulted.

He asked women who may have been victims of a man indecently exposing himself or any sexual harassment along the lane who have not reported it to come forward.

Yesterday, Mr William Noone, aged 42, a commercial traveller, was too upset to talk.

A neighbour said: "They are a lovely family, decent and respectable."

They are totally devastated by this, especially little Alex who found his mummy."

The neighbour said the close-knit family had everything going for them in life and had just last week returned from a holiday in Majorca.

DNA profile

Hair evidence convicts double rapist

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

For the first time in British legal history, a rapist was convicted yesterday on the evidence of a DNA profile taken from samples of his hair.

Lawrence Connors was found guilty at St Albans Crown Court of two charges of raping elderly women. After his conviction, Det Supt Peter Miller, of Hertfordshire CID, said: "Although Connors was a prime suspect, without the detailed work of the forensic scientists, it is unlikely we could have brought a successful prosecution."

The evidence supplied by the Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory at Huntingdon was crucial. A joint effort by the Hertfordshire and Metropolitan

Police forces had uncovered Connors as a prime suspect in the separate rapes of two elderly women. There was little substantive evidence, however, for the police to charge Connors, until the DNA profile.

The Home Office Forensic Science Service said yesterday that Connors had refused to supply the police with a blood sample. He did agree to hair samples being taken from his scalp.

Forensic scientists from the Huntingdon laboratory compared the results of the DNA test on his hair with samples taken from the scene of the first crime in St Albans, which confirmed "with a probability of 150 million to one that

Connors had assaulted the victim."

In addition to that evidence, scientists from the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory found grey-green acrylic and grey cotton fibres on the second victim's nightdress which matched fibres from a sweater and pair of trousers belonging to Connors. "This transference of fibres convinced the jury that there had been close physical contact between Connors and the victim."

To create a DNA profile forensic scientists require live cells. Blood and semen are the ideal sources, but the cluster of live cells found in hair roots can be used.

Happiness is a warm pouch



Simon Hawker, a keeper at Marwell Zoological Park, near Winchester, is almost literally inseparable from his new charge, a five-month-old wallaby named Winnie. Wallabies normally spend their first year in the warmth and comfort of the mother's pouch, so after Winnie's mother died suddenly he adapted a furry bag and added a hot water bottle (Emma Wilkins writes). Adelaide Zoo has supplied the recipe for milk substitute feed, which the keeper administers every three hours. The zoo said yesterday that the wallaby, which is increasingly lively, has grown in the size of a tall lager can. The zoo, which has a herd of over 40 wallabies, specialises in breeding rare species of many animals for release into the wild.

Stay calm plea by Duchess

The Duchess of York had to appeal for calm when she was mobbed by hundreds of schoolchildren today. She stood on top of a miniature steam locomotive and asked the children to form an avenue for her to pass.

"Somebody's going to get squashed," she said as children swarmed over the railway track and pursued her across a croquet lawn at Scottish Museum Youth Gathering at Lauriston Castle, Edinburgh.

More than 7,000 children had watched her arrival and the trouble started when she tried to tour museum activities. Alarmed security men formed a cordon for her. She is patron of Museums Year.

The first children's magazine about museums is being launched today in a new Museums Year enterprise (Simon Tait writes). *Eureka!* is being distributed for the Museums Association through W H Smith and Menzies bookshops, and the regularity of its appearance will depend on the success of its first edition. It is aimed at children aged 8 to 14 and the first issue includes comic strips about space travel, articles about development of cars and telephones and features on starting a collection.

Murdoch joins TV venture in Spain

By Harry Debelius and Richard Evans

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chief executive of News International, last night disclosed plans to operate a privately owned television network in Spain.

He has a quarter share in Univision, one of five companies seeking television franchises under the terms of a law which authorizes the Spanish government to grant three licences.

The government's choices are not expected to be announced until August at the earliest and the chosen tele

BBC coverage of next week's Royal Ascot meeting should proceed without disruption, after a £7 million improved pay offer to the corporation's 28,000 staff. The royal meeting would have been a certain target for strike action if this week's talks aimed at resolving the pay dispute had ended in deadlock. After two days of negotiations at Ascot, the broadcasting unions will meet next Thursday to discuss the improved pay offer.

vision networks will not begin broadcasting until early next year - initially in Madrid and Barcelona, but eventually nationwide.

Other contenders for the scarce licences include Tele 16, Tele 5, with backing from the Italian small-screen magnate, Signor Silvio Berlusconi; the Spanish Anaya publishing group and ONCE (National Organization for the Blind); Antena 3; Canal Plus; a company which publishes Spain's most successful newspaper, *El País*, of Madrid; and Canal 4, a Barcelona-based enterprise

with mostly Catalan businessmen as shareholders.

Mr Robert Maxwell was among those who were in contact with various bidders but apparently decided not to take the plunge.

Mr Murdoch last night took part in a news conference about the appointment of the board of directors of Univision Canal 1 S.A., along with his main partner in the venture, Signor Antonio Asensio, president of Grupo Zeta S.A., Spain's biggest media group.

Britain's 16 independent television companies could end up in foreign ownership in the 1990s as a result of government broadcasting plans, according to Mr Richard Dunn, chairman of the Independent Television Association.

No other country would so lightly allow control of its regional and national broadcasters to pass out of national hands, he says in a letter to *The Times* today.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, earlier this week outlined plans for the selling off of independent television franchises at the end of 1992 and has confirmed that any company registered in the European Community may own or control a British commercial broadcasting licence.

Ministers claim that under European law they have no alternative.

Mr Dunn says it would be impossible for any British company to own or control a broadcast station in any EC country, with the possible exception of Italy.

Letters, page 11

Robbery pensioners freed by judge

By Our Crime Reporter

An elderly couple who became armed robbers to pay mounting debts and meet mortgage payments of £1,400 were allowed to walk free yesterday by a sympathetic judge at the Central Criminal Court.

Judge Raymond Dean, QC, told Albert Butler, aged 65, and his wife Elsie, of Goldsmith Road, Acton, west London: "This is a unique and bizarre case. You are both of retirement age and must have been quite desperate to embark on that course of action."

The couple were each given two-year suspended prison sentences as the judge told them: "I see no risk of you offending again. You can be let loose on society with help and guidance."

The judge, who said both needed psychiatric treatment, also made a supervision order on the grandmothers. They pleaded guilty to robbing the Abbey National Building Society in Hayes, Middlesex, of £2,545 last New Year's Eve. They also admitted possessing firearms with intent.

The court heard that the

pair walked into the building society office, wearing balaclavas and wigs and brandishing an automatic pistol and a replica gun. Mr Butler, whose balaclava was not pulled down over his face, told an astonished cashier to hand over cash.

She took one look at the aged robbers and said: "Don't be so silly." But they eventually fled with some money, only to be arrested when their car stopped at traffic lights.

Mr Butler, a former soldier told detectives: "All right, all

right you've caught us. My wife has the guns. Go easy on her she's got a bad heart."

Police believe Mr Butler and his wife planned to shoot themselves if things went wrong during the robbery.

The couple had bought a six bedroom house, planning to convert part of it for lodgers but the scheme had failed. They now had a mortgage costing £1,400 a month. Mr Butler told police he had a pension of £27 a month from an electronics firm where he had worked.

Sand starts to cover Rose theatre site

By Simon Tait, Arts Correspondent

As workmen started yesterday to cover the site of the Rose Playhouse with sand blown through hoses on to the plastic-covered remains, the Rose Theatre Trust took stock of its position in the wake of the decision of the Environment Secretary, Mr Nicholas Ridley, not to schedule it as an ancient monument.

After a five-hour meeting, the committee decided to return to their legal advisers before asking for judicial review by the High Court of Mr Ridley's decision.

The Trust's solicitor, Mr Martin Kramer, said: "The department's reply to our letters is a very detailed, four-page document which will have to be gone through with great care."

The committee also decided not to proceed with the protest at sand being brought to the site to cover the remains. Archaeologists have agreed that the deterioration of the surviving remains meant that

they should be covered immediately.

The protest against a new plan by Imry Merchant, the developers, which puts piles 35m deep just outside the known remains, is likely to continue, however, despite an appeal by the Environment Minister, Mrs Virginia Bottomley, in which she called on "those who have been so committed to the (Rose's) preservation to work towards long-term display of the theatre. We hope that the actors who have been involved feel they can let the curtain fall now."

The actors, however, will not allow "it to fall," Ian McKellen, one of the campaign leaders, said: "This thing is rapidly turning from a farce into a tragedy, and we can't let the curtain fall. In the Elizabethan theatre there was no curtain. There was glorious daylight - and we could see what was happening."

Anglican 'concern' over woman bishop

By Clifford Longley, Religions Affairs Editor

An Anglican rector who has announced his resignation and conversion to Roman Catholicism said yesterday that he doubted whether there would be a flood of clergy taking a similar step, though he knew many who were equally disturbed by trends in the Anglican Church.

The Rev Michael Stallard, rector of Cawston, Norfolk, approached the Roman Catholic Church after the consecration of the first woman Anglican bishop, Bishop Barbara Harris, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"When I first went to visit the local Catholic bishop and two extremely fine Catholic priests, I found to my horror we were on exactly the same wavelength," he said.

"I always thought Anglicanism was part of the Catholic Church, along with Roman Catholics and the Orthodox. Since the woman bishop, quite frankly I do not

think you can go on pretending. It is a Protestant Church - full stop." He knew others in the Anglo-Catholic movement in the Church of England who were "just hanging on until they retired," and others who were talking about a breakaway church.

"I do not honestly think there will be a flood into the Catholic Church. It is asking an awful lot of somebody to give up a lovely rectory, a lovely job, and move into the enemy camp, as many see it."

There was, he added, "a lot of talk. But when it comes to putting your career on the line very few can do it."

He is married with four children. His wife, who is remaining an Anglican, had been "an absolute brick." He has been told by the Bishop of Norwich, the Right Rev Peter Norrish, that he should stop holding Anglican services.

Letters, page 11

Japan's whaling decision angers world opinion

By Michael McCarthy, Environment Correspondent

Japan angered international conservation opinion yesterday by declaring its intention to carry on whaling, only hours after being praised around the world for partially banning ivory trading to help save the African elephant.

At the International Whaling Commission meeting in San Diego, California, the Japanese made it clear that they would seek to kill hundreds of minke whales in Antarctic waters later this year as part of their "scientific" whaling programme, despite a resolution oppos-

ing them passed by a majority of IWC countries.

Japan, Norway and Iceland are the only countries still killing whales since the commission declared a moratorium on commercial whaling in 1986.

The moratorium is due for review next year but in the meantime the three nations are exploiting a clause in the IWC charter which allows countries to issue permits to kill whales for scientific purposes.

Resolutions asking all three countries to reconsider their proposals to kill whales in the coming year were passed at the San Diego meeting, supported by such powerful member

nations as Britain and the United States; the resolutions cited the conclusion of the commission's scientific committee that the programmes did not meet any significant research needs.

Iceland quickly agreed to reduce its kill of fin whales from 80 to 68. Japan and Norway, however, refused to budge at all from their original programmes which they say will yield data on such things as the age range of whales.

Norway plans to kill at least 20 whales next winter, while the Japanese say they want to kill 825 minke whales a year for the next 12 years, but will probably limit themselves to

400 next year because of the size of their whaling fleet.

The San Diego meeting, which finished yesterday, had earlier in the week been told that the numbers of four of the great whale species are now so low that they are facing extinction.

The Blue Whale, the largest mammal, is in particular danger and may now number less than 1,000. Sperm, Humpback and Fin whale populations are all thought to be heavily depleted.

The Japanese decision to defy the opinion of the rest of the world over whales is in stark contrast to the decision announced on Thursday to

restrict its own ivory market - the world's biggest - to help save the African elephant, now facing extinction at the hands of ivory poachers.

Miss Isabel McCrea, wildlife campaigner for Greenpeace, said yesterday that the Japanese whaling decision was "very sad".

"They have had a dreadful conservation record in the past yet they appear to have begun to see the light with the elephant, in that if they continue to import large amounts of ivory there will be no elephants left," she said.

"Why can't they see that the situation is the same with the whale? It's so short-sighted."

MONDAY

CLASS of

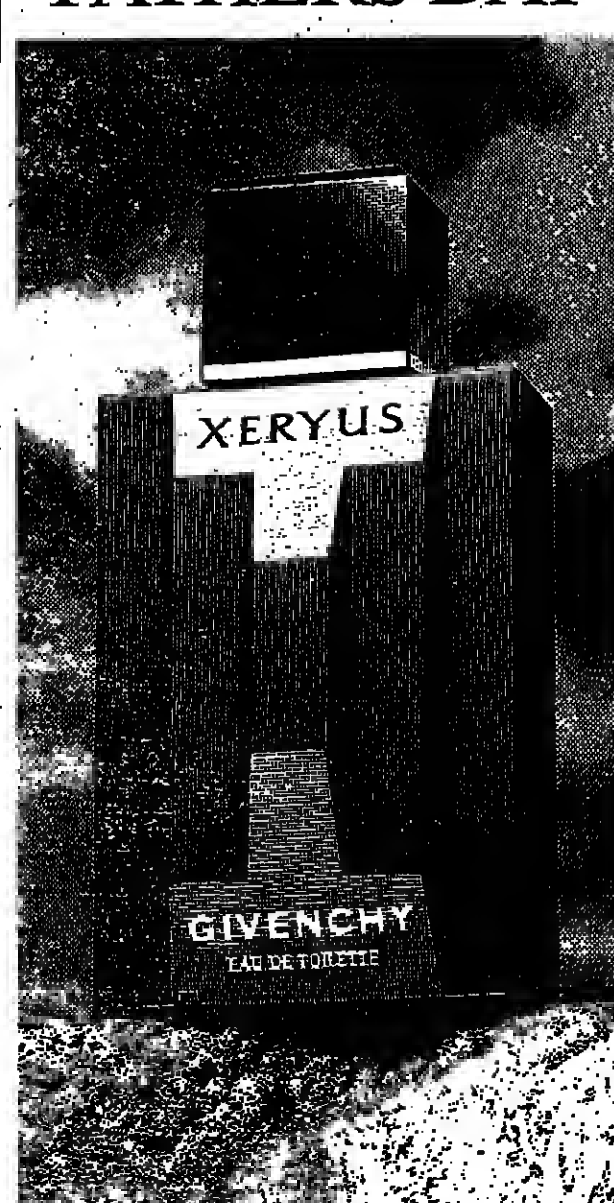
90

● The Times higher education guide ends with a look at the exciting range of courses - from poultry production to risk management - offered by Scottish Central Institutions.

Portfolio Bond

● Yesterday's £2,000 Portfolio Bond prize was shared by four people: Mr John Dunn, of Wokingham, Berkshire; Mr Trevor Bennett, of Stransall, York; Mr W. Godbey, of Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Miss A.M. Stewart, of Luton, Bedfordshire. Three people redeemed their bonds: H.S. Langdon, of Hoop Lane, north-west London (£100); E.S. Johnson, of Pennington, Lymington, Hants (£10); and Joan Shackell, of Clifton, Bristol (£50). Game: page 21

THE ESSENCE OF FATHERS DAY



GIVENCHY

NEWS ROUNDUP

Police find 'crack' at pop festival

Seven grams of "crack", the highly addictive cocaine derivative, was found yesterday during a drugs raid on a pop festival, police confirmed last night (Mark Souster writes).

The discovery at the Pilton festival near Glastonbury, Somerset, was the first in the West Country and has reinforced fears that the drug is now poised to swamp Britain.

The seizure comes just a few days after Mr Timothy Eggar, Under Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, described "crack" as the greatest single threat facing the UK, dwarfing diseases in its social implications.

Police mounting raids at the festival, an annual three-day event which raises funds for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, had arrested 177 people by last night, 152 for drugs offences.

Forensic laboratories at Chepstow, Wales, confirmed that the drug found by detectives was "crack". Seizures in the first quarter of this year are already double for the same period last year.

Ulster murder charge

Christopher John Hanna, of Lisburn, Co Antrim, a former principal officer at the Maze Prison, was charged at Belfast Magistrates' Court yesterday with conspiring with persons unknown to murder Brian Armour, vice-chairman of the Northern Ireland Prison Officers' Association, who was blown up and killed by an IRA car bomb last October. Hanna, who has multiple sclerosis, was remanded in custody but will apply for bail on Monday.

Boat fraudster jailed

A used-car salesman who "sold" a motor cruiser he did not own for £22,000 was jailed for 18 months for fraud and theft at Kilmarnock Sheriff Court yesterday. Charles Smith, aged 46, of Knightswood Road, Glasgow, was found guilty of stealing the Red Rooster from its mooring at Largs marina and selling it, with an accomplice now in Spain, to an Inverness businessman. The court was told that Smith claimed to be an agent for the real owner.

Reward increased

The reward for the capture and conviction of an armed gang which kidnapped two bank managers and their families at gunpoint before escaping with £26,000 was yesterday increased to £25,000 (Mark Souster writes). Barclays Bank added £15,000 to the £10,000 put up on Thursday by the Committee of London and Scottish Bankers. Armed police and a helicopter hunted for the four men who struck in two villages on the Northamptonshire-Oxfordshire border.

Church poll-tax help

The Church Commissioners propose to distribute an extra £5 million to the clergy of the Church of England to meet the cost of the poll tax (Clifford Longley writes). Sir Douglas Lovelock, First Church Estates Commissioner, said that the clergy were allowed a reduction in their rates, but would have to pay the full poll tax and the commissioners accepted an obligation to provide more funds.

Ray McAnally dies

Ray McAnally, the television and film actor, died at his home in Co Wicklow, Ireland, on Thursday, aged 63. Mr McAnally won praise for his role in the television adaptation of John Le Carré's *A Perfect Spy*. More recently he played a Labour Prime Minister in *A Very British Coup*. His latest film was *Venus Peter*, shot on Orkney, which is to be premiered on the island on Wednesday. *Obituary*, page 12

Labour successes solid but not spectacular

By Robin Oakley
Political Editor

Though there is likely to be better to come in the European election results on Sunday night, Labour's performance in the two parliamentary by-elections on Thursday night was solid rather than spectacular.

By holding the Scottish Nationalist Party challenge in Glasgow Central, Labour has exercised a ghost. Last November Mr Jim Sillars of the SNP shocked the Labour Party by overturning a 19,000 majority in neighbouring Govan with a 33 per cent swing.

Labour was fearful of the nationalist bandwagon rolling again and poured a massive effort into the constituency. Though polls had

indicated that Labour was on target for a comfortable victory, party organizers were not prepared to accept that until the polls had closed.

Now they believe that, despite a 15 per cent swing to the SNP, they have slowed down if not stalled the nationalist bandwagon. They may well have done the Government a favour; a victory for the SNP would have given a significant boost to the campaign against the poll tax.

Once again the Conservatives have suffered a miserable result in a Scottish constituency where they had no chance of doing well.

Labour's 54.1 per cent share of the vote in Glasgow Central compared with 64.5 per cent at the general election. The SNP moved from third place then to second, and

was the only party to increase its share of the vote. Its candidate, Mr Alex Neil, did not have quite the Sillars charisma but, on this evidence, the nationalist surge is far from over.

The most miserable result in Glasgow was for the centre parties. The SLD and SDP candidates managed only 664 votes between them, just 2.4 per cent of the total, compared to the 10.5 per cent for the Alliance at the last election.

In Vauxhall, south-west London, Miss Kate Hoey survived a series of handicaps to hold on to the seat for Labour.

Her imposition as a candidate by Labour's national executive, against local party wishes, provoked black activists into standing against her. But neither mounted an effective

campaign and both lost their deposits. The left-wing Lambeth council is unpopular and parties traditionally lose votes when their MPs leave Parliament for jobs outside, as Miss Hoey's predecessor, Mr Stuart Holland, has done.

For Miss Hoey to increase Labour's majority from 9,019 to 9,766 and the party's share of the vote from 50.2 to 51.9 per cent was a highly creditable performance in those circumstances.

The Democrats had some consolation in Vauxhall for their desperate showing in Glasgow.

After a tough campaign their candidate, Mr Mike Tuffrey, with no Owenite in the field, was less than 400 votes short of edging the Conservatives out of second place, with a respectable 17.2 per cent of

the vote. In neither by-election did the Green candidate approach the kind of breakthrough indicated for the party in the exit poll in the European parliament elections. At Vauxhall, the Greens took 6 per cent of the vote and in Glasgow Central 3.8 per cent.

Compared with the kind of by-election successes and swings achieved in the last two parliaments by SDP and Liberal Alliance candidates, the 6.3 per cent swing from Conservative to Labour was, however, nothing much to write home about.

Where Labour will take heart and where the Conservatives will worry is that Mr Kinnock's party is now gaining momentum after its success in the Vale of Glamorgan.

David Butler, page 10

Haughey bid for decisive win in doubt

By Edward Gorman, Irish Affairs Correspondent

Early indications yesterday suggested that Mr Charles Haughey, the Taoiseach, will not achieve an outright majority in a new Dail after the Irish general election.

Mr Haughey's Fianna Fail party looks likely to gain up to three seats but lose four, leaving it with 79 deputies in the 166-seat Dail. With the final result on Thursday's voting not expected until this afternoon, however, most commentators predict a tight finish, with Mr Haughey's chances of achieving that elusive majority still not ruled out.

The final state of the parties, and in particular the question of Fianna Fail's majority, may depend on transfer votes and in several constituencies, a result will not emerge before at least 10 counts under Ireland's complex proportional representation system.

While Mr Haughey's prospects looked in the balance last night, it was clear that the support for the opposition Progressive Democrats had slumped disastrously, despite an overall high turnout of about 75 per cent. Estimates indicated yesterday that it might lose up to 10 seats in the new Dail. Observers believe

the Fine Gael/PPD election pact could be largely responsible.

The main opposition, Fine Gael, meanwhile, with 51 seats at the dissolution and estimated to gain only four or five new seats, will not be in a position to defeat Mr Haughey.

The main beneficiaries of the Progressive Democrats' collapse are the parties of the left. Mr Dick Spring's Labour Party, with 12 seats in the last Parliament, looked likely to gain up to six more, making it the third largest party in the Dail.

The left-wing Workers' Party, with a possible three gains, was on course to return seven deputies.

With all the main opposition parties ruling out deals with a minority Fianna Fail administration, it looked increasingly likely yesterday that Mr Haughey would be forced to negotiate agreements with at least one of an estimated six independent deputies to achieve a working majority in the new Dail.

One other significant development last night were predictions that the Green Party was on course to win its first seat, in Dublin South.

Red-letter day for flourishing Greens

JULIAN HENBEST



Jean Lambert, a Green Party campaign speaker, taking a congratulatory call yesterday at the party's London headquarters.

By Michael McCarthy
Environment Correspondent

The young man who achieved in the Vauxhall by-election something of a historic breakthrough for the Green Party by saving its deposit for the first time is not cast in the heroic mould.

Henry Bewley is a bespectacled, ear-ringed, slightly-hippytard accountant aged 25 — whisper it not in the City — no personal career ambitions. He typifies the quiet but intense concern for the natural world which is now turning into a considerable political force.

He is not an "eco-freak", the sandal-and-corduroy figure of recent myth, subsisting on lentils. An Exeter Univer-

sity science graduate from a middle-class south London home (both his parents are doctors), he eats meat "less than I did" and occasionally drives a small battered Fiat which cannot be converted to lead-free petrol.

Much of the rest of his life is shaped in an unostentatious way by the recognition of how much damage the environment has suffered from human habits. In an industrialized society, he walks to and from work daily, three miles from his council flat in Vauxhall to a small accountancy partnership in the West End. For longer distances he cycles.

He thinks government road building plans in south London may well have accounted for many of his votes. He is a

unilateralist, and in favour of scrapping the civil nuclear power programme, which he would replace with an intensive programme of energy efficiency and in common with the rest of the Green Party, he rejects economic growth.

He joined the Green Party nine months ago because "it was the only party with realistic long-term aims. We're a consumer society at the moment, but we're going to have to turn into a consumer society."

"I do think saving the deposit for the first time is a real breakthrough and naturally I was very pleased I was able to do it. I think it's a real watershed and I think the other parties will have to sit up and take notice of us at last."

Govan defeat avenged, Labour says

By Kerry Gill

Labour had finally laid the ghost of its humiliating defeat at Govan through its victory in the Glasgow Central by-election, Mr Donald Dewar, the party spokesman on Scottish affairs, said yesterday.

Mr Dewar said the party had bounced back to avenge Govan by outflanking, outlasting and winning the arguments on the doorsteps of Glasgow Central, having picked the right candidate in Mr Mike Watson.

Revenge was clearly sweet when party leaders and Mr Watson, aged 40, a union official, toasted their victory with Buck's Fizz in the Labour Party's Scottish headquarters in Glasgow.

Mr Dewar said the psychological result of their win

would be of enormous importance to Labour which was demonstrably on the way to forming the next government of Britain.

In spite of the Scottish Nationalist Party's defence that it had saved the previous Labour majority of 17,000, Mr Dewar said that the nationalists had seen their vote fall from the peak of Govan when Mr Jim Sillars won the seat in November.

Labour's natural supporters, he said, who had temporarily drifted towards the nationalists, would now return to the fold and make sure that it would be Labour which would finally rid the country of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the Tories.

Mr Gordon Wilson, leader

GLASGOW CENTRAL

Mike Watson (Lab) 14,480
Alex Neil (SNP) 8,018
Alan Hogarth (Con) 2,028
Robert McClelland (SLDP) 411
Peter Kerr (SDP) 233
Irena Brandt (Green) 1,019
Linda Murdoch (Rev Comm) 141
Bill Kidd (Scott Soc) 137
David Lottice (Worn Rev) 48
Lab maj: 6,462

1987: R MacTaggart (Lab) 21,619; B Jenkin (C) 4,568; Dr J Bryden (Lib) 3,528; A Wilson (SNP) 3,338; A Brooks (Green) 290; J P McClelland (Comm) 265; D Owen (Fed Front) 126
Lab Majority 17,253

However, the nationalists' loss will strain party unity with the traditional arm of the SNP battling it out with the left wing of the party, personified by Mr Sillars.

Mr Alex Neil, the SNP's candidate, claimed that many people leaving the poll stations had said that they totally agreed with the nationalists' arguments over independence within Europe.

The Green Party came fourth, with 1,019 votes, beating the Democrats and the SDP into a humiliating fifth and sixth place respectively.

Miss Irene Brandt, the Green candidate, said: "I think we are the beginning of a movement like the Labour Party was. You are seeing history in the making. "Green is not a soft option, it is a protest vote."

Vauxhall candidate choice vindicated

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Labour's resounding victory in the Vauxhall by-election was seen by Labour leaders yesterday as total vindication of their decision to impose a candidate on the local party.

The two independent black candidates who stood in protest at the Labour leadership's imposition of Ms Kate Hoey, lost their deposits.

Claims by black activists that the low turnout of 45.1 per cent meant there had been a mass abstention by disaffected black voters were dismissed by the leadership.

"If that were true it means we did so well from the white middle-class vote in Vauxhall that we will win Surbiton at the next general election," Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, said yesterday.

Ms Hoey exceeded all expectations by increasing the Labour majority despite a lower turnout than at the general election. The physical education lecturer had been imposed with almost ruthless speed by the leadership after the local party turned down the shortlist drawn up by the national executive committee.

Labour leaders said they would employ such tactics in future if necessary.

Mr Frank Dobson, the party's campaign chief, rejected the idea there had been a big black abstention. It was, he said, racist to assume that black people could not identify the best candidates irrespective of their colour.

The Labour majority increased from 9,019 to 9,766.

VAUXHALL

Kate Hoey (Lab) 15,191
Mike Keegan (C) 5,425
Mike Tuffrey (Dem) 5,043
Don Milligan (Rev Comm) 177
Rudy Narayan (Ind) 173
Henry Bewley (Green) 173
Dominic Allen (Greens) 264
David Black (Christ Alt) 95
Geoffrey Roth (Falskip) 24
William Scott (Leveller) 21
Ted Budden (NF) 83
Lord David Sutch (Leony) 106
Lord Harrington (C) 177
Labour majority 9,766

1987: S K Holland (Lab) 21,364; D R Liddington (C) 12,345; S H V Acland (SDP) 7,764; Ms J Owens (Green) 770; D J S Cook (Comm) 223; K O'Brien (FP) 117
Lab Majority 9,019

people, the out of work and everyone has a right to be happy at this result. It is not just looking after ourselves, it is looking after one another," she said.

Her acceptance speech was interrupted by a noisy scene when one of her black opponents, the barrister Rudy Narayan, who polled 177 votes, started shouting that she was a "racist candidate".

Ms Narayan achieved only 0.6 per cent of the vote, while the other black candidate, the Rev Hewie Andrew, obtained only 1 per cent.

Although the Conservatives just held on to second place they were challenged closely by the Democrats, with fewer than 400 votes between them. The Green Party scored 6 per cent compared with the 17 per cent for the Democrats.

June 16 1989

PARLIAMENT

Labour fails to delay football identity-card Bill

The Government's Bill to require identity cards for entry into League football grounds passed through the Lords after peers voted down a Labour proposal to delay it.

There were passionate arguments for and against proceeding with the scheme in the light of the Hillsborough disaster in April when 95 spectators were killed. One peer said that to go ahead would be an obscenity. Another said that the ID scheme would not work and that the members of the Department of Environment were as thick as a plank.

The Government made clear that both Houses of Parliament will have the opportunity to vote on the identity-card scheme before it is implemented, but that it wanted the Bill to proceed now although Lord Justice Taylor was still to report on Hillsborough.

The delaying motion, moved by Lord Graham of Edmonton, Opposition spokesman on sport in the Lords, was rejected by 13 votes.

Lord Heseltine, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said that since Hillsborough, the need for measures to deal with hooliganism had become more pressing and it would be wrong to postpone taking powers to put measures in place for yet another year.

Lord Graham of Edmonton, moving the reasoned amendment, said that events at Hillsborough on that dreadful day had cast shadows into the hearts and minds of the whole nation.

"Seeking to progress this Bill in the midst of such awful, horrific, unbearable tragedy... seems to me to be an act of unspeakable obscenity."

To intrude Parliament and parliamentarians into the grief following Hillsborough was an exercise of monumental insensitivity.

There was much common ground in the second part of the Bill dealing with hooligans abroad, but whether Part I [covering the identity-card scheme] was the best way to deal with hooligans at home was and would be a continuing subject of bitter division. The deadline of spring 1990 could

be met without proceeding now. The debate must have everything to do with getting the Bill right rather than with getting it now.

"We have our last chance to reshape football as we want it to be in the 1990s and beyond."

For the Prime Minister, the crucial issue was to pass the Bill this session. They had been told that if Lord Justice Taylor reported in time, the Government could take that into account in restructuring Part I in the Commons. It would be intolerable if Lord Justice Taylor felt that he was under pressure to report in haste to meet a parliamentary timetable. If there were no report, and no Part I this session, who would be the losers?

He knew how determined was the Government to promulgate its preferred solution, but to proceed before Taylor reported was making a mockery of parliamentary responsibility.

If the House shared his revulsion that nation and Parliament should be plunged into an acrimonious, soul-searching, bloody inquest, before and after Taylor, the House should ask the Government to defer progress.

Lord Heseltine said that the Bill had been necessary before Hillsborough and was necessary now to deal with a continuing problem of hooliganism, although the Government had no wish to draw a link between hooliganism and the disaster.

The Labour amendment had been put down before Government amendments on third reading and it had been overtaken by them.

He outlined incidents of hooliganism since Hillsborough and said: "The need for measures to deal with it has, if anything, become more pressing and it would be quite wrong to postpone taking the powers to put those measures in place for yet another year."

The effect of the first group of Government amendments was that the Secretary of State's approval of the membership scheme submitted to him by the Football Membership Authority (FMA) would be subject to parliamentary approval, and the



Lord Graham of Edmonton: Last chance to reshape football for the 1990s.

Government would ensure that both Houses had an opportunity to vote on it.

Other amendments added another element of parliamentary approval.

"The Bill provides the framework, but there will be no question of putting the national membership scheme into place without full parliamentary consideration in the light of Lord Justice Taylor's report. This will mean that we can go ahead with the scheme rapidly, if Parliament is content to do so, following Lord Justice Taylor's report."

"Not only is this a very much better approach than the idea of withdrawing Part I of the Bill and starting again, as implied by the Opposition's reasoned amendment; it overtakes the need for it."

"The case for both parts of the Bill is as strong as it ever was."

Lord Melfish (Ind) said that he thought that the Government's in-

tentions in this case were honourable. But it took the attitude that if it had a view, it must be the right one, and that had to be shovelled at people.

He was associated with Millwall, a club fairly well known for a handful of thugs and no club was trying harder to eradicate that problem. The reason the clubs were saying that the scheme would not work was not that they were Labour. The top management at Millwall certainly was not.

"Why does the Government not listen to its friends? Why does the Government think it knows everything? Who in the minister's department think that they know everything about all that goes on in football?"

"My knowledge of that department is that they are as thick as a plank."

They were good at doing what they were told to do, but not at producing ideas.

He predicted arguments outside Millwall when things went wrong with the plastic case giving admission to grounds under the scheme.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP): I find it incomprehensible that anybody should expect that Hillsborough should prevent the passage of this Bill. I thought that the tragedy of Hillsborough and what has happened since, the behaviour of crowds at matches after that, was an indication that action must be seen to be taken now.

She said that if other schemes were put forward, she would be happy to consider them, but if not, she supported the Government.

"It may not be the best Bill ever, but it is the only Bill we have."

Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab) said that the debate should never have taken place. It would be seen by the public as grossly insensitive. A number of peers had dissented from attending because they regarded it as distasteful.

The important thing was not to take action but to take the right action. This Bill could be the wrong action and increase violence rather than diminish it.

The only reason peers had been forced to debate the issue was because of a megalomaniac obsession with getting the Bill through at all costs, irrespective of whether it was right.

Lord Marton of Llandisfarnie (C) said that a delay in any form would be a great mistake. The Government should get on with it and get it through.

Lord Knights (Ind), a former chief constable, said that no one, including the police, had done enough to identify the potential dangers that lurked in football grounds.

There was no reason for delaying passage of the Bill, but lessons drawn from the Hillsborough disaster would affect the formulation of the scheme. It was the formulation that should be delayed to take account of the Taylor recommendations, not the Bill.

Lord Monckton of Breanchley (Ind) said that the public was getting fed up. They saw these ghastly things happening at football matches and they wanted action.

Lord Harris of Greenwich (Dem) said that no action by any government in any comparable situation had displayed such extraordinary insensitivity and lack of judgement.

Winding up, Lord Heseltine said that the Government had listened and provided amendments to take account of the concerns expressed.

Lord Graham said what the Government was offering the House was no substitute for proper scrutiny by Parliament. His proposal was a sensible and reasonable request.

His reasoned amendment was rejected by 96 votes to 83 — Government majority, 13.

The Lords went on to approve Government amendments to allow two Orders to be laid before the House after Lord Justice Taylor's final report and before the final scheme drawn up by the Football Membership Authority was implemented.

The Bill was passed without a division.

British Coal attacked over subsidence claims

British Coal's attitude to claims for compensation for damage caused by mining subsidence was attacked by MPs from both sides during a debate initiated by Mr Alan Meale (Mansfield, Lab).

He said that in his area, where there had been much damage and a large number of claims, people had been croned by so-called agents acting for them. The Government should finance a legal centre dealing with claims so that people could get correct legal advice.

Sir Hugh Rossi (Hornsey and Wood Green, C), chairman of the Environment Select Committee, said that mines had been dug and left abandoned with little regard for the effect on the ground above. "The coal industry has to be dragged kicking and screaming into this century of the environment and live up to its responsibilities."

Mr Michael Woodcock (Eliasmere Post and Neston, C) said that there was not a fair balance between British Coal and homeowners seeking compensation. Too often, British Coal sought to avoid its responsibilities. It was often referred to as judge and jury in its own case. In fact, it was judge, jury and offender.

British Coal had been wasteful and inefficient and had abused its monopoly position. Privatisation could not come too soon, but subsidence compensation arrangements must be put on a fair footing before then.

Mr David Tredinnick (Bosworth, C) complained that companies put in extra expenses because of road closures and detours caused by subsidence could not get compensation.

Similarly, a local bowling club and a football club had had their grounds damaged but could get no compensation. MPs were used to the good news being moved and to playing on sloping pitches, but he saw no reason why his constituents should have to do the same.

Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said that subsidence was the inevitable consequence of modern deep-mining techniques and associated problems would remain as long as the industry.

British Coal was not flush with money. Despite that, £49 million had been paid in compensation last year.

The number of claims was falling and in 1987-88 more claims had been settled than had been received.

Prosecution of Nazis

A Conservative MP presented a petition to the Commons seeking a change in the law to enable the prosecution of up to 250 alleged Nazi war criminals resident in the United Kingdom.

Mr John Marshall (Hendon South, C) said that the petition was signed by 6,000 people.

In October 1986, the Prime Minister had received a list of 17 individuals, suspected of being war criminals, who were living in the UK, but the British Government had no jurisdiction

to try those who had committed crimes outside the country before they became British citizens.

Other countries, such as Canada, Australia and the United States, had altered their laws to allow the prosecution of war criminals.

Up to 250 alleged Nazi war criminals were living in the UK today. The House should take measures to ensure that they were brought to justice swiftly.

June 15

THE BATTLE FOR EUROPE

Gorbachov factor bolsters Kohl's poll prospects

From Ian Murray, Bonn

Agreement on conventional arms reductions in Vienna is possible next year and can be implemented by 1992, Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the Bundestag yesterday when he reported on what he called "the huge success" of President Gorbachov's visit to West Germany.

After what he also called "the huge success" of President Bush's visit two weeks earlier, the chancellor has pulled off the coup of having the leaders of the world's two superpowers contributing to the European election campaign of his Christian Democrats (CDU) on the eve of polling.

Although the latest opinion polls have shown the CDU and its sister coalition partner, the Christian Social Union (CSU), with 36 per cent support and trailing the Social Democratic opposition by four points, other polls show that 90 per cent of the population want nuclear arms negotiations and no modernization of short-range missiles. The future of Nato in 1992, infinitely more than the progress of the European Community towards 1992, is therefore the issue of the election.

Nato has ruled out any negotiations until there is implementation of a meaningful conventional arms reduction agreement in Vienna, and it intends to take a decision on

modernization in 1992. Now President Bush has said that agreement in Vienna is possible in six to 12 months and President Gorbachov has said it could even be implemented by 1992.

If the two world leaders are right, Chancellor Kohl can campaign next year as the man who forced the superpowers to negotiate what West Germans want most — an end to or at least a reduction of nuclear missiles based on West German soil.

As the chancellor's confident statement to the Bundestag showed, he is banking on this issue to rescue the CDU/CSU alliance from the electoral reverse that seemed so likely just two months ago. He probably hopes to hang on to most of the 41 seats his union won last time.

Last-minute CDU television advertising for the election has centred on the chancellor, whose long-standing image is that of a local politician, as a world figure. He is shown with Mrs Margaret Thatcher, President Mitterrand, President Bush and, at length, with President Gorbachov. All the pictures were taken in the last couple of months and only Mrs Thatcher could match the collection.

Aware that President Gorbachov is easily the most popular politician in West

Germany at the moment, all the other parties are trying to associate themselves with the visit, for which the CDU headquarters conveniently served as the scene of the Soviet leader's final press conference.

In an effort to show they are not lagging in the peace stakes, the SPD, whose leader, Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, went to Moscow to see President Gorbachov a month ago, has put its hopes of winning more than the 33 seats it now holds in a poster showing the American and Soviet leaders side by side under the caption "Have faith, make peace".

Herr Willi Brandt, the former SPD leader, welcomed the success of the visit in the Bundestag but reminded members that it was he who had first thought of the Ostpolitik which had made it all possible.

The Free Democrats (FDP), junior partners in the coalition, are again struggling for survival and have no members at all at the moment. They are putting virtually all their hopes for scraping together the 5 per cent of votes needed to win any seats in the election on their star performer, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister whose enthusiastic brand of Ostpolitik has been the key driving force behind the policy which brought President



German steel workers cheering President Gorbachov: Chancellor Kohl hopes to cash in on the success of the historic visit.

Gorbachov to West Germany. The rather stodgy FDP posters urging people to vote liberal for Europe have been brightened this week by orange stickers saying "Strengthen Genscher, vote FDP". The Foreign Minister himself

modestly described the visit yesterday as "a reason for hope for the whole of Europe". The Green party is not only confident of survival but hopes to win more than seven seats this time. It is encouraged by the British exit

polls showing how well its ideas appear to have been supported in a country not regarded as having much of a "green" track record.

The unknown element in the election is how well the far right parties will perform. The

Republicans won seats in the West Berlin election and up to 10 per cent support in areas of Hesse where they put up candidates in March. Latest polls show their support has dropped to 4 per cent, which is insufficient to win seats.

Boycott threat as Palermo runs dry

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The people of Palermo, the run-down Mafia-infested capital of Sicily, yesterday threatened a mass boycott of the European elections tomorrow unless the city council solves a chronic water shortage.

Housewives, using upturned dustbins and broken furniture, threw up barricades in the sprawling housing estates to the north of the city and staged sit-down strikes in the centre to protest at 15 days of strict water rationing.

"Citizens of Palermo!" leaflets distributed at a rally said, "No water — no votes. If they do not bring us water immediately let us boycott their European elections."

According to the emergency plan worked out by the council, every Palermo district should have water pumped into its cisterns every two days. However some areas are receiving water for only a few hours a day, while others have gone two or three days without even a drop.

The municipal water lorries are supplying only hospitals and schools, so the Mafia has moved into the streets. "Water sharks" are selling the liquid by the litre; it is expensive and drawn from private wells, but the Palermo women are still queuing for hours with jugs and bottles.

As each local Mafia clan fights for control of this water market, so it deliberately spreads confusion. Anonymous posters are springing up overnight warning that some of the water sold on the streets is polluted or poisoned. The police have been ordered to prepare for outbreaks of serious disturbances.

The water shortage is partly due to an exceptionally dry winter, but the whole of Sicily suffers water shortages every summer. There is said to be enough to go round, but the problem is that most water sources are in private hands.

Family victory for Spanish maverick

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

A dispossessed businessman from Jerez who regularly thumbs his nose at Spanish justice and the socialist government won two to three seats in the European parliament for himself and his family, in elections with the highest abstention rate in the history of post-Franco Spain.

With official results still unavailable yesterday, all the unofficial polls conducted here showed that well over 600,000 voters cast their ballots for Senator José Ruiz-Mateos' hastily assembled party, the "Group of Electors of Ruiz-Mateos". He is the headline-making fugitive who will not let Spain forget the expropriation of his multi-million-pound Rumasa business empire.

"In the national interest" in 1982, nor the persecution he has suffered while trying to recover that empire. Whether he will be arrested before he can take his seat and gain parliamentary immunity remains to be seen.

Senator Ruiz-Mateos' 4 per cent share of the vote puts him in sixth place among Spain's parties, close behind the conservative Coeoperation and Union which dominates in the Catalan region.

The European elections in Denmark were a dismal affair with only 46 per cent of the country's 3.9 million electorate bothering to turn out to vote (Christopher Follett writes from Copenhagen). It was the lowest figure in any Danish poll this century, reflecting the public's scepticism about the EC. With the count beginning on Monday, an exit poll

conducted by the Vistrup Institute, for Danish Radio, foresees a messy result. However the opposition Social Democrats are seen as the victors, and are expected to increase their share of the Euro vote from 20 to 28 per cent.

The Christian Democrats look like being the main winner in The Netherlands, while the right-wing liberals seem to have suffered the heaviest losses (Mark Fuller writes from Amsterdam).

According to the official exit poll at 60 voting stations, the Christian Democrats received the biggest share of a low turnout of 48 per cent, down from 50.5 per cent in 1984, and are expected to gain one seat, giving them nine. The socialists are expected to maintain their nine seats on a smaller percentage of the vote.

Portuguese right confident

The Portuguese election campaign for the European Parliament ended last night with the centre-right government confident of winning up to half the seats in spite of a mid-term slump in support.

Final opinion polls gave the ruling Social Democratic Party 40 per cent of the vote, well below the 50 per cent achieved in the 1987 general election that guaranteed Prime Minister Aníbal Cavaco Silva a four-year term.

"Most governments dip in popularity but our vote is still holding very strong and I believe the party can win up to 12 seats," Mr Antonio

Capucho, who is leading the party's European challenge in tomorrow's election, said.

The party, which holds 10 of Portugal's 24 seats in the European Parliament, is also likely to be boosted by apathy among the traditionally Socialist-voting manual workers. Abstention is forecast to reach a record 40 per cent.

Portugal joined the EC only three years ago and the Government centred its campaign on emphasizing how much funding — \$1 billion this year alone — was being pumped into developing the backward economy and agriculture. Opposi-

tion parties charged that most people had still to see concrete benefits from EC membership and said Portugal, the poorest Community country, was in danger of becoming "the servant-quarters in the EC mansion".

The Socialist Party, determined to improve on the six seats it won in 1987, views the poll mainly as a referendum on the Government's domestic performance.

The rightist Christian Democrats are expected to hold their four seats while the Communists, who have run the liveliest campaign, are likely to keep their three deputies.

Jail me, says drink driver

A speeding drunk driver who killed two people and injured six was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. He told police after his arrest: "I want to go to prison. It will make up for what I have done."

The court was told Kevin Clarke, aged 34, a carpenter, of Neville Road, Ham, Surrey, lost control of his BMW in Ham after going on a pub crawl. He was disqualified from driving for seven years.

Jail for fraud

Lawrence Andrew Service, aged 38, of Boat Green, Edinburgh, who admitted frauds totalling £500,000, was jailed for 18 months at Edinburgh Sheriff Court yesterday.

Thatcher veto

Students at Exeter University have rejected a plan to name common rooms after Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Ronald Reagan.

60 flee gas

Sixty people were evacuated from a block of flats in Lindsay Road, Branksome, Poole, after a gas explosion wrecked a third-floor flat.

Private aye

Gary Dickinson, aged 18, has had his application approved for a £40 a week government enterprise allowance grant to set up as a private detective at his home in Kegworth, Leicestershire.

Tory victory

Conservatives retained their slender control of the London borough of Kingston upon Thames council when Mr David Edwards won a four-cornered contest in Hill ward.

Deceiver jailed

Olusegun Akin Babeyelu, aged 26, of Phipps Road, Oxford, who took money from people pretending he was collecting for the Pan Am disaster appeal, was jailed for four months by Oxford Crown Court.

Fumes alert

Ten teachers and three children were taken to hospital after clay in an oven overheated and gave off potentially lethal fumes at a pottery class in Mount Road, Sunderland.

Llama's mate

Lionel, the lovable llama who has been chasing horses and donkeys at the White Post animal centre in Farnfield, Nottinghamshire, has been found a female companion, Tamara, from Basildon Zoo.

Junior doctors attack 'betrayal' in fight for shorter hours

By Emma Wilkins

The Hospital Junior Staff Committee meets for its annual conference in London today amid allegations of betrayal and incompetence over the tactics adopted by junior doctors' official representatives in their efforts to reduce hours of work.

The accusations were made yesterday by a radical group of campaigning junior doctors who have criticized the committee for supporting a government pilot scheme designed to persuade local health authorities to voluntarily reduce doctors' hours.

The scheme was proposed by the committee and accepted by the Department of

Health earlier this year amid growing public concern at the long hours worked by junior doctors. The Government is expected to announce the number of authorities which have volunteered next month. They will be asked to report progress in October.

Dr Sam Everington, who represents junior doctors on the British Medical Association Council, believes his colleagues have been "sold out" by their leadership.

"Doctors are very angry that their leadership supports this scheme because it effectively lets the Government off the hook. Instead of pressing for legislation to limit juniors hours to 72 each week, the committee has provided

the Government with an excuse to delay until the results of the pilot scheme come out in October. Meanwhile juniors continue to work shifts which put their own health and that of patients at risk."

Hospital implements longer shifts

Junior doctors at a London hospital have been asked to work longer hours as their annual conference meets to discuss ways of reducing long shifts (Emma Wilkins writes).

The centralized department of two obstetrics departments of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, north-east London, was opened earlier this week at the hospital in Whitechapel Road, and the longer shifts will start this weekend. The position of senior house officer, created last summer while the departments were in

separate buildings, will disappear when its present incumbent has served out his contract in six weeks time.

The six junior doctors, who administer drugs and drips to pregnant women and assist in operations, will be on call one night in three, instead of every fourth night at present, as well as working a normal day shift. Dr Sue Lin Wong, one of the six juniors, said she feared longer shifts would affect junior doctors' health and patient care.

Dr Chris Johnstone, who is embroiled in a legal action against his district health authority, said the pilot scheme would do nothing to alleviate the mental and physical agony of shifts as long as 135 hours a week. He believes the junior doctors' official representatives fail to appreciate the urgency of negotiating an immediate reduction in hours with the Government. "The problem is that our negoti-

ators are not the people with desperately busy jobs."

Dr Graeme McDonald, chairman of the committee, will urge the conference to accept the pilot scheme, which he believes will identify the problems faced by health authorities.

Dr McDonald supports the committee's policy in favour of government legislation, but believes the problem of hours is too complex to be solved at a stroke. He argues for tactics of delicate negotiation which, he believes, will impress the Government and ensure a gradual change towards shorter hours.

Junior doctors agree that a change in their overtime pay structure is most likely to

provoke a reduction in shifts of up to 104 hours a week. It is cheaper now for a health authority to pay a doctor overtime rates of approximately one third of basic pay than employ an extra doctor on full base pay.

The conference will debate 35 motions on hours of work, more than on any other issue, including two urging the conference to support the legal action of Dr Johnstone and Dr Arzhar Malik against Bloomsbury Health Authority.

The doctors have served writs on the authority claiming it failed to take due care to provide a healthy and safe working environment. They are trying to raise £30,000 to fight the cases.

Minister predicts staff crisis unless job training improves

By David Tyler, Education Editor, Munich

British employers should follow the West German example and become more involved in job training, Mr John Butcher, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday. If they do not, they will not have enough qualified staff to stay competitive in the 1990s.

Mr Butcher, on a week-long visit to West Germany, said: "If the bread and butter British companies were more aware of the training programme in West Germany, they would be worried."

Most job training in West Germany takes place in vocational schools which issue certificates of qualification for 434 separate trades and occupations. Students aged 16 to 19 attend two or three-year courses two days a week. They are given apprenticeships by industry which pays their wages, and funds all on-the-job training.

Mr Butcher is keen that

local employers and vocational colleges in England and Wales should combine to visit the West German schools. He said: "We have to give priority to more contact between colleges and employers in the United Kingdom and their West German counterparts."

"What I have seen in West Germany is better than the



Butcher: Britain faces lack of qualified staff in 1990s

training at home because they have been at it for seven decades. We have known about the German system but we have to learn more about the practice."

"At this stage, my suspicion is that the attitude of the employers in West Germany is much more positive than in Britain."

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has said he wants to provide education for everybody until 19. The West German "dual school" system could be one of the options.

Mr Butcher said: "I think the colleges would welcome the limelight and might even be given more independence to co-operate with local employers."

"The secret in West Germany seems to be that local employers have a long-standing commitment and input to the curriculum and form part of examining panels."

Religious teaching 'top of the agenda'

Religious education and observance in Scottish schools is "top of the agenda", Mr Michael Forsyth, Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, said in Edinburgh yesterday.

Speaking after a meeting with representatives of all the Christian churches, Mr Forsyth denied that he was conducting a moral crusade. "I don't think politicians are the best people to conduct moral crusades," he said.

"What is important is that to our schools children should be given a good grounding in Christian teaching and religion. It is part of the way ahead in tackling the problems of discipline and ensuring our youngsters are given a secure base for the future."

Mr Forsyth said there had been considerable unanimity at the meeting about the need to strengthen the position of religious education in Scotland's schools and also to strengthen the position of religious observance. He said

the Schools Inspectorate would soon publish a report on religious observance. Its investigations had shown a wide diversity in observance in non-denominational primary schools: 11 per cent of the pupils had daily observance; 43 per cent weekly; 20 per cent fortnightly and 13 per cent monthly.

There was also a diversity in religious education. Grampian had the equivalent of 47.8 teachers for 39 schools, while Lothian had 44.3 teachers for 51 schools.

Mr Forsyth said the discussions centred around the extent to which religious education should be evangelical in schools and the extent to which it should be based on Christian foundations with "sensitivities" to other religions. Officials of the Scottish Education Department and church representatives will have further meetings and the Government hopes to produce a draft circular on religious education this year.

Scottish TUC expected to expel electricians

By Roland Radd, Employment Affairs Reporter

The electricians' union is expected to be expelled from the only British trade union organization to which it still belongs after a fresh spate of in-fighting over single-union deals, it was revealed yesterday.

The Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, which was expelled from the English TUC for refusing to withdraw from two single-union deals, has kept its membership of the Scottish TUC.

However, the STUC yesterday confirmed that it had told the electricians that a dispute committee would sit in

the next few weeks to rule on a complaint from the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), the print union.

Sogat has accused the electricians of breaching the Bridlington inter-union rules by signing a single-union deal with a printing company. The EETPU was expelled from the English TUC under similar charges.

Last year it won a contest between four unions for the exclusive recognition of 275 print workers at Caledonian Paper, a subsidiary of Kymmene, the Finnish forestry products group. The electricians claim more than 90 per cent of the workforce have joined their union.

Miss Brenda Dean, Sogat general secretary, criticized the agreement as a "sweetheart deal with management" which could, if copied at other plants, lead to de-unionization.

Although the electricians have a single-union deal with Shorton Paper in North Wales, Miss Dean believes they have no right to seek recognition in the printing industry.

If the disputes committee rules against the electricians the union will be forced to withdraw from the company or face expulsion. Since the union's leadership will not conceive of abrogating deals with employers, the electricians would lose their membership of the STUC.

Mr Paul Bevis, EETPU national officer, said: "There is no case against us. We have stuck within union rules and it would be unjustified to rule otherwise. But I am apprehensive about going before a disputes panel which is normally biased against us."

The STUC recently changed its rules to allow for the suspension and eventual expulsion of affiliates that breach inter-union rules, after the electricians blocked an attempt to have their membership terminated.

Mr Bill Speirs, STUC deputy general secretary, confirmed that if an affiliate refused to abide by a disputes committee ruling, then "the constitution would take its course".

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Hungarians pay tearful homage to leaders of the uprising



Young Hungarians with a national flag in Budapest at a reburial ceremony yesterday, arranging wreaths on the coffins containing remains of leaders of the 1956 uprising, including Imre Nagy, while an older man weeps.

Papandreou still at centre-stage in dull Drama

From Mario Modiano
Drama, northern Greece

The Communist politician in this dull farming town, prosaic enough to belie its evocative name, threw up his hands in despair as he explained how the magic of Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister, still works here.

"Even if Andreas himself went on television to confess he did all the things they say he did, people will refuse to believe. They will say: 'They must have drugged him or something'."

Athens has taken for granted the continuing fall in Mr Papandreou's already diminished popularity with the daily instalments of the dismal saga of bribery scandals or his amorous affairs, or worse, his provocative disdain for the minimum decorum the average Athenian expects of his leaders.

Here all this seems strangely irrelevant. In a cafe in Angyroupolis, a village of about 1,000 people west of Drama, a farmer dismissed the burning issue of Mr

Papandreou's conspicuous adultery with his mistress, Mrs Dimitra Liani, as unrelated to the elections. "He left his wife for another woman? Why should I care? It happens all the time."

Mr Papandreou's Pasok party polled more than half the votes cast in this village in 1985, but opinions are divided as to what will happen in the general election tomorrow. A local doctor, they said, stood a fair chance of sweeping the board despite being a candidate for a conservative splinter group. "He is one of us," they explain with some finality.

Most people expect Pasok to win the largest share of the vote again. Fanaticism gets stronger as the argument weakens. The cafe owner was aggressively pro-Pasok. "What scandals?" he snapped. "Politicians have been doing these things for the past hundred years." Greek farmers pay few or no taxes. They can see no link between public funds and their pockets.

This is still tobacco country,

but in a slow state of transition to low-key manufacturing, mainly of ready-made clothing. So the cafe owner seemed more concerned with the effect of the anti-smoking campaign on the local crop.

"They are printing the health hazard warning on all Greek cigarette boxes," he said angrily, puffing away at his cigarette. "A team of my 30 regular clients have already given up smoking."

Thanks to irrigation schemes, many tobacco growers have switched to maize, wheat and sweet red peppers. Their income is lower but

more stable, and they have to work less hard. The European Community chips in with some money, but its impact elsewhere in Greece is far more palpable.

The Government has taken advantage of the Community's early-retirement scheme for farmers aged between 55 and 65, and several thousand have already been granted monthly pensions of 30,000 drachmas (£115).

Another 170,000 of them have applied, but there are doubts that the loose criteria used by the authorities will be acceptable to the Community.

Of course, by the time any unqualified recipients are asked to return the money it will probably be the headache of another Government.

Mr Papandreou, while in opposition, was against membership of the Community. He has been quick to readjust. His men now explain in village cafes that if their leader had not put his foot down, Greece would never have received £5 billion in net benefits since 1981, much of it going directly to the farmers.

All this prosperity is suddenly very visible in everything from new cars to new,

albeit still poorly equipped, health centres.

But, above all, Pasok supporters cherish a sense of political emancipation, now coupled with better opportunities in business. The taboos are broken. These are the people (or their children) that short-sighted, right-wing governments after the civil war treated as second-class citizens.

To be considered for a job in those days, they had to make an inquisitorial public reputation of communism. Whether they were communists or not did not matter. They remember, and the Socialists have played on this, creating a network of vested interests and interdependence by rewarding their followers either in the form of lucrative jobs or positions of prestige.

Scandals abound even at this level and blunt any ill-feeling about national scandals in Athens. These channels of patronage are now being used to shield Pasok against defections. There are too many promises at stake, and the only guarantee of

fulfilment is to make sure that Pasok is re-elected.

But Pasok has no hope of winning an election. All the signs are that New Democracy will come first, since three out of five Greeks live in the cities. But in the countryside there is no evidence of dramatic disaffection as there is in Athens and Salonika.

A new voting system makes it almost impossible for the first party to win a working majority in Parliament short of something like a 50 per cent landslide.

But an experienced opposition politician believes the voting system is more subtle than that. "Even if New Democracy profits from the bulk of Pasok's losses nationwide, its gains will still be short of an absolute majority. I can see a hung Parliament and fresh elections very soon," he said. — unless, of course, the Communist-led Alliance, despite current assurances to the contrary, agrees to support a Papandreou minority Government.
Leading article, page 11.

Prime Minister's divorce finalized

Athens — There will be no wedding bells in the next 48 hours for Mr Andreas Papandreou, the septuagenarian Prime Minister, and his fiancée, Mrs Dimitra Liani, aged 35, although his divorce, granted in time for a wedding before tomorrow's elections, was declared final yesterday (Mario Modiano writes).

Mr Thanasis Liapis, his lawyer, applied to the court for a document advising the civil and church authorities to dissolve the Prime Minister's marriage of 38 years to the American-born Mrs Margaret Chant-Pap-

andreou, aged 64. But he made it clear he would not pursue the matter until Monday "because the Prime Minister did not express the wish to speed up the wedding".

Greek family law, as revised by the Socialist Government, eliminates the one-year waiting period after divorce to avoid any confusion about the paternity of babies that might be on the way. With the controversy over the Prime Minister's marital status resolved, voters are enjoying a 24-hour respite from campaign speeches today before the polls tomorrow.

Man in the news: John Garang

A champion of 'Sudanism' by ballot or bullet

By Andrew McEwen

For a man who began life in a peasant farmer's hut in the Upper Nile, Colonel John Garang has carved an unexpected place in the blood-soaked history books of a nation the size of Western Europe.

Six years into Sudan's second post-independence civil war he has forced Khartoum to the negotiating table. The outcome hangs in the balance, but the ebullient leader of the Southern rebels is confident of attaining his main aim of blocking the introduction of Sharia law and of preventing the domination of the Christian and Animist South by the Muslim North.

Colonel Garang, aged 46, chairman of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, and commander of its fighting forces, the SPLA, has a real chance of becoming as potent a force in Sudan's Parliament as he has been on the battlefield.

It has been achieved at a huge human cost, including



Ebullient leader: Colonel John Garang in London yesterday, the estimated 250,000 people who died of starvation or disease last summer when both sides prevented international relief supplies from being delivered.

If Colonel Garang felt any disquiet about his share of the

responsibility he did not betray it at a press conference in London yesterday. Unlike many of his countrymen he gives an impression of being entirely free of self-doubt.

The small convoy of push-chamber-driven cars which drove him and his aides to Regent's College for yesterday's press conference was a far cry from the battle-scarred captured military transports he uses in the Southern bush.

Had he not chosen the gun Colonel Garang would have made a convincing politician, or perhaps university lecturer. In the more united Sudan he envisages, both careers could still be open to him. He has the charismatic ability to hold an audience, a quick mind, and an American education, having studied agricultural economics at Cornell University, followed by a master's and a PhD in Iowa.

"With the bullet there are possibilities... with the ballot there are possibilities... with a combination of the bullet and the ballot there are

possibilities," he said. It was a disturbing philosophy but one which conveys his belief that his movement can adjust to any of the likely outcomes of the present situation.

A ceasefire was announced in May and has been twice extended. It expired on Thursday, but Colonel Garang announced yesterday a further two-week extension, the short period apparently reflecting his tactics of maintaining pressure on Khartoum.

He also gave assurances that the SPLA will continue to refrain from attacking United Nations and other food convoys which have been sent to prevent a repetition of last year's disaster. This promise would hold good whether or not the ceasefire continued.

He expressed qualified optimism that the talks would lead to a peace settlement. His reservations stemmed, he said, from evidence that the Sudan Army, of which he was once deputy director of military research, was preparing for fresh attacks on his forces. That prospect appeared to

trouble him little, having captured 16 garrisons in seven months, or so he claimed.

Despite the large area he claims to hold, Colonel Garang says he has no wish to form a separate Southern state. Sudan is one of Africa's few multi-party democracies, a situation which he fears will end if it becomes an Islamic state.

From the day he fled into the bush in 1983 his aim has been to prevent that happening and to secure a better deal for the South within a more united country. But whether a Sudan in which the SPLM remained a leading role would lean towards the East or West remains unclear.

The colonel is said to have accepted help from backers ranging from Israel and the United States to Moscow, none of which he confirms. He refused yesterday to give any indication of what economic policies he might follow, given the chance. If people insisted on labelling him they should refer to his ideas as Sudanism, he said.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Hope for seven held in Lebanon

Brussels — Mr Robert Urbain, the Belgian Trade Minister, said on arrival in Athens from Damascus yesterday he had had positive signs that kidnappers in Lebanon may release five Belgian and two French hostages (Peter Guilford writes). Mr Urbain, who was accompanied by Dr Jan Cools, the Belgian who was freed on Thursday in the Lebanese port of Sidon, said Dr Cools' release was a first step.

But he hotly denied being involved in a trade-off with Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, to secure freedom for Dr Cools, who was held for 13 months by a pro-Palestinian group called "The Soldiers of Truth".

● Rashidiyeh: Israeli warplanes yesterday blasted a base of Abu Nidal's Fatah-Revolutionary Council in the first attack on this southern Lebanese refugee camp in seven years (AP reports). Police said two children were wounded.

Rights co-operation

Paris — The Soviet Union and France have co-operated on human rights for the first time by putting down a joint motion at the 35-nation conference in Paris calling for the setting-up of a "common legal space in Europe" (Susan MacDonald writes). The head of Canada's delegation, Mr William Bauer, criticized the proposal as being premature and "a conceptual approach which doesn't mean much".

President Mitterrand proposed the idea of a common European space when he opened this follow-up to the Vienna Conference on European Security and Co-operation two weeks ago. The Soviet delegation has been pushing it as a legal space during their several press conferences.

Mediator Mugabe

Harare — President Mugabe has successfully intervened in a growing confrontation between the Government and striking junior doctors to prevent the action engulfing the entire state health service (Jan Raath writes). Most of the 300 doctors returned to work yesterday, the fifth day of their strike for improved working conditions and out of concern over management of the Ministry of Health. Mr Mugabe called for an end to the strike during a meeting with the Zimbabwe Medical Association, which promised a new package of conditions, medical sources confirmed.

Appeal to Gorbachov

Moscow (Reuters) — A crowd of Meskhetians, some of them survivors of savage ethnic attacks in Uzbekistan, besieged a government office yesterday demanding to see President Gorbachov and insisting that he help them return to their homeland. About 100 Meskhetians, some recently arrived in a mass airlift from Uzbekistan, crowded into the reception area of the Presidential of the Supreme Soviet to demand an audience with Mr Gorbachov. At least 15,000 Meskhetians have been flown out of Uzbekistan after 10 days of violence.

Recruit affair apology

Tokyo — Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party yesterday apologized to the Japanese public for the Recruit bribery scandal, which has muddled the name of Japanese politics at home and abroad, toppled the government of Mr Noboru Takeshita and undermined support for the LDP (Joe Joseph writes). The apology appeared to be partly an act of public contrition and partly a bid to rebuild voter support.

Cuban general held

New York (NYT) — Cuba has arrested General Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, a top army commander, on corruption charges. American officials said the action strongly suggested dissonance at the highest levels of the armed forces. Senior Diocles Torralba Gonzalez, the Transport Minister, a friend of General Ochoa, has been relieved.

Researchers see the light on curing sleep disorders

From David Hawkins, New York

The human body clock, which regulates sleep and other activities, can be reset simply and quickly by exposure to light, new research shows.

The researchers said their findings suggested that sleep disorders might be treated by such simple actions as turning a reading lamp on and off.

The findings fundamentally change the way scientists look at the influence of light on a variety of human behaviour. Experts said the research, if confirmed, shows promise of helping people with insomnia and other sleeping disorders, travellers who suffer jet lag and millions of people whose sleep patterns are disrupted by working late or odd shifts.

"If we can do with light what we have been trying to do with drugs or motivation, we are vastly better off," said Dr David Dinges, of the University of Pennsylvania.

The researchers said the explanation appeared to lie in the brain. But they said they had not determined exactly how the mechanism worked. "We never thought that this

was possible," said Dr Charles Czeisler, a professor at Harvard Medical School, who conducted the research with Dr Richard Kronauer, an applied mathematician at Harvard. They performed their experiments at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

Several sleep researchers described the work as the most significant advance in their field in 10 years. They reported "uniform success" in 45 laboratory attempts to re-adjust the biological clocks of 14 men aged 18 to 24.

The experiments involved daily or circadian biological rhythms, seen in normal cycles of body temperature, hormone levels and kidney function.

The researchers found that they could reset the biological clock by exposing the waking men to five hours of bright light at the time their body temperature was lowest.

The first exposure made the circadian variations irregular; the second drastically reduced them. A third application re-started the clock as if it were daytime. This means, they

said, that people arriving in Sydney, Australia, from New York could easily set body clocks to Sydney time.

They would simply spend part of their first two days outside, absorbing the equivalent of the first two exposures of light. On the third day, with the coming of daylight, their body clocks would be reset to local time.

They also found that exposing the men to lower levels of light, like ordinary room light, was important in determining in the magnitude and direction of changes in the biological rhythms.

In recent years, researchers have realized that light can affect daily or circadian biological rhythms. But the effect was thought to be non-existent or insignificant in humans, and this research is the first to demonstrate otherwise.

A pioneer in research on circadian rhythms, Dr J. Woodland Hastings of Harvard, said: "In terms of its potential practical applications, this is a big splash." (New York Times)

Violence as blacks strike on Soweto anniversary

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A motorist was stabbed to death in Gugulethu township, outside Cape Town, as thousands of blacks throughout South Africa staged a mass work stoppage yesterday to mark the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising.

Police in an "interim unrest report" said that the motorist, a black man, was killed at a barricade thrown across a road in the township. In Soweto itself, the sprawling black township outside Johannesburg, police fired tear gas and drew their *sjamboks* (whips) to disperse a crowd leaving a memorial service in the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic church singing and shouting for the release of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader.

Earlier yesterday a railway coach was set ablaze at a Soweto station as black radicals sought to enforce their demand for a total work stoppage on a day that they want to be declared an official public holiday. It was also reported that the

grave of 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first black victim of the 1976 riots, in a Soweto cemetery, had been vandalized overnight and the marble tombstone smashed.

City centres throughout the country were unusually quiet.

Bona (AFP) — All parties in the West German Bundestag agreed to welcome conscientious objectors from South Africa. The proposal, from the Social Democrats and Greens, has been referred to a committee because the centre-right coalition Government objected to other parts of an anti-apartheid motion.

Many firms gave black workers a paid day off but others adopted a no-work, no-pay policy.

In Natal province, where more than 1,000 people have been killed in black-on-black violence in the last three years, police were out in force on the second day of a special anti-crime blitz. Gangs of youths gathered on roads in townships outside

the city of Durban, preventing people from going to work.

Meanwhile, Mr Adrian Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, announced that he has eased restrictions served on Mr Archie Gumede, the Natal president of the United Democratic Front, to enable him to take part in talks next week aimed at ending the violence.

Mr Vlok said he had made the decision after representations by Archbishop Desmond Tutu of Cape Town. Earlier this week, Mr Gumede was served with orders under the renewed state of emergency barring him from taking part in any political activity and confining him to his home from 8pm to 5am daily.

● MAPUTO: The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin, held talks with the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Fik Botha, in Maputo in March (Reuters reports). The Soviet Embassy here said that President Chissano had requested the meeting "to satisfy the interests of Mozambique".

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CLAMPDOWN IN CHINA

Power struggle persists despite Li's new confidence

From Mary Dejevsky, Peking

Mr Li Peng, the Chinese Premier, has started to look more cheerful.

On Wednesday evening he appeared on television news for the first time in a Western suit, rather than his customary grey Mao jacket and trousers. He also abandoned his grim, hectoring manner to smile benignly at his audience.

In the absence of clearer information about who rules China, these signs of Mr Li's growing confidence are all that anyone has to go on.

Mr Li has made four television appearances in the past week, more than any other member of the leadership. He has also claimed the headlines in the official press.

This prominence in media which are strictly controlled by the martial-law authorities is the clearest indication that he and those who back him are winning the struggle for the Chinese leadership.

Yet the same signs also suggest that his victory is still — nearly one month after his declaration of martial law in Peking — neither total nor assured. The state of the leadership is complex; Mr Li does not rule alone, if he rules at all.

The first reason for questioning his hold on power is his continued lack of an official post to match the new duties he appears to have assumed on Tuesday. Mr Li presided over a meeting of department heads from the Central Committee and the State Council.

As Premier, he is entitled to preside at State Council meetings, but the party General Secretary would be expected to

chair Central Committee or joint meetings. Not only has Mr Li not been named General Secretary, but there has been no official word of Mr Zhao Ziyang losing the post. Mr Zhao has been a non-person for a month, and is widely expected to be named as the chief plotter in the "counter-revolutionary rebellion". He may be joined in disgrace by Mr Hu Qili, the only other member of the senior

public appearance of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the supreme leader, a week ago, with Mr Li at his right hand, that the Premier started to speak forcefully about the events of June 3 and 4. It was not he who set the official line, but Mr Deng. Subsequently, Mr Li's utterances have become less and less compromising, but they echo Mr Deng's speech, which has become the authorized interpretation of

communist. China's supreme policy-making body. Mr Qiao and Mr Yao have also been shown on television without Mr Li, visiting injured troops in hospital. It is even possible that Mr Qiao is a rival to Mr Li for the post of General Secretary — another reason, perhaps, why Mr Zhao's removal has not been formally announced.

Last week the Supreme People's Court sent a message approving the military action in Peking to Mr Qiao "and other members of the standing committee". Appearing to promote Mr Qiao above the others, moreover, Mr Li is rarely seen without Mr Qiao prominently beside him.

At Tuesday's meeting with members of the National People's Congress (parliament) standing committee and representatives of so-called "democratic" parties, Mr Li presided, but Mr Qiao read out Mr Deng's speech.

In the background at such meetings is another shadowy but crucial presence: the massed ranks of party and government veterans who comprise the Central Advisory Commission. Most of these people were thought to have been retired to the equivalent of the back benches at the thirteenth party congress in 1987. But their power appears to have been little diminished. These "veterans", as they are called, are, along with Mr Deng, the powerbrokers who will determine who becomes the next party leader.

A new leadership may already be emerging in the form of a triumvirate of Mr Li, Mr Qiao and Mr Yao, backed by Mr Deng and the majority of the veterans. If such an alliance holds, it

promises little good for China's democracy movement or for intellectual freedom, or for the West.

Both Mr Deng and Mr Li have shown that they regard the pursuit of communism and ideological soundness as more important than democracy or human life. All three, but particularly Mr Yao, who is a conventional central planner, have spoken of the dangers ahead if China allows itself to be seduced by the Western way of life.

All three are presenting the student movement as having been directed from abroad in an attempt to turn China into an appendage of the West. These sentiments have a strong appeal in China, especially among less-educated sections of society.

If Mr Li can convince the leadership that economic reform can continue while Western influence and involvement are spurned, he will have a ready audience outside the big cities.

The leadership seems secure enough already for earlier doubters to be rushing to join it. The chairman of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Mr Wan Li, was an early convert. Having spent several days in a Shanghai clinic after returning early from a visit to the United States, he expressed his support for martial law.

After the military assault on Tiananmen Square, he — or others — appeared to feel that his loyalty might be in question. As if to refute such thoughts, the *People's Daily* reported yesterday that he had visited the martial-law troops no less than three times.

Others whose support for martial law

seemed less than wholehearted have also been reported as coming out strongly in support of the military action. They include two retired marshals — Nie Rongzhen and Xu Xiangqian — who earlier expressed public misgivings about the wisdom of using force.

Officials like these are used to watching to see which way the wind blows. But the preponderance of grey and white heads in the leadership indicates that the coalition cannot last forever.

It would take only one or two deaths — and not necessarily that of Mr Deng — to tip the balance towards a new generation of leaders. Those who enjoy the patronage of the old guard could then be the losers — which may be why it has taken so long to gather a quorum that will oust Mr Zhao as General Secretary in favour of Mr Li.

The other reason why a Li-Deng leadership may not last is the widespread contempt in which Mr Li appears to be held and the doubts about his capacity for the job. As the adopted son of the late Chou En-lai, Mr Li has enjoyed patronage from an early age. A lacklustre leader, however, is the last thing the Communist Party needs.

Yesterday, the front-page editorial in the *People's Daily* called on party members to unite to fight the common enemy. It described some of those behind the pro-democracy demonstrations as followers of the Gang of Four, and spoke of the threat that the People's Republic would collapse. This is not the language of a party leadership which is confident in power. As the editorial concluded: "The struggle is not over."



New triumvirate: from left, Mr Li, Mr Qiao and Mr Yao, who have the backing of most veteran leaders. All claim the students were manipulated by foreign powers.

party leadership to have been out of sight for the same period.

But neither has yet been officially dismissed or vilified. Until that happens, Mr Li will be unable to claim the party leadership either for himself or for his nominee.

The second reason to question Mr Li's hold on power is his visible dependence on others for backing. It was not until the

what happened. Mr Deng is not the only one who backs the Premier appears to need, however.

In most of his appearances, Mr Li has been accompanied by two other men of roughly his own generation: Mr Qiao Shi, chairman of the party's Discipline Inspection Commission, and Mr Yao Yilin, a Vice-Premier. Both are also members of the Politburo standing

Claims of army killing students negotiating exit

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Several Chinese student leaders were shot as they tried to negotiate with troops of the People's Liberation Army to be given safe passage out of Tiananmen Square towards the end of the massacre on June 4, according to Western intelligence.

The students, in a side street off the square, had been negotiating with troops all day to be allowed to leave, intelligence sources said yesterday.

There was strong evidence, they added, that pro-democracy student leaders had been receiving inside information, possibly from someone close to the Central Military Commission, headed by Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader. The students seemed to be fully aware of troop

movements and the move-fired on their colleagues from the 38th Group.

The intelligence sources stand by their initial assessment, made a few days after the massacre, that up to 7,000 people, including as many as a thousand soldiers, may have died.

● PEKING: General Li Zhiyun, an army spokesman, admitted here yesterday that soldiers fired on unarmed civilians, but later denied it at the first news conference for Western reporters since the crackdown on pro-democracy protesters (AP reports).

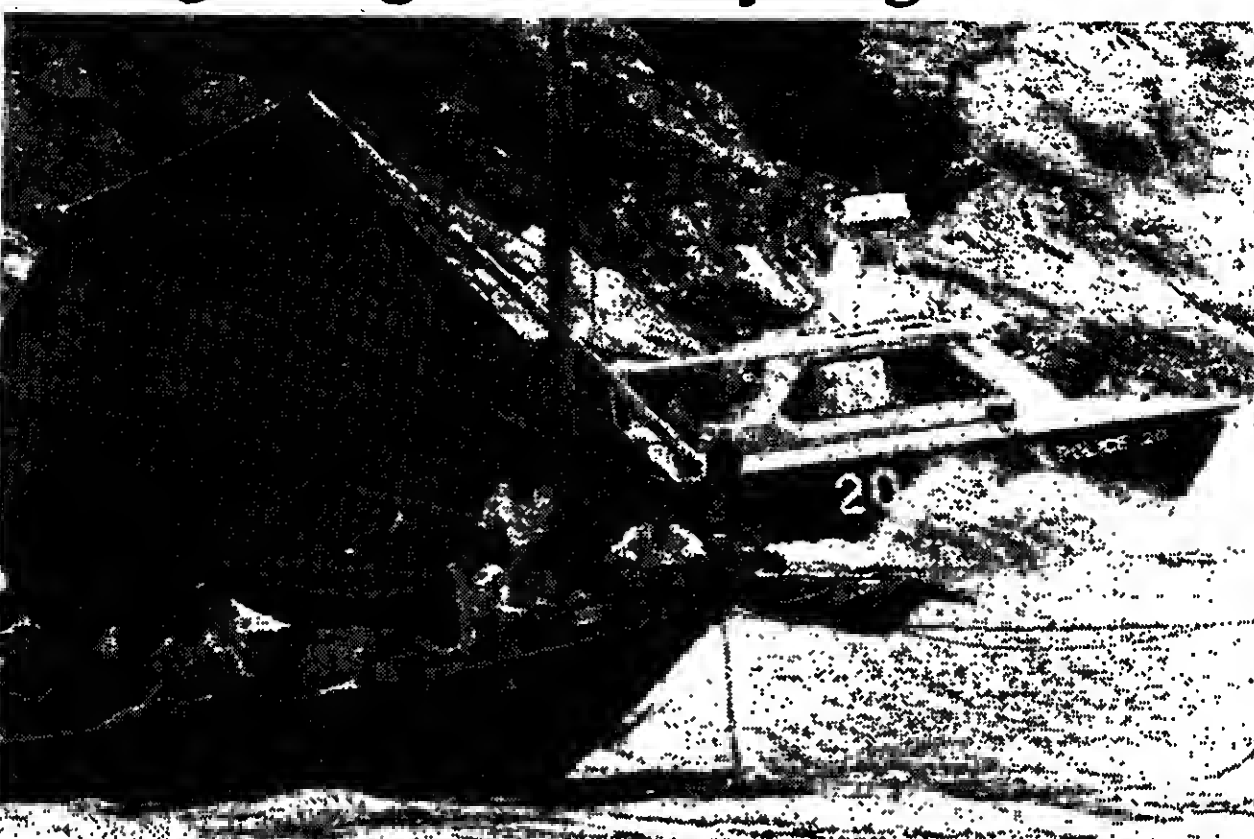
The news conference preceded a military-sponsored tour of Tiananmen Square that gave selected Western reporters their first look at it since the military moved to crush the pro-democracy demonstrations. No Western news agencies were invited, but General Li's remarks were recorded by journalists who were present.

He said troops were forced to use violence to enter the city because "people who didn't know the truth" blocked their way. He said soldiers exercised restraint in trying to clear the square, "but still there were some thugs... provocative to the troops. At this time, some of the soldiers... directed their fire into the square," he said in Chinese, adding "The rest of the soldiers started firing at those thugs who were provocative to them." His words were translated by a government official.

Later, however, General Li said the deaths were "not from any instances from the soldiers directing their guns at the people. This incident never happened within the area of Peking." He did not clarify this apparent contradiction.

The Government previously has denied that any shots were fired inside Tiananmen Square, but it has not commented on shooting elsewhere in the capital.

Hong Kong's two-way migrant flood



The latest group of arriving Vietnamese boat people being escorted into Hong Kong harbour yesterday by a police launch. But while the flood of Vietnamese to the colony continues — the number arriving in Hong Kong this year has risen to 19,600 — local residents seeking to emigrate are flocking to foreign consulates (Our Foreign Staff writes). Western diplomats said some consulates had seen a 400 per cent increase in interest since the crisis began in China two months ago, compared with the same period last year. The Hong Kong Government estimates up to 45,000 people emigrated in 1988, and analysts say the numbers will increase steadily in the run-up to 1997 when China takes

Tourist drive jars with attacks on West

From Mary Dejevsky, Peking

New red banners opposing "bourgeois liberalization" appeared on many buildings in Peking yesterday as the attacks on foreign influence contained in the speech by Mr Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader, a week ago filtered down to local Communist Party organizations.

My own hotel, which has sported anti-bourgeois liberalization banners since the beginning of the campaign three weeks ago, also had a new banner, but it carried a different message. Twice as wide as the earlier one and just as red, the new banner was hung over the main entrance and said: "Welcome to the

Jianguo Hotel". The two banners illustrate one of the many contradictions in the Chinese approach to the Tiananmen Square student protests and their bloody aftermath.

On the one hand, the authorities blame foreign influence for fomenting what is now called "counter-revolution"; on the other, they are desperate not to lose business brought by foreign investors and tourists.

The damage to foreign-exchange earnings is only now being acknowledged. An article in the English-language *China Daily* yesterday admitted that most big hotels in the

capital were running at 5 per cent occupancy or less.

It said that, since the beginning of this month, China had received no large tour groups and only a handful of individual travellers. Many new hotels are still paying interest charges on construction and start-up loans.

If there is no upturn, they may face bankruptcy. The seriousness of the situation was conceded in a statement issued by the State Tourism Administration and signed by Mr Wu Xueqian, a Vice-Premier. He said foreigners' safety would be guaranteed as would the safety of tourists.

● WELLINGTON: Chinese

plans to buy a high-technology steel mill in New Zealand, one of Peking's biggest ever foreign investments, collapsed yesterday (Reuters reports). Mimmels, a Chinese state corporation, said its purchase of New Zealand Steel had been called off.

● TOKYO: Mr Hiroshi Mitsuoka, the Foreign Minister, who is the first senior Japanese official to criticize China's crackdown on dissent, said yesterday that Peking's action was incompatible with Japan's democratic values.

Mr Mitsuoka also voiced displeasure that Japanese businessmen were rushing back to China.

Shanghai climate of fear mocked by echoes from past

From Philip Jacobson, Shanghai

As the purge of the democracy movement spreads across China, a guided tour of a modest brick house in Shanghai provides an historical perspective on the present grim events.

It was there, 69 years ago next month, that the Chinese Communist Party assembled for its first national congress.

The sturdy table at which a youthful Mao Tse-tung and his fellow revolutionaries gathered has been preserved from that momentous occasion, as have — if you believe the signs — the 12 tea cups carefully placed around it.

In another room, amid dusty potted plants, faded photographs taken in Paris in 1924 show Mr Deng Xiaoping, now the paramount leader but then in his mid-twenties, with a purposeful-looking group of comrades.

The slogans above yellowing newspapers displayed in a glass case nearby provide an eerie echo of Mr Deng's recent pronouncements: the workers waging just struggles, the masses rising spontaneously to protect the revolution.

Walk out past the little old lady who looks after the place, and you step straight into the reality of Shanghai today.

The city where the students of Fudan University first conceived the idea of constructing a new Statue of Liberty to symbolize China's yearning for freedom has retreated behind a mask of normality.

There are no soldiers on the streets, hardly an armed policeman to be seen.

But for all the renewed bustle and hum of the teeming private markets pungent with the smells of food, and the swarms of cyclists ringing their bells along Nanjing Road, the biggest city in China cannot quite disguise its growing apprehension.

The news that three local men, none apparently students, had been condemned to death for their part in the unrest 10 days ago sent a collective shiver down the

spine in Shanghai. The nightmare of the Cultural Revolution has not been forgotten in the birthplace of its most ruthless director, Jiang Qing, former actress and third wife of Mao.

The crowds of excited, outspoken young people who swarmed around every visiting foreign journalist a week ago have gone: back home in the countryside, the sound of the exhortations from Peking to spy on neighbours and inform on friends is mercifully more distant.

This deep-rooted fear of what may be to come in Shanghai has undoubtedly affected the pleasantly Mediterranean zest with which its inhabitants normally tackle everyday life.

Stroll along the waterfront on the famous Bund and the itinerant hawkers studiously avoid catching a Westerner's eye: even the silhouette artists who used to pursue likely prospects with scissors aloft prefer to keep their distance — just in case.

Swept away in the euphoria of the Chinese Spring of Democracy, the people of Shanghai marched and demonstrated in huge numbers, then took to the streets in their fury at what had happened in Tiananmen Square. Now they are frightened.

In the words of a Western businessman who had stayed put during the turmoil: "A lot of things that were said and done in public here before the crackdown are now ticking away like time bombs."

● OTTAWA: Nine Chinese diplomats were reported yesterday to have defected and been granted political asylum in Canada.

● COPENHAGEN: Twelve Chinese students and businessmen on training courses have asked for political asylum in Denmark, the Justice Ministry said yesterday.

US engages the voice of computerspeak

From Charles Bremner, Washington

You have just lost your money and your passport. You dial the British consulate in New York and find yourself talking to a computer. After getting to know you a little, it pops the question: "Are you a British citizen in distress? If so, please say 'Yes, I am'."

Luckily the machine can handle your Welsh accent and it puts you through to a human. If you hesitate too long, the computer will offer to give you an array of information. All you have to do is say in a confident voice: "Yes, I want to hear it."

If you forgo the consulate to reverse the charges to your aunt in Swansea and ask her to send money, a friendly computer voice will ask your name, then ring your relative and inquire whether she will accept the charge. It will recognize her "yes" or "no".

This is not a scene from *The Twilight Zone*. These are being used in the ways that computers are being used to take over tasks that were once the preserve of people. These devices are making as much impact on daily life as fax machines, personal computers and cellular phones.

Almost every day in big US cities, you find yourself "interfacing" with an "audio-text" or "voice response system". In New York, for example, you can find out with your telephone the state of your bank balance or

whether a certain cheque has been drawn. Your friendly "automated teller" leads you through questions to which you reply by punching the telephone key pad.

In the same way, you can book plane tickets, hear a customized horoscope, play a game, tailor an erotic conversation ("Press 4 for something kinky") or navigate aurally through an array of computer files.

Back at the British consulate, say that you are, for example, a Bolivian

New York — Big Brother will soon arrive in US supermarkets (James Bone writes). In October, several large chains will computerize check-outs and give customers special cards so that purchases can be monitored and rebates offered to regular buyers of certain brands. The "Reward America" plan will enable retailers and manufacturers to build up detailed profiles of individual shopping habits.

and want to know your visa requirements, the machine will give you the information without human intervention.

At the heart of the revolution is the development of chips and software that can synthesize human speech and record voice messages like any other digital data.

Combine this with the "touchtone" keypad that most American phones use for dialling and you open a vast field of potential business. Millions of

Americans now use "voice-mail" services, which are essentially just a hi-tech version of the old answering machine. You dial, for example, a hotel room in Miami, keying in the first four letters of the name of the guest whose room you want. If there is no answer, the system asks you to leave a message.

There are, of course, drawbacks to talking to clever telephones. Many citizens prefer to have people on the other end and feel a little silly enunciating "Yes, I do" to a box full of electronics.

There is also the problem that the machines are rather obnoxious "menu-driven" devices. You often have to keep answering what amounts to a multiple-choice exam in order to get to the information you need. Worse, you reach the end of your electronic trek and find yourself being shunted back to leave a message on an answering machine.

This technique has been gleefully seized on, of course, by civil servants. Electronic switchboards in some big Washington agencies — particularly the dreaded Internal Revenue Service — seem to delight in driving you through a form of electronic interrogation.

Advocates of the systems, however, say that nothing can compete for efficiency.

A big insurance company found that with human operators three out of four calls to its offices were not

reaching the right destination and that nine out of 10 written messages contained at least one error. Now the company's network switches 31,000 digitally stored messages per day.

Mr Peter Covill, the Consul-General, says the consulate's microlog system deals with 600 inquiries a day that would otherwise have been handled by staff.

The key to success with the system is to avoid driving off the caller while avoiding making it too easy for him to press the number for human assistance. The consulate solves this with the ominous warning: "If you choose to switch out of this system, there may be some delay."

Curiously, the experts insist that many people are more comfortable talking to a machine than a human.

Within a few years, the experts say, Americans will be issued a telephone number at birth and a caller will be able to reach you anywhere on the face of the Earth.

A company has just come up with the first step towards this state by producing a satellite-based beeper for the global village.

Called Geostair, it will not only be able to buzz you with messages anywhere but, more worryingly, it can keep track of all your movements.

But defences against the telephone assault are already available. In the New York area, a service enables you to read the number of the caller before you decide to answer the phone.

Widow's demands threaten to halt Palme murder trial

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The trial of Mr Christer Pettersson, aged 42, who is accused of murdering Olof Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, in 1986 is close to collapse.

It now hinges almost totally on the testimony of Palme's widow, Lisbet, which is due to be heard on Monday — if she consents to come to court, which is by no means certain.

Should she fail to testify, Mr Pettersson's lawyer, Mr Arne Liljero, has said he will call for the trial to be halted and for the charges against his client to be dropped.

The weight that can be given to Mrs Palme's testimony is already being questioned. She has identified Mr Pettersson as the man who shot her husband on a street in central Stockholm three years ago only from a video film of a police line-up.

Now she has stipulated that she will come to court only if Mr Pettersson is not present, depriving the prosecution of the confrontation that might just conceivably have given its case a much-needed boost.

Mrs Palme has damaged her credibility as a witness.

She has also hurt her standing with the nation by insisting on several other conditions to which the court must agree before she will appear. These



Mrs Palme: She has hurt her standing with the nation.

include the banning of all tape recorders from the proceedings and the shutting-down of the closed-circuit television cameras used to transmit the trial to journalists outside the main courtroom. Mrs Palme

argues that she might not be able to control her feelings while giving evidence, and thus wants only a written record to be kept.

The court has agreed to meet the bulk of her demands but only after a disagreement between the two judges trying the case. Judge Mikael af Geijerstam publicly distanced himself from the majority decision of Judge Carl-Anton Spak and six politically appointed jurors to agree to Mrs Palme's conditions.

The atmosphere of farce which has dogged the trial from the outset has been heightened by the row over Mrs Palme.

Some judicial experts claim that her conditions violate the Swedish Constitution and journalists say they represent a major curtailment of press freedom.

Acute embarrassment has spread across an intensely patriotic nation as Swedes realize that it is perhaps no longer Mr Pettersson who is on trial, but rather their own judicial system.

TIMES DIARY SIMON BARNES

Rochester, New York State

I am here at the US Open golf tournament determined not to make any cheap remarks about the game; a noble resolution but a hard one to maintain. Golf is not always easy for an outsider to understand, and the most perplexing thing of all is the clothes the players wear. It is not always possible to take a man seriously when he is wearing lime-green polyester slacks and an orlon sweater in coral or fuchsia.

The cover of the current *Fortune* magazine shows, as usual, a top businessman, in this case the chairman of a giant communications company: clearly a man of much force and seriousness. But he is shown wearing a green shirt, yellow sweater and trousers embroidered with hundreds of little faces of himself, tiny yellow-and-green-clad men swinging golf clubs. He is leaning on his golf bag and clearly thinks he is the bee's knees.

Compared to some golfers, he is a model of restraint. Payne Stewart, one of the top players here, has a contract with the National Football League under which he agrees to wear golf shirts in the colours of the league's teams. For this he will earn \$600,000 in two years. He travels with a cabin trunk containing 20 different golfing outfits, with 20 pairs of golf shoes all in different colours. He irons his own clothes, and travels everywhere with a portable steam iron. Do not think that I am finding it easy coming to terms with all this.

The prize fund for this event is \$1 million, but then it would be, wouldn't it? The number of zeros that surround anything to do with American sport always serve to keep one's mind boggling. Barry Sanders is an American football player in the throes of moving from college to the real game, and he has just been offered \$2.6 million over five years by the Detroit Lions. His father, Willie, said: "That's embarrassing. They must think we are in bad shape for money."

They take sport seriously in this continent, even in Canada. And even when they play cricket, competitive zeal tends to be a little overdone. Take the case of Farooq Mohammed, of Winnipeg. Disagreeing with an umpiring decision, he

expressed his displeasure by beating the umpire unconscious with his bat. He was acquitted of attempted murder but convicted of aggravated assault and — wait for it — possession of a deadly weapon. I can think of very few English batsmen who could have the tool of their trade so described.

As the rewards in sport continue to grow in America, so life gets tougher for East German footballers. In the West, there are incentives, bonuses, and shares of the gate money. In East Germany, under new regulations, footballers will have their wages cut if they play badly or fail to attract crowds. It is part of a stern package designed to raise the standards of East German football after one of the poorest seasons in recent years in which the national team appears already to have failed to qualify for the next World Cup. The secretary-general of the East German football federation, Wolfgang Spitzner, summed up: "We have drained the swamp in which players have been able to live for years without having to perform."

The best sporting lawsuit in litigious America this week is that of Eric Dickerson, running back with the Indianapolis Colts. He is suing the National Football League for using his likeness on a doll. The best nickname I have come across this week is that of Tyrone Jackson, due to fight a boxer called Tony "The Tiger" Lopez. Jackson is called the Harlem Butcher, having once worked briefly in a meat store. He was named after Tyrone Power, incidentally, but his grandmother didn't approve. So she calls him Jeff.

And the saddest story of the week is about a 14-year-old boy who owned a 1910 baseball card, which those in the trade valued at \$100,000. He intended to put himself through college on the proceeds of the card, but someone has stolen it. Now he has just learnt that the card was a forgery all along and worth \$10 at most.

Travelling on the London Underground recently — it was the Circle Line — I was forced by the crush into the prolonged study at close quarters of a fellow passenger.

His presence was betrayed by an intermittent nervous cough but in no other way did he stand out from the crowd. He was smartly dressed in pin-stripe suit. His shoes were shiny, his fingernails clean and his tie tied just right. Small moustache, perfectly clipped, and a carefully combed parting added up to an appearance that was beyond reproach. Though it hardly looked like rain, he had taken the precaution of carrying a tightly rolled umbrella. Was there a danger of carrying conventional to the point of freakishness? He had cursed against that by holding a copy of *The Independent*. With many little aheims he was reading an

Ms Thatcher's government has had a longer run of good news from the opinion polls than any other since the war. Since 1982 the Conservatives have never trailed the leading opposition party by more than 1 or 2 per cent. Even today, at their worst moment for years, the BBC's "poll of polls" shows them only 4 per cent behind. (How Wilson and Heath would have been relieved by such mid-term figures.)

In by-elections they have not done so well. Since 1979 they have lost nine of the 18 seats they have defended. In the contests of this parliament their vote has always slumped (on average by 12 per cent). Vauxhall (-10 per cent) and Glasgow Central (-11 per cent) were hardly exceptional.

But that will not be much comfort to the Conservatives if the BBC exit poll taken during Thursday's Euro-contest is vindicated when the votes are counted on Sunday. If Labour does indeed lead the Tories by 44 per cent to 32 per cent, that will represent a net swing of 12 per cent from the 1987 general election. Could this come to be seen as the beginning of a slide comparable to what happened in 1962, the last time they had

10 continuous years in office?

Certainly the exit poll suggests an outcome that will have far-reaching reverberations. If the figures are accurate, the Conservatives are set to lose 19 Euro-seats. An 8 per cent swing from 1984 would thus make a difference of 38 to the left-right balance at Strasbourg. In 1984 a 6½ per cent swing moved 15 seats over to Labour compared to 1979. Because Britain is the only EC member without proportional representation, our votes are again having a quite exceptional impact on the composition of the European Parliament. Perhaps the other 11 nations will intensify their pressure on us to live up to the commitment to a common electoral system.

According to the exit poll the Greens' upsurge has been as sensational as the Conservative-Labour swing. It will be an extraordinary achievement if the

Greens do indeed secure anything near the suggested 14 per cent and drive the Democrats into a poor fourth place. On the Continent, no Green party has come near to such a percentage. Of course the Greens may just be the flavour of the month but liable to be discredited by the impracticability of their ideas when exposed to the rigorous public scrutiny now inevitable.

But British politics will be changed by the Green success. All parties will vastly increase the lip-service they pay to

environmental concerns, and lip-service will not be enough; spending priorities are bound to be altered — the Lords amendments to the Electricity and Water Bills will get a more sympathetic hearing.

But how will the Green challenge affect the fortunes of the other parties? Although the British electoral system will long deny the Greens representation at Westminster or Strasbourg, any party that gets 10 per cent support or more can have a crucial vote-splitting impact. On

Thursday they seem to have taken votes from all parties, but chiefly from the Tories and the Democrats in the south.

For those who dismiss such surveys as the exit poll, solid votes from the two by-elections are available. While Labour retained two safe seats, the Greens won their best ever by-election percentages.

The Democrats must look to Vauxhall for the only solace offered by Thursday; they almost maintained their share of the vote and almost pushed the Conservatives into third place. A party that can do that is not finished, however great the humiliation in Glasgow and in most of the Euro contests.

And, of course, Vauxhall delighted Labour, which increased its majority percentage-wise and absolutely.

Glasgow Central was important for the fight it shed on the Scottish Nationalist for-

times. Labour boasted that the result represented a check to the SNP bandwagon. Certainly there was no repeat of Jim Sillars's Govan triumph. But to raise the SNP vote from 10 per cent to 30 per cent was no mean achievement. If it were repeated in every Scottish constituency, a majority of Scottish MPs would be SNP.

The Euro exit poll, however, offers less cheer for the Nationalists; it suggested an SNP vote of only 20 per cent (it was 18 per cent in the 1984 Euro-election and 14 per cent in the 1987 general election). These are not breakthrough statistics.

The Conservatives' derisory 8 per cent vote in Glasgow Central and the probable loss of their last Scottish Euro seats may dismay them (though the exit poll suggested that at least they are staying near to the quarter of the Scottish vote they won in 1987). But if their mandate to rule Scotland is challenged they can point to the fact that while they have ruled Britain for 27 of the 44 post-war years, they have had a majority of Scottish seats for only three (1955-58). In Scotland and in Strasbourg voting majorities are symbolic rather than substantive.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

David Butler assesses Thursday's voting patterns

The start of a Tory slide?

BBC EUROPEAN ELECTION EXIT POLL (%)

	C	Lab	SLD	Gre	Nat
London	36	43	5	15	—
Rest of South	38	30	11	22	—
Midlands	36	42	5	17	—
North	24	57	7	11	—
Scotland	25	45	4	7	20
Wales	25	57	4	7	13
Great Britain	32	44	6	14	9

Marion Shoard offers a blueprint for a successful privatization

Saving the forests from water's fate

In an apparently insignificant parliamentary answer yesterday, the Government discreetly unveiled what could prove an even bigger programme of environmental privatization than that embodied in the much vilified, vote-losing Water Bill.

Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary of State for Scotland, announced that by the end of the century 247,000 acres of the state's forests will be sold off to private owners. This amounts to 9 per cent of the Forestry Commission's total holdings.

Since 1981 about 7 per cent has already been sold off, with no real public discussion of the issues involved. The Government doubtless hopes to see further steady erosion through the next century until our public forestry industry, currently the biggest single owner of land in Britain, is just a memory.

Doubtless the unexpected storm of protest which the Water Bill precipitated is the reason for the "softly softly" approach this time round. The absence of the parliamentary Bill means there need be no parliamentary debate. Yet if the Government imagines it can slip this one past a public which is now acutely environmentally aware, as demonstrated by Thursday's by-election results, it is going to be disappointed.

Forestry is already the subject of intense environmental concern. The industry stands accused of destroying the attractions of much of our countryside by blanketing it in grim ranks of alien conifers, thus exacerbating the problem of acid rain, and of threatening areas of global wildlife importance, such as the Flow Country in northern Scotland.

Recreation considerations are almost as pressing. As a public body with public responsibilities, the Forestry Commission tends to encourage visitors: it has opened more than 600 picnic places and 700 forest trails. Most private forests, on the other hand, are inaccessible. Where new owners have closed off former Commission plantations, fierce controversy has already resulted.

Such considerations ensure not only that forest privatization will be noticed, but that it will prove explosive if mishandled. The back-door approach which the Government seems to be adopting makes it more, rather than less, likely that an explosion will occur, wreaking damage not only on the Government's green credibility but on the contribution which our forests can make to our national life.

(It is all very sad. For privatization need damage neither our forests nor government credibility. Carried out in the right way it could do wonders for both. All the Government has to do is to learn the lessons of its unhappy experience over the Water Bill, instead of trying to avoid a repeat performance by stealth.)

No lears need be shed over the demise of state forestry *per se*. The industry is absurd even by the standards of its nationalized peers. At today's prices, the taxpayer has invested £2.5 billion in Forestry Commission plantations covering more than two million acres of Great Britain. In return, he has become the proud owner of trees worth around £1.5 billion. Whereas state steel and ship-building did at least provide a lot of jobs, the taxpayer's unproductive flounder on the forests has produced few

social, economic or strategic benefits.

Now that forest privatization is coming, what matters is the form in which it comes. And what matters above all is that privatization should not be allowed to become the only component of Government policy for the industry, as it appeared to be in the case of water. Instead, privatization should be just part of a full-scale reorganization, not just of the state's forests, but of Britain's even more expensive private forests as well.

Whoever owns the plantations, we need an overall strategy which gives proper recognition to the wildlife, landscape and recreation considerations which are nowadays arguably as important a feature of forest management as the economically questionable process of timber production.

Sadly there was little sign of any such strategic thinking in Rifkind's statement yesterday. It left the impression that, as in the case of water, the Government is more concerned with selling than with governing. Rifkind expressed the pious hope that public access would be maintained after sell-offs, but only insofar as was compatible with the new owners' activities.

If the Government proceeds with its policy of future sales unsupported by other measures, what safeguards will there be for the public interest in our forests?

At present, the Forestry Commission combines management of the state's forests with regulating the private sector. If anything else changes after it loses its own



holdings, it will exercise its present regulatory powers over all the country's forests and woods. These powers will give the commission some influence over deforestation and new planting, but these will not be sufficient to enable it to match overall forestry practice to the nation's real needs.

Even the right-wing think tanks, which have been promoting forest privatization, have recognized that it needs to be accompanied by a new form of environmental regulation. The Adam Smith Institute and the Institute of Economic Affairs

have both suggested that after privatization the extent, location and composition of new planting should be subjected to planning control by local or national park authorities.

This would undoubtedly be a welcome step, and it might enable councils to hold back new conifer planting. Unfortunately, the Government is in no mood to give new planning powers to local councils. On February 20, in a press release, Rifkind specifically ruled out extending planning control to forestry.

So is there an instrument for securing the objectives of a new

national forestry strategy which would be more in keeping with present government practice?

Giving new powers to the rump Forestry Commission would not be a good idea. The commission's background, history and membership (which is dominated by large private landowners) makes it too inextricably entangled with timber production interests to be credible as the agent of the public will. A better model for a new body can be found in the Water Bill's National Rivers Authority.

Forestry privatization could be accompanied by the creation of a new National Forests Authority firmly committed to promoting all aspects of the new national strategy. Its membership could reflect the full range of interests associated with the industry and its land, so that commercial foresters would be in a minority.

Both the buyers of the commission's forests and the existing forest and woodland owners may be required to accept whatever commitments the NFA chose to impose on them. These might include wholly new requirements, such as a general right of public access of the kind which exists in West German forests, or a quota for locally characteristic native broadleaved trees in existing conifer plantations.

This pattern — with the tough environmental regulator containing the pursuit of private profit within the bounds of the public interest — would do more than ensure a fuss-free forest sale for the Government. It would enable it to plant living testimony to the reality of its green conversion all over our countryside. And it would allow the rest of us to walk, ride and picnic in better, not just privatized, forests.

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Marion Shoard is the author of *This Land is Our Land* (Grafton Books, 1987, £5.95). She lectures in rural planning at Anglia Higher Education College.

Even on the Rock, a blind eye to litter

Gibraltar

Robert Kilroy-Silk finds desecration amid the Trafalgar war graves

Trafalgar Cemetery was used, as the plaque at its entrance proudly states, "for the burial of members of Her Majesty's Forces and their families during the years 1708-1835. In it are interred many of those who fell or died of wounds received in the naval actions off Algeciras, 6th July, 1801; Trafalgar, 21st October, 1805; Cadiz, 23rd November, 1810; Malaga, 29th April, 1812."

There can be few more beautiful spots in which to rest and honour our dead. The small, triangular oasis of peace is tucked beneath the Rock of Gibraltar, from which clouds of morning glory tumble. A waterfall bursts through one side and chortles along its length. A variety of trees — fir, oleander, palm, hibiscus — provide ample shade from the Mediterranean sun, and agapanthus, hollyhocks, viburnum and roses add colour. The whole effect is of a secret grotto.

It is, of course, a very special

place. Most of the sailors and soldiers buried here died in the service of their king and country. Many had been decorated; their countrymen called them heroes; they became part of our proud military history. They were also revered and respected by their friends and colleagues, who paid for their headstones.

"To The Memory of Lieutenant Thomas Worth and John Buckland of the Royal Marine Artillery, who were killed by the same shot on the 23rd November, 1810, while directing Howitzer boats in an attack on the enemy's batteries in Cadiz Bay," announces one. "Their brother officers on the same station have caused this stone to be erected as a tribute of respect to the two who were the brightest ornaments of their corps."

It is also a sacred place. "Sacred to the memory of Lieutenant William Forster, late of His Majesty's Ship Colossus."

say one headstone, who "died of wounds received in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, the 21st day of October 1805, aged 20 years." Another reads: "Sacred to the memory of Hudson Lowe Esquire, Surgeon Major of this Garrison... as long as Honour and Integrity are revered by Mankind, so long shall his name be sacred in the memory of his friends."

But if only they could see the graveyard now. "Honour and Integrity" no longer appear to be revered by Mankind, or at least not by those responsible for the maintenance of this minute tract of land. The brother officers of the dead may well have erected the headstones as a tribute of respect, but the dead are no longer honoured.

The place, in short, is a tip. No one seems to care a fig for it or "the remains of those who died in glorious battle". The Royal Navy shows no obvious interest,

nor do the successor regiments of those whose men are buried here. Nor, judging by the evidence of my eyes, does the War Graves Commission or the Gibraltar government.

The shrubs and flowers have been allowed to die and become strangled by weeds. The overgrown path, the neglected flower beds, the forgotten graves, even the trees, are all despoiled by litter. Everywhere there are plastic bottles, broken glass, crumpled beer cans, crisp and cigarette packets.

This is not just the uncollected tourist droppings of a couple of days, or even of a week. What lies in Gibraltar's Trafalgar Cemetery has clearly been there for weeks, months. That is true of the broken table top and a car seat embedded in a grave, of the broken bird cage, the discarded school exercise books and magazines, and the old clothes trapped in the trees. Trafalgar

Cemetery is an affront to those who lie there.

Is this, perhaps, a portent of what will happen in 100 years to the graves of the dead of the last two world wars? If so, then I should perhaps be grateful that my father, killed in action in the Royal Navy in 1943, has no known grave.

We take better care of Stonehenge, make a greater fuss of a few stone remains of the Rose Theatre and in preserving an 1804 bathing hut in Charming, Dorset, than we do of the graves of real people. We erect monuments to them in Trafalgar Square and elsewhere, yet leave their graves to be vandalized.

But then this is, of course, "one corner of a foreign field that is forever England". And that is the problem. It is not different from Britain itself: litter-strewn and unkempt, "the dirty man of Europe," as Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary,

describes his own country. "The poisoned isle," as the Labour Party calls it.

Gibraltar generally is no better. Approaching it from the mountain road above La Linea, the Rock looks impressive. It stands firm against the sea and everything else. The Union Flag flies proudly over the Mediterranean. It is like coming home. The police are courteous and friendly, the RAF presence comfortable and the customs girls by far the most attractive in the world. But then comes the shock of Main Street with its tawdry shops, its beautiful but decaying buildings, its litter-strewn pavements, dirty table tops in the pubs and lavatories that are best not mentioned. No wonder the taxi driver was "ashamed to be Gibraltarian".

Ridley is right when he suggests that we should begin clearing up our own backyard before we start lecturing the rest of the world on its environmental responsibilities. We could begin with Trafalgar Cemetery.

Conform and be panned



MATTHEW PARRIS

has heard of them, their habits are unremarkable and they are impossible to caricature. Dame Elaine is anything but boring. She screeches, swings her handbag, says what she likes and doesn't

care what people think. She is brave — or reckless — enough to be noticed. Without people like her Parliament would be impossible to write about.

We need unconventional people. Then we attack them for being unconventional. I should like to propose two measures to redress the injustice.

First, we should have an awards ceremony every year, modelled on the Bafta event, where we stop attacking these people for an evening, invite them to take a bow, and simply thank them for being so appalling. Endearing, hairy, smelly, bald, short, tall, rude — or whatever it is that has offered them up as easy

targets. I envisage bands playing and wild applause for Harvey Proctor, Princess Margaret, Denis Skinner, the Bishop of Durham and Michael Fish.

That would be easy, fun, and deeply just. But my second proposal is more challenging. We must teach the conformists that there is no refuge in conformity: no hiding place. Every week the media should choose a different field — be it politics, sport, brick-laying or accountancy — and select from it the most conventional person they can find.

And expose him. Blow his cover. Pillory him for being so dull. Slat him for his unremarkability.

Let every news headline scream his boringness; let the canny laughter ring mercilessly out at Wogan lists all the appointments for which he has been on time; let investigative documentaries detail the unlikelyhoods against which he has insured himself; let hourly bulletins catalogue all the things he hasn't done, chances he never took, farts he hasn't farted and larts he hasn't larted. Let us inspect each clean fingernail, each shiny shoe, the very folds of his umbrella, and mock.

Ours would then become a world in which, fearful of censure, men and women protested their indiscretion, solicitors wore odd socks to escape persecution, and the faces of millions, like that man on the Circle Line, would be that haunted, haunted realization that, at any time, their prudence could be exposed, their cover blown sky-high.

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MINISTERS AND ANGELS

What a falling off was there.
Shakespeare

Tonight, at the northern end of Labour's decisively-held Vauxhall constituency, the National Theatre players perform *Hamlet*. Although Tories in the audience will still not know precisely how much of a "falling off" their party has suffered, when the full European poll figures are announced on Monday they will "speak daggers".

So, too, when the results are analysed, will "the memory be green" (in the words of Claudius). Mrs Thatcher may "speak like a green girl", but she has not stopped the former ecological party sending a strong message to all its bigger political rivals.

Mrs Thatcher has not yet "protested too much" about her party's failings; indeed, she has barely protested at all, leaving the defence of the Government's by-election performances to such as Mr Brooke and Mr Parkinson.

But the signs of Conservative discomfiture and the Labour revival are clear. She must "by indirections find directions out".

Only Mr Neil Kinnock has reason to feel pleased today. True, both Vauxhall and Glasgow Central (where Labour held off the challenge of the Scottish National Party) had large Labour majorities at the last general election. But there have been few safe seats in by-elections in recent years. After being beaten by his own extremists at Greenwich in 1987 and by the Nationalists in Glasgow Govan last November, Labour's hold on so much of its 1987 share of the votes exceeded expectations.

When taken in conjunction with the projected level of Labour gains in the European Parliament elections, Thursday's results may be much more significant. Even if they are not as decisive as the exit polls suggest, they look set to confirm that Labour has now overtaken the Conservatives.

That fact is likely to alter the political mood substantially. As a potential Labour Prime Minister, Mr Kinnock's authority in his party will be further enhanced. His risks with the policy review and the imposition of his own candidate in Vauxhall will have paid dividends.

All the more important, therefore, that Government ministers, for so long protected by a divided non-Conservative vote, act as though they recognise that the ground has

shifted. In public, they may shrug at their falling off in fortune. In private they must do something about it.

All governments are unpopular in mid-term; the present Administration's honeymoon period in the opinion polls has lasted longer than that of any other government in the past 40 years. It has at least two years to get the economy right and overcome voters' worries over interest rates, inflation, and the health service.

There is time for voters to be educated to the uncertainties and dangers in Labour policies on defence, industrial relations, inflation and taxation. But there is no time to waste.

It will not be enough for ministers to point to their achievements and trust that the result will come out right on the night. Voters may enjoy greater prosperity, a more competitive economy, a more equal balance of power in the workplace, lower rates of income tax and, until recently, a taming of inflation. But no politician can place his faith in gratitude.

On Europe and on the control of inflation the public correctly perceives a lack of shared purpose at the heart of government. In many other areas, notably health, water privatization, transport, and the poll tax, the Government has projected its case poorly. The forthcoming Government reshuffle presents Mrs Thatcher with an important opportunity to introduce new blood, to promote ministers who have a talent for communication, and, most important of all, to appoint a chairman of the party who can speak persuasively for the whole Government.

The past 10 years have been remarkable for the dominance of the Conservatives, the decline of Labour, and the rise of a centre force. As the decade draws to a close, however, the prospects for a realignment of the party system have virtually disappeared.

The Labour and Conservative parties are surely entrenched. The Greens, following the Nationalists and the Alliance, are simply a new refuge — and in party political terms a very insecure refuge.

The return to two-party politics is good news for Labour. For the first time since early 1981 it is the most credible repository for anti-Conservative votes. May it not be left to "angels and ministers of grace" to defend us.

CLOUDS OVER GREECE

The only certainty about tomorrow's Greek parliamentary elections is that turnout will be high. This reflects neither the voters' enthusiasm for Dr Andreas Papandreu, their Prime Minister since 1981, nor their determination to cleanse Greek politics of the scandals which he and his ruling socialist party, Pasok, have visited upon them. Voting is compulsory.

In most democracies, the outcome could have been presumed to be a resounding defeat for Pasok. It has failed to deliver either the efficient Government with which it lured the middle classes, or the departure from Nato and closure of American bases which it had promised the left.

Dr Papandreu, Pasok's founder and until recently its greatest electoral asset, has in addition become a liability. In the past 10 months, he has undergone major heart surgery and embarked on a high-profile extra-marital liaison (and an eve-of-election divorce). He has become firmly associated in the public eye with the colossal Bank of Crete fraud scandal which has outraged some senior members of his party and landed others in jail. It is a revealing commentary on Greek politics that he could still find himself back in power.

Support for Pasok remains strong in the countryside. Farmers have hugely benefited from the European Community and credit the Government with fighting for their cause in Brussels. The last eight years have brought elementary health care and a general air of well-being to the rural areas.

Most voters outside the Athens milieu remain relatively unmoved by the scandals rocking the capital. Dr Papandreu's astute use of the state-controlled television, and a general tolerance of politicians' frailties, have reduced the impact on his following of a mud-slinging campaign. The Prime Minister, true to form, blames international conspirators for blackening his name — and many in Greece are happy

to believe him. This does not mean that he will win a majority. The opinion polls show Pasok well behind, the conservative party, New Democracy, led by that veteran politician Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, who still looks likely to emerge with the most votes.

Not so long ago this would have meant a change of government. Mr Mitsotakis, having secured a safe majority, would have introduced fresh policies and programmes. But a change in the electoral system earlier this year ushered in a new form of proportional representation.

In some ways it is fairer than the old one, but it also makes it virtually impossible for any party to win an outright majority. This opens up the prospect of a stalemate in which the Communist-led Alliance group could hold the balance of power. As a coalition between the Alliance and New Democracy is improbable, the outlook for Greece is clouded.

One possibility would be a coalition of the left between Alliance and Pasok. As the Communists (like the conservatives) have been calling for "catharsis" — a purging of corruption from Athens' corridors of power — this could put Dr Papandreu in some difficulties. So the next Greek government could well be short-lived.

Dr Papandreu led Pasok to power with the slogan *allaghi*, which means change. Change from Pasok is what Greece needs, especially after the traumas of recent months. Whether it gets it depends on the electorate's "undecided", whose ranks at between 10 and 16 per cent are more than twice their usual pre-political strength.

Only a strong, stable and clean government stands a chance of modernizing both the Greek economy and its scandal-ridden political life. This election is more likely to usher in a shaky coalition. The Greeks could well find themselves exchanging their limping Government for one which can hardly stand.

UN MONSTRUEUX FURONCLE

Parisians will today celebrate the centenary of their most famous, most spectacular man-made folly, the Eiffel Tower. Apart from the brasserie, also 100 years old this month, nothing better reflects the high frontiers of French ambition or the outstanding debt the world owes *Belle Époque*.

The tower was designed by the engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel who submitted the design for a national competition. It was chosen from 120 others and by no means all Paris agreed with the decision.

The idea was not only to mark the centenary of the French Revolution but to do so in a significant, lasting manner. The Government wanted to forget the country's humiliating reverse in the Franco-Prussian War by symbolizing its industrial achievements.

It swiftly became the "monstrous carbuncle" of its day. Those living near to its site beside the Seine complained, not unnaturally, about its size and shape. Builders questioned its survivability in bad weather. Opponents tried to stop it through the courts.

The choice has been well endorsed by Eiffel's heirs. Over 123 million international tourists have climbed or been transported up his edifice during the last 100 years. It still claims to be the world's biggest single tourist attraction.

It is also among its most brilliant examples of 19th century design and engineering. Erected by a workforce of no more than 200 in only just over two years, its skeletal frame is so strong that its summit, more than 1,000 feet above the French capital, sways less than five inches in the wind. Though it contains 9,700

tons of iron, held together with 2,500,000 rivets and protected against the elements by 40 tons of paint, the pressure it exerts on the ground for every square centimetre is no more than that of a man on a four-legged chair.

Few monuments have so successfully dwarfed their own creators. M. Eiffel, who lived to be a spry old man of 90, (he still insisted on ascending his tower on foot) also worked on the locks of the Panama Canal and the inside framework of the Statue of Liberty. But most of those who daily gaze from the *troisième étage* of his masterpiece, across the spreadeagled bridges of the Seine to the glistening roofs of Paris far below, know little of the engineer who built it.

Indeed it is arguably more famous than the revolution which it commemorated. British schoolchildren might ponder, pen in hand, about the events of 1789. Few would pause for more than a second before identifying its most idiosyncratic monument.

People have scrambled up it, cycled down it, parachuted from it, and launched themselves into space from its escarpments in attempts, so far unsuccessful, at man-powered flight. It is, most of all, a memorial to man's folly.

Views about its artistic design remain divided. The world's longest flagpole is how Eiffel himself described it as he planted the tricolour on top 100 years ago. It has also become an admirable television aerial and restaurant site and the inspiration for a million souvenirs. But above all it is part of Europe's heritage. Its birthday deserves cross-Channel congratulations.

Simpler way on women priests

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, You report (feature, June 10) the Bishop of London's plan for avoiding a split in the Church of England over the ordination of women priests. His proposals are somewhat complicated, and envisage traditional parishes opting out of loyalty to their diocesan bishop and transferring it to the newly-created Catholic and Evangelical Mission, based in America.

A more traditional and simpler solution would be for the Church to decide that, wherever possible, the diocesan bishop, and suffragan bishops, should reflect opposing opinions on women's ordination. As the Church is evenly divided over the issue, this proposal could be attractive on a number of counts.

First, it would guarantee that, should the Church of England decide to ordain women priests, the majority opposing this move would be guaranteed a continued place in the Church's hierarchy. Next, parishes finding themselves as part of this minority would have a sympathetic bishop in their own diocese. Third, it would offer the Church a chance to re-evaluate the role of the suffragan bishop, which has grown up with little thought and even less theological rationale.

The House of Bishops should accompany this proposal with three additional moves. The bishops should give a guarantee to any parish anxious not to have a woman priest that they need never do so. They should publicly state that if any of their number participates in the ordination of a woman priest, prior to the Church of England deciding collectively to do so, then that bishop will be immediately out of communion with the Church. Thirdly, the bishops should make a major effort to encourage the ordination of women deacons.

Many parishes are apprehensive about the ordination of women priests. Having a large number of women deacons operating as clergy within parishes will be one way of showing that in most cases such concern is groundless. Yours faithfully, FRANK FIELD, House of Commons, June 12.

Dangerous dogs

From Mr Nicholas Davies

Sir, At a time when public attention is focused on injuries inflicted by dogs may I draw your attention to an anomaly in the protection which the civil law affords to the victims.

If a dog attacks a sheep the keeper of the dog is strictly liable for the consequences (see section 3 of the Animals Act 1971). In the case of a human victim compensation may be recovered only if the keeper is negligent or knows that the dog has a savage or abnormal propensity.

Since serious injuries or even death often result from dog attacks, should not the protection afforded to sheep be extended to human beings?

Yours faithfully, NICHOLAS DAVIES, 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4, June 15.

Shocking nudes

From Mr David Gould

Sir, Your Art Market Correspondent ("Nude that shocked the nation", June 13) would do well to remember that the value judgement made in 1986, when Poynter's sugary piece of kitsch wasn't worth the price of the frame it was in, emphasises that the standard of connoisseurship 33 years ago was of a very different order from that operating today.

In those days people collected and bought works of art "out of their income" because they appreciated them and enjoyed them. Nowadays, alas, people hopelessly purchase pictures as a "good investment", which they hold for a while as a hedge against inflation.

It is this sorry attitude, both to money and to art, which allows the exploitation of the terrible rubbish which has for so long lurked up the lower end of the art market. One never realised that there was such a plethora of it! And poor old Poynter at the bottom of the barrel. Are we now to look upon him as a Master?

I beg to remain, Sir, yours truly, DAVID GOULD, 9 Criffel Avenue, Streatham Hill, SW2, June 13.

Battles long ago

From Dr R. W. K. Paterson

Sir, John Stokes (June 14) rightly deplores the neglect of the Sedgemoor battle site. However, Sedgemoor was not in fact "the last battle fought on English soil". This distinction belongs to Clifton Moor, Westmorland, three miles SSE of Penrith.

As Prince Charles Edward's despondent Jacobite army was retreating to Scotland, its rear-guard was commanded by that fine man and able soldier, Lord George Murray, who fought one gallant minor action at Clifton, killing many of the enemy. This was on December 18, 1745.

Lord George would have liked to offer further battle in Cumberland, but the Prince would not agree.

Yours faithfully, R. W. K. PATERSON, 213 Boroughbridge Road, York, June 14.

Snags at centre of the TV auction

From the Chairman, Independent Television Association

Sir, The Home Secretary has announced the Government's measures to strengthen quality requirements for ITV beyond 1993 (report, June 14). The 16 ITV companies are studying these proposals, but the auction that lies at the heart of them has a number of serious implications, of which one at least deserves immediate consideration.

The Home Secretary has previously stated that any company registered in the European Community may own or control a British commercial broadcasting licence. The Government claims that, under European law, it has no alternative.

This may be so, but there is not a country in the world that would so lightly allow control of its regional/national broadcasters to pass out of national hands. Even in the United States of America broadcasting is one of the few industries that can only be owned by American citizens.

It would be impossible for any British company to own or control a broadcast station in any country of the European Community, with the possible exception of Italy. Broadcasters in other European countries are either state monopolies, where the question cannot arise, or their governments make it clear, explicitly or implicitly, that no other national may acquire a controlling interest in both France and Spain, for example, other EC nationals may own no more than 25 per cent of broadcasting companies and similar restrictions will apply in Greece.

Hong Kong's crisis

From Mr J. B. S. Halford

Sir, It is a question of honour. How can we retain it and simultaneously give up our protection of the Hong Kong people?

On arrival for a visit, the day after the Tiananmen massacre, I was moved by the wave of outrage and sympathy shown by the citizens of Hong Kong. People took to the streets here, on foot, by car, on trucks. Their blazing horns may have seemed like impotent rage, but what other appropriate protest can five and a half million people make who are to be passed like a parcel without consultation to China? After Tiananmen are we now to do nothing to help these people?

In the early hours of June 6 I took a taxi to the New China News Agency in Hong Kong to protest against the Peking carnage. On learning my motive, an emotional Chinese taxi driver stopped his car to shake the hands of myself and my friend. There was no charge for this trip.

Did I feel proud in the face of this gratitude? No, I felt ashamed that such a minor gesture should receive such surprised acknowledgment. As a British person I felt guilty by association when I heard the mild-mannered admissions to China of the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, and the Governor of Hong Kong.

It contrasts pitifully with the more sincere reaction of the Hong Kong people. They look to us for support. I am upset that we are doing so little. Mass murder requires more than comments of diplomatic equivocation. Yours faithfully, JONATHAN HALFORD, Flat 7B, Block 2, 25 Sha Wan Drive, Pok Fu Lam, Hong Kong.

From Professor I. C. Roddie
Sir, In the light of recent events, Britain should attempt to devolve to the people of Hong Kong as much power as possible as early as possible so that they can be given experience and confidence in running their own affairs before 1997.

Despite their problems of uncertainty about the future, severe overcrowding, and political impotence, Hong Kong people set a remarkable example of socially-aware, intelligent, and responsible behaviour that much of the world would envy. It is a young society, rich in idealism, good will, and pragmatism, with a capacity to work hard and excel. It does not lack potential leaders of dignity, integrity, and commitment.

Fortunately there is still time for them to learn to run Hong Kong before the takeover; nothing would do more to reduce the demand for overseas passports and other such escape routes.

It could be a world tragedy, with long-lasting consequences, especially for China, if Hong Kong's prospects are jeopardised by failure to take the necessary steps now.

Yours faithfully, IAN RODDIE, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Department of Physiology, Shatin, New Territories, Hong Kong.

Silcott case

From Mr Graeme Rainey

Sir, With reference to Sam Kiley's article, "Hard left blamed for Silcott lobby" (June 13), I would like to clarify the position of Durham Students' Union.

At a general meeting on June 8 the students' union voted the conviction of Mr Winston Silcott for the murder of PC Keith Blacklock, and the serious doubts which have since been expressed by Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches, and expressed its belief that the "LSE's action (in electing Mr Silcott as an honorary president) was a correct one because it reopened a debate about this matter."

This, I would suggest, is much less ambiguous than Mr Kiley's "supporting the 'Broadwater Three'". The motion expresses no opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of Mr Silcott; rather it conveys our serious concerns about events surrounding his conviction.

I read with interest Mr Philip Malcolm's comment that "it is clear that a co-ordinated campaign for the right of abode to over three million Hong Kong residents and, at the same time, protest that they cannot accept any more boat people fleeing from Vietnam?"

Yours faithfully, GRAEME RAINEY (President), Durham Students' Union, Dunelm House, New Elvet, Durham.

It seems extraordinary that Mrs Thatcher, so staunch a defender of our national interests within the European Community, should so lightly cointenance a regulatory regime that could result in not one of the 16 ITV broadcasters staying in British hands, for that could be the outcome of insisting that these important contracts are sold to the highest cash bidders. If British broadcasting is sensitive enough to warrant its own Act of Parliament, it is not sensible to ensure it stays British?

The problem is compounded by the Government's decision that one company may own two broadcast licences (so that it would only take eight EC companies to buy control of the whole ITV network), and by its insistence that all these broadcasters will be subject to normal takeover rules (so that the German industrial or Italian media magnate need not bother to bid, since he can wait to buy on the open market).

The ITV companies clearly have their own interests to protect in raising this issue, but we believe that members of both Houses of Parliament may be insufficiently aware of the implications, and would want to look at the question from the point of view of regional and national interests before giving their full support to the auction that remains central to the Government's proposals.

Yours faithfully, RICHARD DUNN, Chairman, Independent Television Association, Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, W1, June 15.

From Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford (Conservative)

Sir, Having just returned from a Western European Union parliamentary delegation to China, I find there is little to add to the many written and visual accounts of the great tragedy that is unfolding there. However, one matter, not without importance to the Chinese Government, has so far been overlooked.

Next year China will be host to the prestigious Asian Games, to be held in Peking. While there, we saw the massive construction efforts in apartments for the contestants, new sports stadia, and virtually a new city being built for Asia's most important sporting event, second only to the Olympic Games.

Statements now by the participating countries that they will not take part will not only be a major rebuff to the hard-lineers running China. They will also show the Chinese people that their cause will not be forgotten when the first shock from the terrible events of the last few days has passed.

Yours faithfully, KEITH SPEED, House of Commons, June 9.

From Mr Barry R. Gibb

Sir, I must express some surprise as to the continued reference to the British Government's "problem" (Anthony Wagner, June 15 amongst others) in extending abode in Britain to existing passport holders in Hong Kong.

Correct me if I am wrong, but any Hong Kong repatriates would be issued with a European Community passport, giving right of abode/work to any of the member states. Surely the 1 per cent or so addition to the total European Community population, assuming a simple country-by-country quota system is applied, would not be too much to bear.

Yours faithfully, BARRY GIBB, Dene Farm, Bossingham, Kent, June 15.

From Mr R. G. J. Ottaway

Sir, Is there not an inconsistency between those in Hong Kong who advocate that the United Kingdom should be prepared to give the right of abode to over three million Hong Kong residents and, at the same time, protest that they cannot accept any more boat people fleeing from Vietnam?

Yours faithfully, R. G. J. OTTAWAY, The Studio, 20 Church Street, W4, June 15.

From Lady Butler of Saffron Walden

Sir, My husband, Rab, would not have approved of my voting for a party whose Government was prepared to sacrifice the honour of this country. Unless the present Government changes its policy of ignoring our obligations towards the people of Hong Kong before the next election, I shall feel obliged not only to vote for, but to work for, the Green Party.

Yours truly, MOLLIE BUTLER, Spencers, Great Yeldham, Essex, June 12.

less ambiguous than Mr Kiley's "supporting the 'Broadwater Three'". The motion expresses no opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of Mr Silcott; rather it conveys our serious concerns about events surrounding his conviction.

I read with interest Mr Philip Malcolm's comment that "it is clear that a co-ordinated campaign for the right of abode to over three million Hong Kong residents and, at the same time, protest that they cannot accept any more boat people fleeing from Vietnam?"

Yours faithfully, GRAEME RAINEY (President), Durham Students' Union, Dunelm House, New Elvet, Durham.

Horses for the EC courses

From the Headmaster of St Lawrence College, Ramsgate

Sir, Recently I received some attractive display material and a very helpful address list from the European Parliament Information Office in London. I imagine other schools received the same.

Although the package arrived a month after the date on the enclosed letter, it was nevertheless a timely reminder and prompted me to try to make available in the school a greater range of information on the European Community, the move towards 1992, European language learning schemes, and work experience/career opportunities in Europe.

The idea was not entirely new to us, being, as we are, surrounded by sea on three sides in this corner of Kent, with several pupils from various European countries and a number of current parents who work in Brussels.

A wealth of information has been received, a pleasant diversion from ATS (attainment targets) SATS (standard assessment tests) and all that. I have had replies to all my 20 letters, sent out on May 30, except one.

Of the six political parties contacted it was roses, roses, all the way, with the Labour Party first in with the post on June 3, weighing in at about 160gm. The Social and Liberal Democrats strode in, brightly bustling, on June 5, at 150gm, red hearts for car sickers, and a useful booklet, *Europe for Young People*.

A day later, the Green Party came in confidently, carrying a lot of valuable weight, in stylish pastel, at 225gm, offering a suitable admonition to those of us getting old in the tooth: "Don't let your world turn grey".

Slipping in almost unnoticed, at 15gm, on a single sheet in black and white, on June 7, was the Communist Party, hoping for "A Brighter Future".

The Social Democratic Party came in, crisp and plain and widely spaced, as "The Independent Force", on June 10, and the Conservative Party, alas, seems not to be in sight. Yours faithfully, J. H. BINFIELD, Headmaster, St Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent, June 16.

From Mr K. C. Robinson

Sir, The Reverend Tony Meek's contribution (June 15) amused me and on finding that my computer spell-checker (maybe the same system) did likewise with "UK", offering "EEC", I tested for its response to EC, a currently popular and significant alternative.

I am happy to say that it didn't like the implied threat to sovereignty and swiftly suggested that to be acceptable the "Economic" qualifier must be inserted (EEC). It may be telling us to think European, but it certainly knows where to draw the line.

Yours faithfully, KEITH ROBINSON, The Wilderness, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire, June 15.

Metaphorical mix-up

From Mr Philip Hebert

Sir, I do not expect to win the mixed metaphor competition with this quotation from your own leading article today (June 10) but, when considered carefully, it deserves, I think, an honourable mention:

Labour's is, as Sir Geoffrey Howe contends, an "iceberg metaphor" which buries its continued doubts about Europe in visionary platitudes.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant, PHILIP HEBBERT, 2 Manley Road, Ben Rhysdydd, Ilkley, West Yorkshire, June 10.

From Mr J. C. Winther

Sir, An excitable colleague, expounding at length about some dubious computer software written by expensive contractors, asked incredulously: "Whose side of the bread are they buttered on?"

Bearing in mind that they charge, I would answer: "Their own".

Yours faithfully, J. C. WINTHER, 48 Malvern Drive, Hilltop, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire, June 15.

From Dr Rosalind Miles

Sir, I was present at a seminar in Oxford when a visiting American informed the assembly that "Chaucer stands with one foot in the Middle Ages, while with the other he salutes the rising dawn of the English Renaissance."

Yours faithfully, ROSALIND MILES, Corley Hall, Corley, Coventry, West Midlands, June 15.

From the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge

Sir, The competition for a splendidly mixed metaphor was probably too long ago by Jeremiah (iv, 4) — though to appreciate it you must read the Authorized Version, not the characteristically emasculated prose of the New English Bible.

Yours faithfully, DEREK BREWER, Master, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, June 14.

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (01)782 5046.

SATURDAY'S SCOTTISH TV AND RADIO

Dazzling before the camera

Peter Waymark

● The 20th anniversary of the death of Judy Garland is marked by a screening of her 1954 film, *A Star Is Born* (BBC2, 3.35pm), in which she gave arguably her finest performance. She had been away from the screen for four years after being sacked by MGM and her personal life had gone through a similar rough with the break-up of her second marriage to Vincent Minnelli. In the light of this, the irony of *A Star Is Born* is that the film star on the screen is played by James



Judy Garland: on her return to the screen as a star in the making (BBC2, 3.35pm)

Mason, while Garland is the young protégée he helps to propel to stardom. It has been a much-filmed story, first under the title *What Price Hollywood?* in 1932 with the same director, George Cukor, who guided the Mason-Garland version. Fredric March and Janet Gaynor played the leads in the 1937 film while the 1976 remake with Kris Kristofferson and Barbara Streisand drew the wistful rebuke, "a boy is started". There is nothing tedious about Garland, who, as often, managed to put her off-screen troubles behind her while she dazzled before the camera and revelled in the emotion of a showbusiness story which had obvious parallels with her own. *A Star Is Born* had a troubled baptism, with the producers jettisoning some of Cukor's footage in order to insert the "Born in a Trunk" number to give the picture (as they say) its greater commercial appeal. But the film triumphantly survives on its two excellent leading performances and Cukor's consistently inventive use of colour and the CinemaScope frame, though the impact of the latter is necessarily diminished on the television screen.

● It is not entirely facetious to think of Cardiff Singer of the World (BBC2, 7.30pm), which fills much of BBC2's evening in a live transmission from St David's Hall, as an on-parade *Opportunity Knocks*. There may be no Bob Monkhouse to crack his endless jokes about "the wife" and the winner is decided by a panel of experts rather than the arguably more democratic process of telephone voting by viewers. But the appeal of the show is essentially the same, the excitement of seeing which of the five finalists who have made it through the earlier rounds will gain the ultimate accolade. And as *Opportunity Knocks*, which uncensored the glorious talent of Les Dawson, the winner may well go on to even better things.

The lighthouse luminaries

RADIO CHOICE

Peter Davalle

● David Johnston's production of Michael Arlen's *The Green Hat* (Radio 4, 7.45pm) is a ludicrously enjoyable way of whiling away 75 minutes on a Saturday night. I can only describe it as souped-up Barbara Cartland cum Mills and Boon, glimpsed through a raised champagne glass before its bubbles vanish down the throat of an off-colour Scott Fitzgerald. The climax is pure 1940 Warner Brothers in which, instead of Joan Crawford or Bette Davis suicidally roaring off into the night in an elegant sports car, we have Arlen's hell-bent socialite Iris Storm. In adapting Arlen's novel to the indolent rich of London and Paris in the 1920s, Diana Morgan implicitly acknowledges that if you start tampering with the book's artificialities, nothing is left. For you the listener, this means you must try to keep a straight face as you hear Arlen (Michael Cochrane) describ-



Michael Arlen: an off-colour Scott Fitzgerald? (Radio 4, 7.45pm)

ing the doomed heroine (Judy Buxton) as "wrapped in the skins of 396 emeralds, like a sad, white, light in a noisy, tawdry, place." Her luminosity is further emphasized in Arlen's observation that "she stood there, like some lovely lighthouse, the lanterns of her great eyes flashing." You will not be accustomed to hearing such talk on radio, so make the most of *The Green Hat*. You will probably not hear its like again.

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 16

LAUWINE
(b) An avalanche, from the German *lawine*, law = top, and accordingly liable to melt and slip. By extension, a downward trend, like *lawine* loses its way from the mountain's belt.

JAMDANI
(a) A species of highly prized (and priced) fine cotton cloth from Dacca with spots or flowers woven into the material in the loom, from the Persian *jamdani*: *flawery*.

"Jandane": a flowered Dacca wave motif.
SCROBE
(b) A groove in anatomy, zoology, geology, and associated disciplines, from the Latin *scrobo* a ditch: "A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called mandibular scrobe."
MISHEGOSS
(c) Cradiness, shrewdness, general daffness, from the Yiddish, ultimately from Hebrew *meshogah*. Philip Roth: "A mishegoss of mixed-up crap." "Mallor's old mishegoss about cancer."

BBC

6.45 Open University: Psychology - Family Theory 7.10 Roman Architecture and Town Planning 7.30 Crystals, Networks and design 8.00 Engineering Mechanics: Solids and Fluids. Ends at 8.25

8.30 *Roots* (r). 8.35 *The Raccoons*. 9.00 On the Waterfront presented by Andrew O'Connor, Bernie Nolan, Kate Copstick and Terry Randall. Today's guests include soap actress and singer Kylie Minogue and Pippin, the canine star of the children's television series *Wolf*, who was voted Spain's television personality of the year. Plus, a new serial from Czechoslovakia, *The Secret of Steel City*.

10.40 *Trooping the Colour*. David Dimbleby introduces live coverage of the ceremony celebrating the Queen's official birthday, from Horse Guards Parade, London. With the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Kent, respective Colonels of the Grenadier Guards, Welsh Guards and Scots Guards. This year the colours trooped are those of the First Battalion, Coldstream Guards, and involves more than 1,000 Guardsmen and Officers with music played by the Massed Mounted Bands of the Household Cavalry and the Massed Bands of the Guards Division. 12.12 Weather

12.18 *Grandstand* introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 12.20 Rugby Union: highlights of the game in Christchurch between New Zealand and France; 1.00 News; 1.05 Rugby League: Michael Pechard reports on the impact of top British stars playing in Australia; 1.25 Tennis: semi-final action from the Stella Artois championship, at Queen's Club, London; 3.00 Show Jumping: the Royal International Horse Show from Birmingham featuring the Queen Elizabeth Cup; 3.40 Tennis: the men's second semifinal in the Bank of Scotland Grass Court championships

5.05 News with Maura Stuart. Weather 5.15 Scottish news and sport 5.20 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. 5.45 *MacGyver*. The resourceful shoot-out receives a telephone call from an old girlfriend who is in fear of her life after her boss, the head of a nuclear processing plant, meets a strange death. (CeeFax)

6.30 *Thirties Showbusiness*. Showbiz quiz presented by Mike Smith. This week the two resident captains, Gloria Hunniford and Kenny Everett, are joined by Sarah Greene, Matthew Kelly, Jessica Martin and Simon Potter.

7.05 *The Les Dennis Laugh Show*. Another selection of comedy sketches and music. (CeeFax)

7.35 *Something for the Weekends*. Comedy from Susie Blake, Mike Doyle, James Gaddas, Mike Hayley and Caroline Laddy.

8.05 *Columbo*. When a successful novelist announces to his publisher that he is going to change houses when his contract runs out, the publisher decides to hire a hit man to eliminate the writer. Starring Peter Falk, Mickey Spillane and Jack Cassidy. (CeeFax)

9.15 *News and Sport*. With Martyn Lewis. Weather

9.30 *Midnight Cakes*. In this last of the series Kilian falls for the lady who he is accused of inciting to violence after one of his late-night listeners, a storekeeper, fed up with being continually robbed, takes Kilian's advice and shoots him. This is the last of the series. (CeeFax)

10.20 *The Odd Couple*. Comedy series starring Tony Randall and Jack Klugman as mis-matched apartment sharers. Tonight the fastidious Felix is anxious to take lessons in being a slob after a reconciliation dinner with his ex-wife came to nothing when he complained about the way she had prepared the lettuce.

10.45 *Royal International Horse Show*. Introduced by David Vine from the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, featuring the Midland Bank Championship.

12.00 *Film: The Creeping Flesh* (1972) starring Christopher Lee and Peter Cushing. Horror story about a skeleton unearthed in the grounds of a house which is believed to be the bones of the "missing link" but turns out to be the reanimation of an ancient evil spirit. Directed by Freddie Francis

1.30am Weather.

ITV

8.00 TV-am begins with Saturday Sport presented by Geoff Clark. Includes Tom Westcott talking about the US Open Golf; and a preview of the British Lions' tour of Australia. Includes news at 8.00 and 7.00

7.30 *Wideawake* with Tommy Boyd and Michaela Strachan. 9.25 *Ghost Train*. With Gary Hales talking about a haunted house he had when he was younger that outraged his parents and San Phoe on the plight of the rattlesnake.

11.30 *The Partridge Family* (r). 12.00 *The Chart Show*. 1.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather 1.05 Scotland Today

1.10 *Jobsearch* presented by Anthony H. Wilson. How farming families are turning to new skills to earn extra money - including cheesemaking and bag-and-breakfast; and interviews with people on the Employment Training scheme. Plus, are car telephones really necessary?

1.40 *Film: Garden of Evil* (1954) starring John Hodiak, Susan Hayward, Cameron Mitchell and Richard Widmark. Western drama about an ex-lawman, on his way to the California goldfields, who is stranded in a Mexican fishing village along with a gambler and a committed coward. The three fall out with each other over a woman who pays the men to rescue her husband who she says is trapped in a gold mine. Directed by Henry Hathaway

3.30 *Film: The Magnificent Obsession* (1957) starring Michael Burns. A made-for-television comedy about a brilliant young research scientist who accidentally discovers a powerful magnetic force. Directed by Hy Averback

5.00 News with Sue Carpenter. Weather 5.05 Scotland Today

5.15 *Barney* reluctantly agrees to act as a banner's assistant at a charity show and discovers that there are dangers as well as tricks up the ageing performer's sleeve that put both their lives in danger (r).

6.15 *Young, Gifted and Black*. Comedy series following the fortunes of five young people on a Youth Training Scheme. (CeeFax)

6.45 *Combat*. This first semi-final of the inter-regimental brain and brawn competition pits the Parachute Regiment against the Gurkhas. At this stage of the competition new contestants are introduced - close-quarter battle; fire support mission; march-and-shoot and rough ride.

7.30 *Brian Conley - This Way Up*. The comedian is joined by Andrew Scambie, Jonathan Kydd and Tony Matthews

8.00 *Film: Joe Koff* (1972) starring Clint Eastwood, Robert Duvall, John Saxon and Don Stroud. Western adventure about an amoral bounty hunter who is hired by a big lawman to hunt down a gang of Mexican bandits. Directed by John Sturges

9.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. Weather

10.00 *John & Pats*. Comedy sketches from the award-winning Garth Hale and Norman Pace (r).

10.30 *Hooperman*. The off-beat policeman arrests a drugs dealer who he persuades to let him go to buy his classic 1965 Corvette because he believes he is in for a long prison term but Hooperman's ownership is short-lived when the drug dealer takes the car to pieces. Starring John Ritter

11.00 *Film: Under-16 World Cup Tournament*. Quarter-final action from Fir Park, Fife, Duns, Perth and Tyneside. Commentators are Jack Brown, Martin Tyler, Gerry Harrison and David Francis

1.05am *The Twilight Zone*. A tale of the supernatural. Followed by News headlines

1.45 *The Hit Man and Her*. Disco music and news from Pete Waterman and Michaela Strachan. Followed by News headlines

4.00 *Batman*. Part two of the adventures *Deep Freeze*. Starring Adam West and Burt Ward

4.30 *Amateur's Top Ten* (r). 5.00 *TN Morning News* with Robert Hill. Ends at 6.00

As Scottish except: 11.30am The Chart Show 12.30pm-1.00 A Jamoth Duetch

CHANNEL 4

6.50 Open University: The Midlands Enlightenment 7.10 Operational Decisions 7.40 Social Problems and Social Welfare 8.20 The Effective Manager 8.30 Water by the Volume 8.55 Paul Maths: Cycles 9.30 Physics: Vibrations of Music 9.45 Spatial Learning and the Hippocampus 10.10 Technology: Return to Base 10.35 Technology: Today's Beef 11.00 State and Society: Marshall Aid 11.25 Thomas Hardy and Wessex 11.50 The Symmetry of Nature 12.15 Survival in a Competitive Environment

12.40 Technology: Power Amplifier 1.00 Invention from Mars 1.30 Modern Art: Monuments 1.55 Chemistry: Flavours and Fragrances 2.30 Brazil: Fueling the Miracle

2.45 *Network East: An In Concert* special featuring Anup Jalota whose repertoire ranges from ghazals and bhajans to Bombay film songs (r).

3.35 *Cartoon*. 3.55 *Film: A Star Is Born* (1954) (CeeFax) (see Choice)

6.05 *The Week in the Lords*. Christopher Jones reports on the week's proceedings in the House of Lords

6.45 *NewsView*. Moira Stuart with today's news and sport; Lisa Davidson reviews the week's news in pictures with subtitles. Weather

7.30 *Cartoon Singer of the World* (see Choice)

10.00 *US Open Golf*. Steve Rider introduces live third round action in the US Open from the Oak Hill Golf Course, Rochester, New York

12.00 *International Tennis*. Highlights from today's semifinals of the Stella Artois championship, introduced by Barry Davies from the Queen's Club, London. The commentators are Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Gerald Williams and Mark Cox. Ends at approx 12.55.



Anup Jalota: performing Bombay film songs in Network East (BBC2, 2.45pm)

BBC1 WALKERS 8.15pm-8.30pm Sports News 8.30pm-8.45pm News 8.45pm-9.00pm News 9.00pm-9.15pm News 9.15pm-9.30pm News 9.30pm-9.45pm News 9.45pm-10.00pm News 10.00pm-10.15pm News 10.15pm-10.30pm News 10.30pm-10.45pm News 10.45pm-11.00pm News 11.00pm-11.15pm News 11.15pm-11.30pm News 11.30pm-11.45pm News 11.45pm-12.00pm News 12.00pm-12.15pm News 12.15pm-12.30pm News 12.30pm-12.45pm News 12.45pm-1.00am News 1.00am-1.15am News 1.15am-1.30am News 1.30am-1.45am News 1.45am-1.60am News 1.60am-1.75am News 1.75am-1.90am News 1.90am-2.05am News 2.05am-2.20am News 2.20am-2.35am News 2.35am-2.50am News 2.50am-3.05am News 3.05am-3.20am News 3.20am-3.35am News 3.35am-3.50am News 3.50am-4.05am News 4.05am-4.20am News 4.20am-4.35am News 4.35am-4.50am News 4.50am-5.05am News 5.05am-5.20am News 5.20am-5.35am News 5.35am-5.50am News 5.50am-6.05am News 6.05am-6.20am News 6.20am-6.35am News 6.35am-6.50am News 6.50am-7.05am News 7.05am-7.20am News 7.20am-7.35am News 7.35am-7.50am News 7.50am-8.05am News 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**Compiled by Peter Dear
and Stephanie Billen**

Peter Waymark

Peter Davalle

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW (medium wave)

News on the half-hour from
7.00 AM until 12.30 PM, then at:
2.30, 4.30, 7.30 and 9.30

5.30 am Tim Smith **7.00 Mark**
Gouldier and **Liz Kershaw 8.30**
New Len Tremain 12.30 **Pick of**
the Pops 2.00 Philip Schofield
4.00 Pop of the Form 4.30
Charterbusters 5.00 **Award 7.00**
10.00 Radio 1's Sony Award
New Len Tremain 12.30 **Grass 7.45**
The Dream 8.30 The Beeb's
Lost Beatles Tapes 9.00 Kershaw
in Zimbabwe 10.00 Andy
Sherlock 11.00-2.00 Scott on
Sunday

FIVE

F.M. Stereo

7.00 Starters
News on the
4.00 pm Dr
Grammy Korn
Sunday 6.00
11.00 Des
Alan Burt
2.00 Ben

3.30 Sunday
5.00 Five
Hundred Best
from the Six
Black Out
1.00 am N
Little Night

6.35	Open University on FM Nuclear Proliferation		
6.55	Morning's at Seven: Music by Boumouhoun (Two English Tales) Holst (St Paul's Suite) Bournemouth Sinfonietta under Hurst		
7.30	News		
7.35	Music Group of London: Last six programmes. The Group performs music by (Pharmacia Trio in C minor); Dvorak (Trio No 4, Op 90, Dumky) (r)		
8.30	News		
8.35	Your Concert Choice: Vivaldi (Gloria in D, RV 588) Julian Nelson, soprano, Emma Kirby, soprano, Carol Wilkinson contralto, with the Choir of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford and the Academy of Ancient Music under Simon Preston; C.P.E. Bach (Flute Concerto in D major, Wv 22; Johann Wolfgang, flute and ECO under Sir Charles MacKenzie); Albinoni, arranged by Glazette (Adagio in G minor) Wendy Haver, organ, with the Berlin PO under Herbert von Karajan; Maurin (Cello Sonata No 1: Pierre Fournier, cello solo; Jean-Claude, piano); Sibelius (Ardente festivo: Finnish RSD under the Composer; Mozart (Symphony in A, K 201; ECO under Benjamin Britten)		
8.40	Music Weekly: With Michael Oliver. Leo Black chooses the music of Franz Schmidt; plus a conversation with director Pierre Audi, and a visit to the Royal College of Music		
1.15	Symphony Orchestra: BBC by Beate Delany, under John Frickland, with music by Beethoven (Fidelio), Elgar (Variations on an Original Theme) 12.05 Interval Reading 12.10 Vaughan Williams (Job)		
1.40	London Contemporary: David Mason, with David Wilson-Johnson, baritone, and music by Dallapiccola (Cinque carats Op 24) (r) Schubert Op 24 (r)		
2.00	Third Ear: Christopher Bigsby talks to John Updike about his new book.		
2.25	Musik by Daniel Constant Schumann (String Quartet in A minor, Op 41 No 1) (r)		
2.30	Vege Wind Quintet music by Daniel Constant in B flat (SS 58 No 1); Milhaud (Suite d'après Couperin) John Simone (Wind Quintet) Jacqueline du Lan (Wind Quintet) Quintet Given in the		
			press Contest Festival André Orchestra Orchestra Carlyle Sally Hafman Barre directed directed 4.55 Oliver du Lan Eaton reflected and Musical 5.15 London directed 5.50 London concerto Compton Tomkins The 6.15 The Choir of John historical gardens world of Richard Picheas March Marcel Vaneau musical Walton (The (Song) (Song) 7.00 Das Glück Schne Schne prophet Heizma temerous to the Choir Con BBC Orche Simone Down 9.45 Beate Updike to
			10.30 in Bir with Hurd organ Carlo Mered 11.30 Song Candi Candi 12.05 Croce

7.00 Stereo (except 5.00pm-7.00pm)
News On the hour
4.00pm David Allen 6.00
Graham Knight 7.30 Good Morning
Sunday 9.05 Melodics for You
11.00 Desmond Carrington
2.00pm Benny Green
Allen Deal 4.00 The Max Jaffe Trio
4.30-5.00 Sing Something
Simple 7.00 Charlie Crocker 6.30
The 1000 Faces of America
Your Hundred Best Tune 10.05 Songs
from the Shows 10.45 Stanley
Black OBÉ 11.00 Sounds of Jazz
1.00am Nightride 3.00-4.00 A
Little Night Music

presence of the Duchess of Kent, live from the Royal Festival Hall, London. Georg Solti, Daniel Barenboim, and Andrzej Chmielewski, with the English Chamber Orchestra, led by José Luis Garcia, in music by Mozart (Symphony No 35 in D, Haffner, under Daniel Barenboim; Concerto for three pianos in E, K362, directed by Georg Solti).

4.55 Jacqueline du Pré: Michael Oliver, in conversation with du Pré; biographer, Carol Eason, introduces reflections by the late cellist and her friends.

5.15 Mozart: Concerto for two pianos in E flat, K365, directed by Georg Solti.

5.30 London Baroque: First of two programmes in which London Baroque perform music by Lawes (Royal Consort No 2 in C minor; *Centisima*); Tomlin (A Sad Pavan for These Distracted Times); (7)

6.15 The Grand Seasons: Last of two programmes in which John Sisman sketches the history of opera at Covent Garden between the two world wars. With music of Richard Flaggstad, Lauritz Melchior, Tiana Lennarz, Richard Tauber, Vanni Marcoux and others, (7)

7.00 The Grand Seasons: (7) David Nicholas Cox, clarinet, and Vanessa Latham piano, with music by Ferdinand David (Theme and Variations on Joseph's Selbstschicks-Walzer, Op 8); Regar (Sonata No 3 in B flat, Op 107)

7.45 Das Buch mit sieben Siegeln: The Book with Seven Seals, by Franz Schmidt. Elene Hannan, soprano, Susan Kessler, mezzo-soprano, Werner Hofweg, tenor, and Michael Wolf, bass, with the Leeds Philharmonic Choir, the Huddersfield Choral Society, and the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra led by Dennis Simons, under Edward Downes

8.45 Beethoven: Spring Quartets: Quartet in E flat, Op 157, with Lindsey Young Quartet.

9.30 Choral Evensong: recorded in Birmingham Cathedral, with organist Martin Huxford and assistant organist Rosemary Field

1.30 Songs without Words: Caroline Palmer, piano, performs music by Mendelssohn and Grieg

2.00 News

2.25 Clocé

1.0 (5) stereo

5.55 S. 55

6.10 Petre

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7.00 S. 55

7.15 On the

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9.00 News

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10.00 News

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5.35 stereo on FM
5.50am Shipping Forecast 5.00
6.00 Breeding: Broken
6.10 Pretide (s)
6.30 Morning Has Broken (s)
6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.10 Sunday Papers
7.15 On Your Farm. Other
Walslow towns broadcast
with John and Margaret
Plowright who bought 20
acres of farmland in
1961. A regular three years ago
7.40 Sunday, with Clive Jacobs
and Andrew Green, and
7.55 Weather
8.00 News
8.10 Sunday Papers
8.25 The Week's Good Cause.
Peter Ustinov speaks about
schemes to help profoundly
disabled people use
telephones 8.55 Weather
9.00 News
9.10 Sunday Papers
9.15 The Letter From America, by
Alistair Cooke
9.30 Morning Service, from
Miss St. John, recorded at
Cathart's West Ham
Football Ground, with
preacher Billy Graham
10.15 The Arts
11.15 The Sunday Stand, with Nicholas
Comfort
11.30 Pick of the Week, with
Margaret Howard (s)
12.15pm The Sunday Afternoon.
Sue Aitken's guest is Marie
Aitken (s) 12.55 Weather
1.00 The World This Weekend.
Presented by Jon Silvester
and the Shipping Forecast
2.00 Gardeners' Question Time.
Listeners' questions sent in
by post
2.30 Resurrection Day. Play by
Angela Brownson. With
Maureen Denham as Frank,
and Aki Adeshun as
Pamela (s)
3.30 The Radio Programme.
Presented by Taylor with
the programme about radio (s)
4.00 Hoffnung (see Choice)
4.47 Treasure Islands. Penelope
Lively explores the world of
children's books with the
illustrator and author,
Quentin Blake
5.00 News. David Morgan (follow
series). Cliff Mower follows
the route of the Great Ouse
5.40 The Dr. On-Location.
The Druid's Bad News (r)
5.50 Shipping Forecast
6.00-6.15 News
6.15pm The Big Questions in
France. Daniel Snowman
meets Alain Finkielkraut
and talks about the Pyramid in
front of the Louvre

6.30 Cat's Whiskers. Julie First
and Adrian Moorhouse
presenters Radio 4's children's
programme
7.00 News; Open Mind. Edward
Mortimer discussing the
Brazilian rain forests
7.30 The Local Network. Neil
Walker and David Clayton
meet some elderly folk who
are challenging society's
view of the old
8.00 Bookshelf (r)
8.30 At the End of the Road.
Professor Anthony Clare
by Byron in Exile (s)
9.15 The Natural History
programme
9.45 Seeds of Faith. The Rev
George Pattison explores
the relationship between art
and religion (s)
9.59 Weather
10.00-2.00am News and Europe
Counts. Brenda Heath
presents comprehensive
coverage of the results in
the European Parliament
elections. Incl 12.30-12.35
News 12.35 Shipping
Forecast
FM as LW except 7.00-8.00am
Open University 8.00-9.00am
The Enlightenment: Barry Langley 7.20
Foreground Battles and Rearguard
Action 7.40 Living with
Technology: A 9.00-10.00 Course
1.55-2.00pm Programme News
4.00-6.00 Options: 4.00
Education Matters 4.30 Inside
Science 5.00 Applying the Micro
5.30 Get By in Japanese.

SCOTLAND

MW

6.00am As Radio 4 UK
7.45 Letter from America
8.00 As Radio 4 UK 8.10
Bill Jack's Greetings
Programme 9.00 News
9.30 Fringes of Faith 9.30
Chart and Compass (s)
10.15 The Reel Blend (s)
11.00 News 11.02 Andy
Cameron's Sunday Joint (s)
Inc 12.00pm, 12.15pm
1.05 Gerry Davis (s) 2.00
News 2.02 A Starched no
Longer (s) 2.32 Choral
Variations (s) 3.00 News
3.30 Top Brass 3.30
12.43am As Radio 4 UK
FM as above except 7.00-
8.00am Open University
3.30 Desamored Adnachd
4.00-4.00 Options 6.30
One History (7/8) 7.00 Time
Will Tell (6/5) 7.30-8.00
European Radio (new
series) (1/9)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 106.9kHz/275m FM-97.5-99.8.
Radio 2: 69.9kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m FM-88-90.2. Radio 3: 121.5kHz/
247m; FM-90-92.4. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m FM-92.4-94.6. World Service:
MW 648kHz/463m. Radio Clyde (Glasgow): 115.2kHz/251m; FM 102.5.
Radio Forth (Edinburgh): 154.8kHz/194m; FM 97.3.

1.50 Open University
1.05 International Bridge Club. The Hambro Guardian Trophy
1.35 Grandstand introduced by Dougie Donnelly. Tennis: the men's singles final at the Bank of Scotland Grass Court championships, from Croickpatrick, Edinburgh; **4.00** Motor Racing Round six of the Esso British Touring Car championship; **4.20** Show Jumping: the Royal International Horse Show at Birmingham; **5.00** Cricket: the Refugee Assurance League game between Derbyshire and Sussex at Derby.
6.40 The Money Programme. Sir Kit McMahon's plans for the Midland Bank
7.15 Trooping the Colour. Highlights of yesterday's celebration of the Queen's official birthday, including the fly-past watched by the Royal Family from Buckingham Palace
8.20 Three of a Kind. Jeremy Isaacs explores the world of the football manager with Lennie Lawrence, David Platt and Ron Atkinson.
9.05 Alexei Sayle's Stuff. Comedy series
9.35 Second Sight. Twentythree years ago Agnes Henderson and Jeanie Read lived on opposite sides of an unfashionable north London square today it is sought-after address. What has happened to the two women over the past two decades? (Caefax)
10.05 US Car Sale. Live coverage of the closing round of the championship, introduced by Steve Rider
12.15 Grand Prix. The Canadian Grand Prix from Montreal. Ends at 8.00px 12.55.

6.00 Early Morning begins with Hallelujah Gospel music **6.30 Flight Over Spain.** *Quences* (r). **7.00 Go Fishing** for trout (r). **7.30 International Times.** News stories **8.00** *David the Gnome* **8.30** Children of Fire Mountain. **9.00** Dennis.

9.25 Movie *Mahe!.* Indian drama

10.00 Australian Rules Football.
Sydney v Carlton

11.00 Police programme for children (r).
11.30 *The Henderson Kids*

12.00 *The Waltons* **1.00** *Lost in Space*

2.00 Film: *Tobacco Road* (1941, b/w) starring Charlie Chaplin. Drama about impoverished southern States cotton farmers fighting against a Dictator. Directed by Fred C. Coed

3.35 Film: *Lifboat* (1944, b/w) starring Tallulah Bankhead. Second World War drama about the survivors of a torpedoed passenger ship adrift in a lifboat. Directed by Alfred Hitchcock

5.25 News summary and weather

7.00 7-Sport includes beach volleyball

6.45 *The Cosby Show*

7.15 *Struggle for the Pole: in the Footsteps of Scott* (r). (Cable)

8.15 *The Culture of Music.* (See 10.15)

9.00 *The Managers.* Episode two of the six-part drama starring Charlie Lunt as the manager of a struggling English second division football team. (Cable)

10.00 Film: *Isadora* (1988) starring Vanessa Redgrave. Biographical drama about Isadora Duncan, the controversial American dancer. Directed by Karel Reisz.

12.40am There is a Happy Land (r).

1.10am Dry Wood. The first of two programmes on French-speaking islands of Louisiana in the southern country (r). Ends at 1.45

SKY CHANNEL

5.30am Bailey's Bird **6.00** Hour of Power
7.00 Fun Factory **11.00** Motor
Sports **12.00pm** Mobil Motor Sports
News **12.30** Fashion TV
1.00 Sunday Movie Matinee **4.45** The
Simpsons **5.00** Sympand **2000** **4.00**
The Big Valley **5.00** Joanie Loves
Chachi **5.30** Eight is Enough **6.30**
Dolly **7.30** Family Ties
8.30 Promise Him Anything **10.00**
Entertainment This Week **11.00**
Steve Miller

SKY NEWS

News on the Hour

6.30am The Best of The Frank Bough
Interview **7.30** Rowing Report **8.30**
Earthfile **9.30** The Wall Street
Journal **10.30** Fashion TV **11.30**
Our World **12.30pm** The Editors
1.30 The Wall Street Journal
2.30 Earthfile **3.30** Entertainment
This Week **4.30** Our World **5.30** Fashion
TV **6.30** Entertainment This
Week **7.30** Rowing Report **8.30** The
Editors **9.30** European Election
Special **12.30** Rowing Report
1.30 Entertainment This Week **2.30**
Meet the Press **3.30** Entertainment
This Week **4.30** Face the Nation
5.30 Entertainment This Week

SKY MOVIES

4.00pm Lucky Lady (1975): Directed
by Stanley Donen.
5.00 A Goshus Line (1995): Directed by
Sir Richard Attenborough.
6.00 Haunted Honeymoon (1986):
Directed by George Wilder.

ABC 11:05PM **THE NEW YORK NEW YORK** 11:35PM
ABC 12:00AM **Good Times (Garry's Doin'g)** 1:35PM
ANGLIA As Scottish evening: 12:30pm-1:00pm
 Family Drama: 1:10 Saturday 1:40
 Cartoon 2:00-3:30 Highway to Heaven 5:00-5:30
 The Great Escape 6:00-6:30 The 11th Hour
 Euro Saction 1:30 Other Side of Midnight 2:00Pm
 Hitchcock Treatment 3:30 Pick of the Week 4:00-5:00
 Sport Documentaries

BORDER As Scottish evening:12:30pm-1:00pm
 Sash Country 1:10-2:00 Family
 Theatre 8:00 Highway to Heaven 6:00-6:30 All Cloud
 7:00-7:30 The 11th Hour 8:00-8:30
 Lineation 1:25 Other Side of Midnight 1:55 Film
 The Brothers' 3:40 Night Shift 4:40-5:00 Joinford

CENTRAL As Scottish evening:12:30pm-1:00pm
 Newsweek 1:10 When You Were Here
 1:40-2:00 Highway to Heaven 2:00-2:30
 Highway to Heaven 3:30-4:00 Concorson Street 12:00
 1:00-1:30 The 11th Hour 2:00-2:30
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EUROSPORT

0.30am Trans World Sport **11.30** Tennis **2.00pm** Rugby Union

3.30 Hockey **4.30** Eurosport Programme Menu **6.00** Eurosport - What A Week!

7.00 Tennis **8.00** Motor Racing **11.00** Hockey

MTV

6.00am VJ Marcel Vanthilt **10.00** VJ Kristine Backler **1.00pm** European Top 20 **2.00** Week in Rock **2.30** MTV Classics

3.30 VJ Ray Kins **5.00** VJ Maliken Wexx **7.00** Kins **8.00** VJ Marcel Vanthilt

1.00 XPO **12.00am** Night Videos

PREMIERE

3.00pm Independence **4.30** Butlseye **6.00** Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles

6.30 Playing Beethoven Bow **8.00** That's Life **10.00** Best Seller

1.35 At Close Range **1.30am** Better Off Dead

SCREENSPORT

2.30am AWA Wrestling **3.30** Golf **6.30** Horse-Racing

7.00 US PGA Golf **9.00** Speedway **10.30** Motorsport **11.30** Major League Baseball **1989** **2.00** Tennis **3.30** Rugby League

5.00 Motorsport **6.00** Motorsport **7.00** Golf **12.00am** Tennis

LIFESTYLE

9.00am It Figures **9.30** Your Show of Shows **10.00** Rocky Jones **10.30** Get Smitten **11.00** Captain Gallant

11.25 Young People's Special **11.55** G.L.O.W.

1.00pm Wok with Yan **1.35** Afternoon Cinema

2.30 Resurrection Day. Play by Anita Bronson. With Maurice Denham as Frank, and Kay Adhead as Pamela (s)

3.30 The Radio Programme. Laurie Taylor with the programme about radio (s)

4.00 Hoffnung (see Choice)

4.47 Treasure Islands. Penelope Lively explores the world of the booklets with the illustrator and author, Quentin Blake

5.00 News; Down the River (new series). Cati Morgan follows the route of the Great Ouse

5.46 Tail of a Dragon-Whisper. The Druid's Bad News (r)

5.50 Shipping Forecast

5.55 Weather

6.00-6.15 News

6.15pm Sea Encounters in France. Daniel Snowman meets Alan Finkelkraut and talks about the Pyramid in front of the Louvre

6.00am As Radio 4 UK
6.45 Letter from America
8.00 As Radio 4 UK **8.10** Bill Jack's Greeting
9.00 News
9.30 Fingers of Faith **9.30** Chart and Compass (s)
10.15 The Reel Belief
11.00 News **11.02** Andy Carrington's Sunday Joint (s) incl **12.00pm**, **1.00** News
1.05 Gerry Davis (s) **2.00** News **2.02** A Steplith no Longer (s) **2.30** Choral Variations (s) **3.00** News
3.02 Top Brass **3.30** - **4.23am** As Radio 4 UK
FM as above except **7.00-8.00am** Open University
3.30 Despatched Advertis
4.00-6.00 Options **6.30** Oral History (7/8) **7.00** Time Will Tell (6/5) **7.30-8.00** European Radio (new series) (FM)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 106.9kHz/275m (FM-97.6-99.8. Radio 2: 69.9kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; FM-88-90.2. Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m; FM-90-92.4. Radio 4: 198kHz/1515m; FM-92.4-94.6. World Service: MW 648kHz/633m. Radio Ceylon (Ceylon): 1525kHz/291m; FM 102.5. Radio Fortin (Ceylon): 1548kHz/194m; FM 97.3.


Sky anchorman Stapleton

Live from Brussels Boulton

LIVE FROM LONDON, BRUSSELS AND BONN

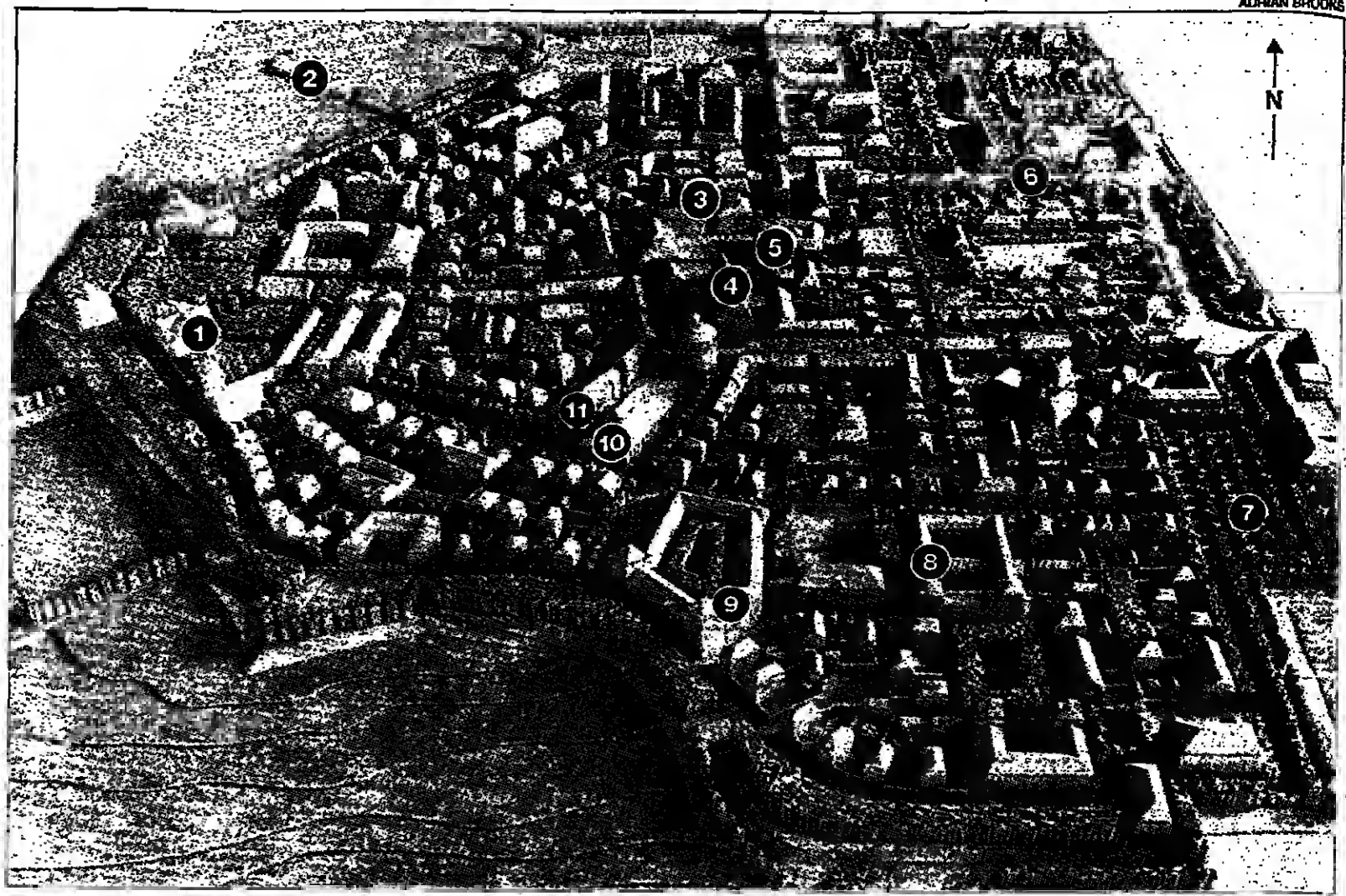
Sky News screens complete and continuous coverage of the European Election results in a special, expanded edition tomorrow night from 9pm. Up-to-the-minute rolling results will be backed by in-depth analysis and all-party discussion on our place in Europe, and how Europe sees us. Anchored by John Stapleton in London, Sky News goes live to Political Editor Adam Boulton in Brussels, to Bonn, and to key marginals in Britain.

TOMORROW NIGHT FROM 9 pm



Buy or rent your satellite dish now

Deep in Dorset, the Prince's vision of a small country town



The Poundbury Farm development: 1. School. 2. Area for further development. 3. Shops with housing above. 4. Civic Hall. 5. Watch tower. 6. 1950s housing. 7. Recreation. 8. Offices. 9. Offices. 10. Covered market. 11. Library. At left, Mr Léon Krier, the architect, in the field marked for Phase One.

By Charles Knevit
Architectural Correspondent

The Prince of Wales made a surprise visit to Dorchester yesterday, where he had his first glimpse of plans for four new model villages which will be built on 400 acres of land in the west of the Dorset county town.

The Prince, as Duke of Cornwall, appointed Mr Léon Krier as master planner for the development last year. The architect's model of the first phase and plans for the scheme go on public display at the town's County

Museum tomorrow, but the Prince spent 30 minutes discussing them yesterday with Mr Krier and Duchy officials.

As disclosed in *The Times* last week, the development, which will include some 3,000 homes for 8,000 people, together with shops, offices, schools and recreational facilities in self-contained communities, will be built on Duchy of Cornwall land around Poundbury Farm over the next 15 to 20 years.

Mr Krier's model shows the first

phase of the proposed development around Middle Farm, next to the Cambridge Road area of Dorchester.

He described it as a "picturesque" extension to the town, while later phases would be more formal civic spaces, of streets and squares with public monuments.

Mr Krier said the Prince had been involved in at least half a dozen meetings about the design of the project over recent months.

All the new development would conform to a code, which he was

drawing up, to determine the design of street frontages, the massing of buildings, their height (but only in terms of limiting them to three storeys), functions, materials and, to some extent, proportions.

The net result would resemble a typical small English town.

Mr Krier expected many local architects to be among those commissioned to design parts of the plan.

The code would be published in September, when the Prince's book, *A Vision of Britain*, will be published.

Conservative anguish as election inquest begins

Continued from page 1

Although there appeared to be general agreement that Labour had won comfortably, both Labour and Tory strategists doubted whether Labour could have won by such a large number of seats.

Mr Neil Kinnock, campaigning in Belgium where the European election voting takes place tomorrow, hailed the by-election victories and

accused the Conservatives of waging a "pathetic, introverted and negative" European campaign.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the Labour deputy leader, said that the European elections demonstrated beyond doubt that the era of Thatcherism was about to end, that the centre parties were no longer a force in British politics, and that Labour was on its way.

He said that Thursday had

not been the day the tide turned. "It turned months ago. Yesterday was the confirmation that it is now flowing in our direction."

The voters had "judged and condemned" Margaret Thatcher. Mr Bryan Gould, Labour's European elections co-ordinator, said the party was hopeful that it had received more votes than the Tories. "That would be a truly significant result. It would mean we

had won this nationwide election.

"But we recognize the single most important element of our achievement — that we have removed from British politics the false belief that the Tory Government cannot be beaten. That was the only thing that has sustained the Government over the past year or so, and that belief has now gone out of the window. Every commentator will now

say there's a prospect of a Labour government."

Mr Parkinson said the by-election victories were in traditional Labour seats which the Conservatives had never won or had any prospect of winning. "The surprise to me is that it is regarded as an amazing achievement by an opposition, in its tenth year of opposition, that it managed to hold its safe seats."

Hungary pays its homage to Nagy

Continued from page 1

insists that Hungary is still moving too slowly.

"Hungary today is like Austria in 1955. The Russians are preoccupied with their own problems so we might just slip away if we are energetic over the next two years."

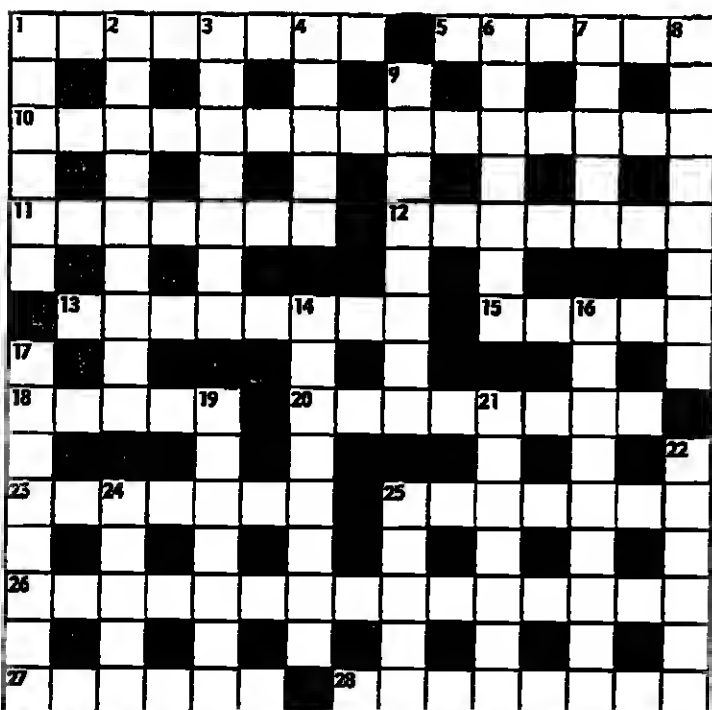
General Bela Kiraly, who commanded the Freedom Fighters in 1956, addressed the crowd after a minute's silence which was observed

throughout the country. "As we now bury our martyrs, let us learn from them. The burial of Imre Nagy, Geza Losonczi, Pal Maleter, Miklos Gimes, Josef Szilagys and 400 other unknown martyrs closes nothing; it opens a new epoch," the general said.

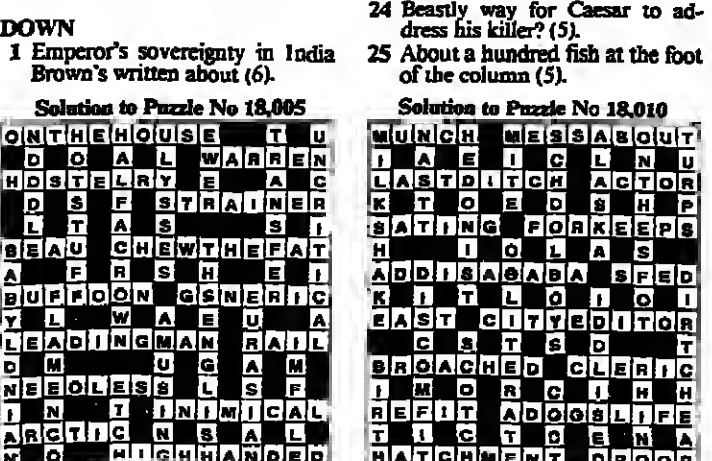
Mr Viktor Orban, addressing the thousands of young Hungarians, adopted a more fiercely critical line of the authorities. The Hungarian Government deserved "no merit for refraining from the brutal tactics of Li Peng, Pol Pot and General Jaruzelski".

Mr Orban said: "We are absolutely at a loss that those who were eager to slander the revolution and its Prime Minister a few months ago have suddenly turned into supporters of Imre Nagy. They are rushing to touch the coffins as if these were charms of good luck."

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 18,011



- ACROSS**
- One beating an ace? Say why this is worthless (8).
 - Out-of-the-way sort of role for a stableman (6).
 - Early star or moon deviations interest him (10,5).
 - Bill's story (7).
 - Language used by clergyman? Just the opposite (7).
 - Standards given by writer out west in US Intelligence (8).
 - Pupils in 12 describing money taken before recess (5).
 - Danger signal makes all but fifty prepare for battle (5).
 - The case for a striker — or an arsonist? (8).
 - Hanging about in river marsh (7).
 - Much of life seen in burlesque way up in the mountains (3-4).
 - Play? Always unpredictable (3,5,4).
 - Number of legs (6).
 - Country's in debt, it's said — not for the first time (8).
- DOWN**
- Emperor's sovereignty in India Brown's written about (6).
 - Song I cut right out at first — rash! (9).
 - Something manufactured for the channel (7).
 - Perch in the tidal race (5).
 - Initially some horrible liver disorder makes us become wizened (7).
 - Sort of early bird (female of the species) (5).
 - Freed from anxiety, as was, in a word, Lady Smith (8).
 - A recent Russian leader turns out to be an apostate (8).
 - Memento of what's left after a removal (8).
 - Like a society formed to supply the National Trust (9).
 - Grotesque figure of Gog (7 version) (8).
 - Islander is sort of cross (7).
 - The rain worried the lock-keeper (4-3).
 - Diana gets many upset, being so unemotional (6).
 - Beastly way for Caesar to address his killer? (5).
 - About a hundred fish at the foot of the column (5).



SHEAFFER. A prize of a distinctive Sheaffer "Targa" Regency fountain pen will be given for the first five correct solutions opened next Thursday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, PO Box 486, Virginia Street, London E1 9DD. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

Name/Address: _____

THE TIMES WEATHER CALL

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0898 5000 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
Kent, Surrey, Sussex	702
Dorset, Hants & IOW	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somerset	705
Berkshire, Bucks, Oxford	706
Beds, Herts & Essex	707
Northampton, Cambs	708
West Mid & Sh. Glam & Gwent	709
Shropshire, Hereford & Worcs	710
Central Midlands	711
East Midlands	712
Lincoln & Humberside	713
Dyfed & Powys	714
Gwynedd & Gwyd	715
N.W. England	716
W & S Yorks & Wales	717
N.E. England	718
Cumbria & Lake District	719
S.W. Scotland	720
W. Central Scotland	721
Edin & Fife/Lothian & Borders	722
E. Central Scotland	723
Strathclyde & E. Highlands	724
N.W. Scotland	725
Galloway, Orkney & Shetland	726
N. Ireland	727

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

By Philip Howard

- LAUWINE**
a. A sweet back
b. An avalanche
c. A drinking garland
- JAMDANI**
a. Flowered muslin
b. A Persian jewel
c. A peach conserve
- SCROBE**
a. To probe by brush
b. A groove
c. A secret miser
- MISHEGOSS**
a. Reckless gossip
b. The Japanese dwarf gorse
c. Crazyness

Answers on page 14

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: J. G. Newman, 5 Laurel Close, Highcliffe, Christchurch, Dorset; G. W. L. Barton, West Hill, Green Walk, Bowdon, Cheshire; C. M. Taylor, 1 Greston Road, Mapperley, Nottingham; B. H. V. Correll, 3 Hosack Road, Upper Tooting, London SW17; C. A. How, Foundry House, Stockton, N. Fordingbridge, Hants.

Concise crossword, page 41
Jumble Crossword Solution, page 40

WEATHER

Northern Ireland, England and Wales will remain dry and mainly sunny throughout the day, with a little cloud and sea breezes near the coast. Southern and eastern Scotland will also be dry with sunny spells but the sunshine will be rather hazy. Coastal parts of northern Scotland and both the Western and Northern Isles will be rather cloudy, with a little rain or drizzle at times. Outlook: little change.

ABROAD

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Algeria	27-31	S	1-2
Athens	25-27	S	1-2
Bombay	27-31	S	1-2
Buenos Aires	22-26	S	1-2
Calcutta	27-31	S	1-2
Cairo	27-31	S	1-2
Colon	27-31	S	1-2
Hong Kong	27-31	S	1-2
London	27-31	S	1-2
Madras	27-31	S	1-2
Manila	27-31	S	1-2
Mexico City	27-31	S	1-2
Mumbai	27-31	S	1-2
Nairobi	27-31	S	1-2
Paris	27-31	S	1-2
Rangoon	27-31	S	1-2
Seoul	27-31	S	1-2
Singapore	27-31	S	1-2
Tokyo	27-31	S	1-2
Yokohama	27-31	S	1-2

AROUND BRITAIN

City	Temp	Wind	Cloud
Belfast	14-17	SE	1-2
Birmingham	14-17	SE	1-2
Bristol	14-17	SE	1-2
Cardiff	14-17	SE	1-2
Edinburgh	14-17	SE	1-2
Glasgow	14-17	SE	1-2
London	14-17	SE	1-2
Manchester	14-17	SE	1-2
Newcastle	14-17	SE	1-2
Nottingham	14-17	SE	1-2
Oxford	14-17	SE	1-2
Sheffield	14-17	SE	1-2
Sunderland	14-17	SE	1-2
Swansea	14-17	SE	1-2
Torquay	14-17	SE	1-2
Wolverhampton	14-17	SE	1-2
Wrexham	14-17	SE	1-2

LIGHTING-UP TIME

City	Time
London	8.50 pm to 4.15 am
Bristol	10.00 pm to 4.25 am
Edinburgh	10.30 pm to 4.55 am
Manchester	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Cardiff	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Glasgow	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Newcastle	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Nottingham	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Oxford	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Sheffield	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Sunderland	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Swansea	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Torquay	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Wolverhampton	10.50 pm to 4.45 am
Wrexham	10.50 pm to 4.45 am

TOWER BRIDGE

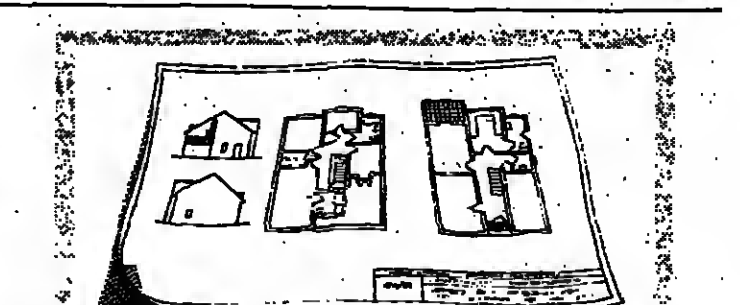
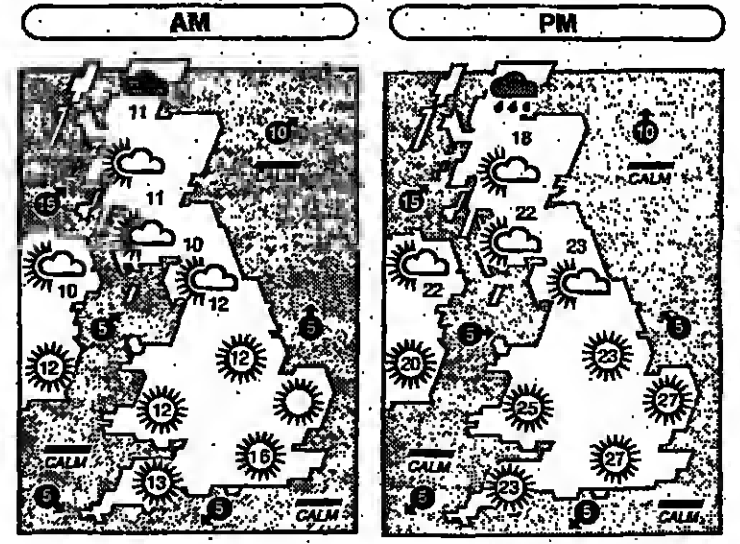
Tower Bridge will be closed to traffic from 8.15 am to 8.30 am tomorrow.

HIGH TIDES

City	Time
Belfast	1.15
Birmingham	1.15
Bristol	1.15
Cardiff	1.15
Edinburgh	1.15
Glasgow	1.15
London	1.15
Manchester	1.15
Newcastle	1.15
Nottingham	1.15
Oxford	1.15
Sheffield	1.15
Sunderland	1.15
Swansea	1.15
Torquay	1.15
Wolverhampton	1.15
Wrexham	1.15

LOW TIDES

City	Time
Belfast	7.15
Birmingham	7.15
Bristol	7.15
Cardiff	7.15
Edinburgh	7.15
Glasgow	7.15
London	7.15
Manchester	7.15
Newcastle	7.15
Nottingham	7.15
Oxford	7.15
Sheffield	7.15
Sunderland	7.15
Swansea	7.15
Torquay	7.15
Wolverhampton	7.15
Wrexham	7.15



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Postcode: _____ Tel: (Day) _____

TOWN & COUNTRY
MORTGAGES

SATURDAY JUNE 17 1989

17

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

THE POUND

US dollar
1.5340 (+0.0160)W. German mark
3.0596 (-0.0037)Exchange index
90.2 (-0.3)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1771.9 (+12.9)FT-SE 100
2143.9 (+14.3)USM (Datastream)
167.23 (-0.27)US group
has 1.5%
of Gateway

Investment Advisers, the American arbitrage operator, has built up a 1.52 per cent stake in Gateway as reports persist that the company has still not given up hope of finding a white knight to help fight off the 210p-a-share bid from Isosceles.

Meanwhile, Gateway was keeping quiet after its advisers were criticized for publishing a property appraisal without clearing it with the Takeover Panel first.

Herd resigns

Mr Robin Herd, who set up March, the beleaguered racing car designer, has left the board of Shield Group, the north London property developer. Mr Herd ceased in August to be executive chairman of March — where Shield's chairman, Mr Norman Mazure, is a non-executive director and shareholder — and the company has since disclosed losses of £4.5 million for 1987-88.

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	2477.99 (+2.99)
Tokyo	Nikkei Average	3305.17 (+142.08)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2342.41 (+2.99)
Amsterdam	Amst. 100	189.22 (+0.08)
Sydney	ASX 100	1528.7 (+4.5)
Frankfurt	DAX	1426.54 (-0.12)
Brussels	Brussels 100	6120.20 (-10.99)
Paris	CAC	490.4 (-2.3)
Zurich	SIX	599.8 (+1.4)
London	FT-30	1771.9 (+12.9)
	FT-100	2143.9 (+14.3)
	FT Gold Mines	182.4 (-1.3)
	FT Fixed Interest	95.68 (+0.20)
	FT Govt Secs	86.41 (+0.59)
Recent Issues		Page 18
Closing prices		Page 21

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Wellcome	439p (+140)
British Aerospace	880p (+119)
Enterprise	245p (+100)
Sun Life	972p (+150)
Blackleys	415p (+150)
Atwoods	472p (+140)
Anglo Sec	195p (+110)
Burnt	214p (+90)
Tarmac	311p (+80)
Herrington Brooks	205p (+100)
Greyhound	178p (+100)
Securix	278p (+100)
Staveland	205p (+100)
BAT	652p (+110)
ASDA Group	170p (+100)
Dalgety	339p (+110)
British Land	345p (+100)
FALLS:	
Booker	448p (-180)
GF Lovell	550p (-100)
Saatchi & Saatchi	288p (-120)
4pm prices	28224
Bergins	513.8m
SEAD Volume	513.8m

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base:	14%
3-month interbank:	14.5-14.7%
3-month eligible bills:	13.5-13.7%
buying rate 11%	
US Prime Rate:	11%
Federal Funds:	9 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills:	8.16-8.14%
30-year bonds:	10 1/2-10 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£/\$:	1.5340
£/DM:	2.11
£/Sfr:	2.0596
£/FF:	10.3680
£/Yen:	223.85
£/Index:	90.2
ECU:	20.7585
SDR:	20.8369

GOLD

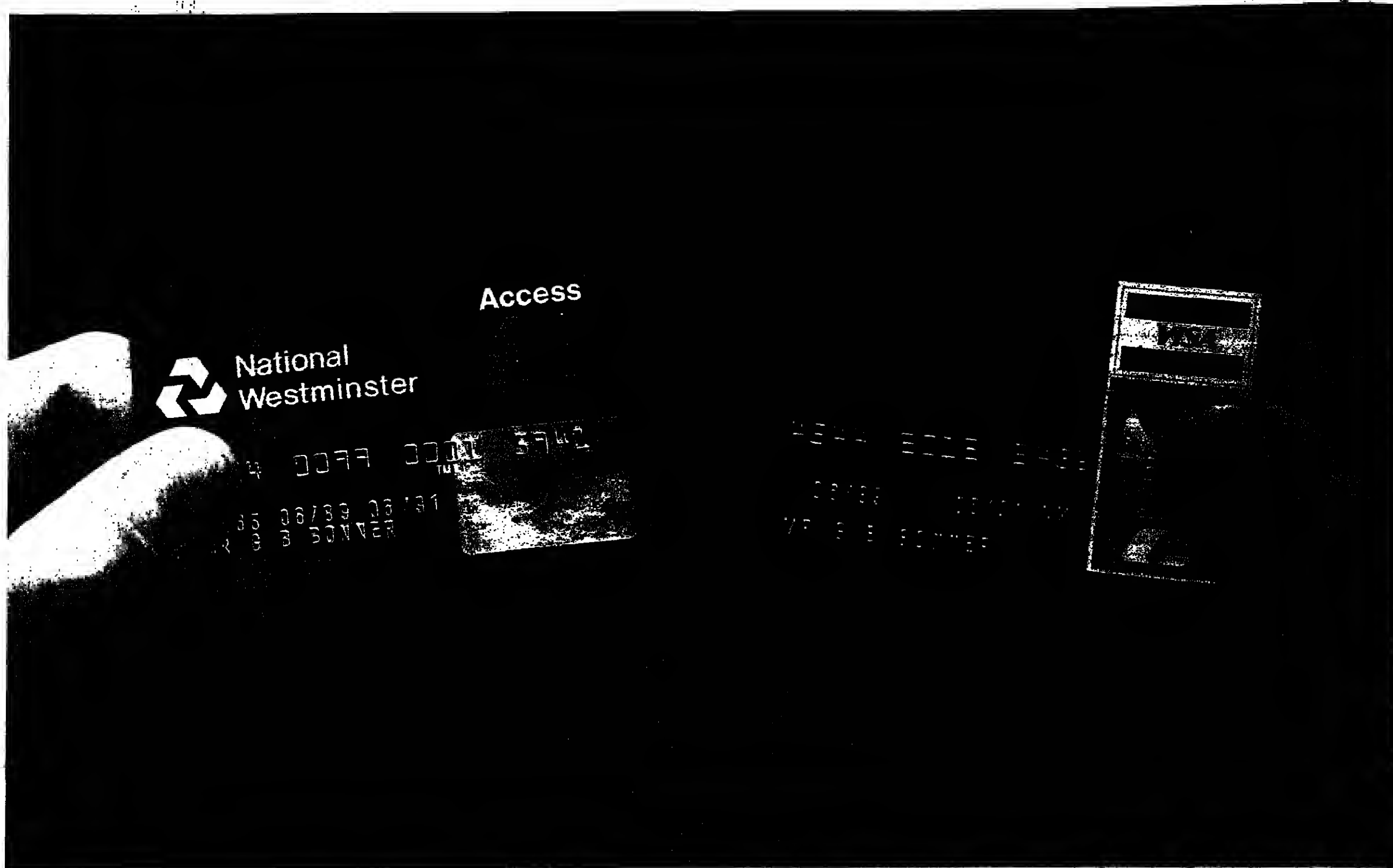
London:	New York:
AM \$365.75 pm \$365.25	
close \$365.25-365.75 (\$236.25-236.75)	
New York:	
Comex \$363.70-364.20	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (July) pm \$16.40 (\$16.55)
Dumelia latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
	Rate	Rate
Australia	22.50	2.00
Austria Sch	21.15	21.15
Belgium Fr	67.30	63.40
Canada	1.55	1.51
Denmark Kr	1.55	1.51
France	7.14	6.78
Germany DM	10.82	10.22
Italy Lira	3.75	3.61
Japan Yen	270.00	258.50
Netherlands	12.51	11.71
Sweden	1.204	1.134
Switzerland	2.016	2.005
United States	22.50	22.50
United Kingdom	3.956	3.385
West Germany	11.58	10.94
Portugal Esc	204.75	189.50
South Africa Rand	2.645	2.475
Spain Ptas	204.50	202.50
Sweden	10.77	10.15
Switzerland Fr	2.016	2.005
United States	22.50	22.50
United Kingdom	3.956	3.385
West Germany	11.58	10.94



Most banks now offer a number of credit cards for you to choose from. But are they all as straightforward as you would like them to be?

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There are further obvious advantages to holding our cards in your hand.

You will be able to enjoy the benefits of literally millions of Visa and Access outlets worldwide.

You can treat yourself to a Korma in Calcutta on Visa or Bratwurst in Berlin on Access.

IF YOUR BANK DOESN'T OFFER BOTH IT'S TIME FOR ACTION.

In fact wherever you travel you need never be placed in the embarrassing situation of having the wrong card when the

restaurant bill arrives. If that's not enough to whet your appetite, we are offering Air Miles* on all purchases made with the NatWest Visa Card.

As indeed we've been offering on NatWest Access for some time now.

To help you get off the ground, we'll give you 200 of them free. All you have to do is apply for a NatWest Visa Card before the 31st July.

It doesn't matter whether you bank with us or not.

For action, just fill in the coupon below.

But, as usual with NatWest, there's a second option. Call in to your local branch.

To: The NatWest Visa Card Manager, National Westminster Bank PLC., FREEPOST, Hounslow TW4 5BR. Please send me an application brochure for the NatWest Visa Credit Card.

Name

Address

Postcode

VISA/ACCESS

NatWest

*Air Miles points are awarded for purchases made with your NatWest Visa Card. To get these points you must apply for a NatWest Visa Card and register with the NatWest Air Miles Scheme. If you register your card before 31st July 1989, 200 Bonus Points will be added to your statement. If your NatWest Visa account is settled within 25 days, no interest is payable. On cash advances interest is charged immediately from the day of withdrawal. The minimum monthly repayment is £5 or 5% of the outstanding balance, whichever is the greater. Applicants must be at least 18 years old.

Wave
Addiso

Hillsdown
to sell off
stationery
business

Anglo move

Habit interim

Paint profits

Grainger lift

Hawtin up

Biwater bid

Clowes t
on living

Thriffs r

Wave of resignations at Addison in board dispute

by Wolfgang Mönch

Continuing disagreement over the continued independence of Addison Consultancy, the troubled market research agency, yesterday led to a string of resignations, including those of the chairman, a non-executive director, the financial advisers, two brokers and the company's solicitors.

Two predators are involved: They are MAI, the financial services group which holds a stake of about 14 per cent, and which announced in April that it was in advanced takeover discussions with the board.

The other is Motivaction, a privately owned French market research agency, which has

built up a 25 per cent stake at prices of up to 46p a share. However, Motivaction has said that it has "no present intention of making an offer for Addison."

But the French reserved the right to change their position in the light of a substantial change in circumstances, which the latest events may have created. Last week Motivaction served notice on Addison to consider the appointment of three of its directors to the Addison board.

There was disagreement at board level over whether a bid by MAI should be accepted. Mr Julian Broad, the chair-

man, was in favour, and so was Mr Michael Andrews, a non-executive director, but the possible offer was opposed by Dr Elizabeth Nelson and Mr Antony Cowling, two main board directors who speak for about 14 per cent and believe in continued independence.

In an effort to concentrate on market research, Addison has also approved a management buyout at Street Communications, a public relations firm, and the disposal of its design consultancy.

Addison's brokers — UBS-Phillips & Drew Securities and de Zoete & Bevan — refused to say why they had

resigned, but it is understood that their decision was in response to the line taken by Dr Nelson and Mr Cowling that the company should stay independent. They and Kleinwort Benson, the financial advisers, are believed to have argued that the offer proposal by MAI was in the shareholders' best interests.

The market appeared to take little notice of the events yesterday as the shares moved down by only 1/2p to 43p, mainly on rumours that Motivaction had reappeared as a buyer of shares. But in the absence of a takeover bid, the market believes the shares could fall to below 30p.

Hillsdown to sell off stationery business

Hillsdown Holdings is to sell Cartwright Brice Holdings its contract stationery and printers supplies business. Cartwright Brice, together with H. Chapman and W. Hayden, its affiliates, is the leading contract supplier of stationery and related products to UK industrial, commercial and government customers.

In the year ended December, Cartwright Brice achieved a turnover of some £70 million and operating profit of about £5 million.

Anglo move

The scheme of arrangement to set up Anglo Group, the leveraged finance vehicle for Sir James Goldsmith and Mr Jacob Rothschild, became effective yesterday. The rights issue of £49.9 million of 9 per cent convertible bonds is now unconditional and allotment letters have been posted.

Habit interim

Habit Precision, the diamond tool company which has accepted a takeover bid from Epicure Holdings, made pre-tax profits of £580,000 in the opening half of the year, compared with a loss of £374,000, on sales of nearly £11 million (£8 million).

Paint profits

Craig & Rose, the Edinburgh paint manufacturer, had pre-tax profits of £148,000 last year (£152,000) on sales of £5 million (£4.6 million). A final dividend of 11.25p makes a total payout for the year of 13.25p (12.75p). The shares were unchanged at 720p.

Grainger lift

Grainger Trust, the property investor and trader, is increasing its declared interim dividend of 1.2p (0.9375p) after lifting interim pre-tax profits to March 31 by 32 per cent to £4.16 million.

Hawtin up

Hawtin, the Cardiff distribution and property group, has declared interim pre-tax profits to end-March of £540,000, up from £473,000. There is again no interim dividend.

Biwater bid

Biwater's offer for Bourne-mouth and District Water has gone unconditional with 78.4 per cent acceptance. The offer has been extended until 3pm on June 29.

Clowes to appeal on living expenses

By Vivien Goldsmith

Mr Peter Clowes, who faces charges following the collapse of his investment empire, will be appealing for his £1,000 a week living expenses to be reduced in the High Court on Monday.

A voluntary agreement to pay the expenses for one year was signed on June 12 1988.

The hearing before Mr Justice Scott who will be sitting in Salford, Greater Manchester, follows the issuing of a writ by his lawyer earlier this week.

Cork Guffy and Ernst & Whinney, the joint liquidators of Barlow Clowes Gilt Man-

Milken quits Drexel



New role for the junk bond king: Michael Milken, who is to set up his own firm

New York — Mr Michael Milken has resigned as head of the high-yield "junk bond" division of Drexel Burnham Lambert and is forming his own financial consulting firm, International Capital Access.

The move marks the final split between Mr Milken and Drexel, which grew into a Wall Street powerhouse largely on the strength of his innovative use of junk bonds.

His departure has been expected, because the US Government required that he be dismissed as part of its settlement of charges with Drexel.

Mr Milken is the central figure in the largest criminal

and civil securities fraud investigation ever conducted in America. He was indicted in March on 98 counts of racketeering, securities fraud and insider trading. He has pleaded not guilty and vowed through his lawyers to fight the charges vigorously.

By establishing his own firm Mr Milken may create difficulties for Drexel, which agreed to pay \$650 million (£424 million) and restructure the firm as part of its settlement with the Government on charges of securities law violations.

Under the terms of its settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Drexel is not allowed to do business with any client who

takes advice from Mr Milken. Several people involved in the case said it would only come into play for Drexel clients who formally hired Mr Milken, not those who merely asked for advice.

Since his indictment, Mr Milken had been on leave of absence from Drexel, although technically he remained head of the junk bond unit.

Mr Milken said his decision to leave Drexel was "a very emotional experience. I don't think I spent one second thinking about leaving during most of my career." Mr Milken has worked at Drexel since he graduated from university in 1964. (New York Times)

US group drops AMI bid

A \$1.66 billion (£1.07 billion) bid to take private American Medical International, which owns AMI Healthcare in Britain, has been allowed to expire.

"Our proposal has lapsed," said Mr Donald Gogel, a partner in Clayton & Dubilier, the New York investment house that led the investors making the offer.

Mr Gogel said the group received a letter dated June 13 from a special committee formed by American Medical, reiterating the decision to set a deadline of June 29 for acquisition proposals.

The June 13 letter did not

directly address the investor group's \$1.66 billion offer and no meetings between the group and the committee have been held. "The committee clearly did not accept our proposals," Mr Gogel said.

"Members of the investor group are talking among ourselves to determine what to do next. Financing commitments for the proposal have expired, and we would have to put new arrangements in place to re-new any offer," he said.

Analysts say the group's failure to extend the offer might be a negotiating ploy. "I don't think the group is going away," said Miss Margo Vignola, an analyst at Salomon Brothers, the investment house.

Miss Vignola and other analysts do not rule out the possibility that the group's next offer might be at a lower price if no other bids for the hospital chain emerge before the deadline.

"I do not think there are likely to be any real offers to exceed \$24 per share," she said.

The lapsing of the bid by the group of investors leaves only one proposal on the table, which American Medical has said is just "an expression of interest."

EC poised to agree insider trading ban

Brussels (Reuter) — A measure

outlawing insider trading in listed securities throughout the European Community is scheduled to come into force by June 1, 1992.

EC finance ministers are almost certain to agree the ban at a meeting in Luxembourg on Monday. The directive will then have to be vetted by the European Parliament before ministers can adopt it definitively, probably towards the end of the year. All EC countries except West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Ireland have their own laws to deal with insider trading. These

differ widely in some cases.

The measure sets only minimum common standards, and countries will be able to set tougher rules of their own. The text also foresees closer co-operation between authorities of member states and non-EC countries in the pursuit of offenders. EC states will be left to set their own penalties, although these must be adequate to serve as a deterrent.

British officials said the directive will not force any significant changes in its existing legislation. British law envisages jail terms of up to seven years.

Thriffs rescue package nears approval

From Nicholas Beeston, Washington

The US Congress is now expected to approve President Bush's legislation for the largest financial bail-out in American history in an attempt to end the crisis surrounding the savings and loans system.

If the rescue package goes through, the cost of averting what has been described as the worst financial debacle since the 1930s depression will come to about \$600 (£389) for every American.

Democratic Congressmen have rallied behind President Bush to form an unusual alliance against a group of more than 30 renegade Republicans to clear the way for the multi-billion dollar bill.

The savings and loans industry performs a similar role to building societies in Britain, but uncontrolled growth since

1980 has led to increasing insolvency and rampant fraud.

"There should be no mistake. This matter goes to the very heart of my determination to clean up the abuses of the past among the savings and loans, about which every voter is entitled to be outraged," President Bush said in a letter to Congressmen.

His bill envisages a \$285 billion rescue package over the next 30 years to compensate investors who have lost their deposits and to tighten the restrictions for future savings and loans investments, by making the owners commit more of their own money.

The Senate passed the bill in April but it was held up in Congress by a controversial amendment supported by

a group of President Bush's own Republicans who wanted to weaken the restrictions. But this week the amendment was defeated, clearing the way for the bill's final passage through the House of Representatives.

Legislation enacted in the early 1980s to deregulate the system enabled the savings and loans to make high-risk investments which were guaranteed against loss by the government's insurance cover.

"Heads I win, tails FSLIC (Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation) loses" became the slogan of the government-subsidized companies as a growing number of savings and loans made reckless high-risk investments and became embroiled in fraud scandals.

Abbey flotation marks historic milestone for building societies

For the society's savers, borrowers, staff and pensioners the share of the year, without question, is the Abbey National free share. Each will be given 100 shares (200 if they are both borrowers and savers), as the Abbey floats from the cloistered world of the building society movement to the trading arena of the Stock Exchange and the status of a bank. An assured profit was the price the Abbey board had to pay to induce members to leap the chasm of caution between a mutual society and a public limited company.

In addition to the 560 million free shares, the Abbey is offering 750 million shares at 130p. This is 23 per cent below net asset value and together with a prospective dividend yield of more than 8 per cent is attractive enough to guarantee a good response to the issue, and even in a clouded market, to persuade fund managers to pay at least that price when the shares start trading in the secondary market on July 12. Abbey free shares are an offer no eligible applicant can refuse.

Shares aside, the Abbey's conversion to a bank is an historic landmark on the long building society road. It reflects the virtues of competition and the influence, wholly for the good, of the Thatcher government's drive toward deregulation and an open market economy. Building societies traditionally confined their activities to collecting savings "retail" — direct from the public — and making mortgage loans for house purchase. With valuable outside assistance they became very good at both.

Owner-occupied housing receives favourable tax treatment and although the value has been eroded through the £30,000 upper limit, tax relief on mortgage loan interest has been a powerful incentive to home-buying. House purchase has gone from 40 per cent of households in 1950 to 56 per cent in 1979 (when Mrs Thatcher became Prime Minister) to 65 per cent today. This is a higher percentage than in any comparable country.

Also uniquely in the industrialized world, building societies had no competition in mortgage lending until the end of the 1970s. When Sir Geoffrey Howe abandoned exchange controls in



1979 he effectively removed domestic restraints on commercial banks' balance sheets.

Although banks had been inhibited by government policy from competing with building societies in mortgage lending they were also guilty of extreme complacency. When the subject of building societies as competitors came up, leading bankers and their economic advisers would always respond smugly and with deep self-satisfaction that wherever savings were deposited or loans agreed, the money, at some stage, would come into the banking system. So why worry?

The societies were not content with having no competition. Until the early 1970s they operated an interest rate cap. Mortgage rates were fixed ("recommended") was the word used by the Building Societies Association) at levels that gave all member societies the amount of business they wanted. It was known as the "eight, ten, two principle": borrow at 8 per cent, lend at 10 per cent, and off the first ten at 2pm. A wonderful life, but it meant of course that interest rates were sometimes higher than they needed to be had competition prevailed, and not all would-be home-buyers could get loans.

The sixties and seventies were halcyon days. Societies grew by an average of 18 per cent a year. Chairmen and chief executives lived under the benign regime of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Like the clearing banks the Bank of England was not bothered. And like trade union "movement" bosses in pre-Thatcher days, building society "movement" leaders found themselves consulted and even knighted by governments concerned with fluctuations in mortgage interest rates.

The position has now changed. The banks responded to their new freedom with a full-frontal assault on the mortgage market. Having taken 40 per cent of the new business in the early days they now account for between a quarter and a

third. Banks offer a wider range of services than building societies, but building societies concentrate virtually all their specialist skills on the personal savings and lending market and have little business in the corporate and wholesale markets.

Taking advantage of deregulating legislation and their big customer bases they have extended their services to unsecured loans, cheque book accounts, cash dispensing networks and credit cards. They have built up estate agency chains and bought into stockbroking. And the Abbey's plunge into the bank pool, where it is free from the restraints of the 1986 Building Societies Act and also free to raise equity capital, may be taken by other major societies like National & Provincial and Alliance & Leicester. A word of caution here: not every society would be in a position to have the means to give away reserves in the shape of free shares à la the Abbey. But on the longer view, which the Abbey has taken, the savings and mortgage market may not have the growth left in it to satisfy the more ambitious societies.

A man with vast knowledge and acute perceptions of building societies is Mr Mark Boleat, director general of the BSA, who thinks the present position is "unstable." It may take some years but a single set of rules and one regulatory body for banks and building societies is needed. In the meantime some societies will become banks and some smaller societies might merge with foreign financial services companies wanting a foothold and a customer base in Britain.

He believes building societies are "exceptionally well placed" to take business from banks. "They have large customer bases, good branch networks and an excellent image." They can exploit the market for estate agency, unsecured loans and money transmission services with the best.

It will be fascinating to see how City analysts get to grips with the Abbey. Housing starts are falling 20 per cent and another hike in mortgage rates would turn a tight year bad. Building societies do not have to worry too much about varying "profits": plc banks do. Without the protective layer of mutualism, can they stand the heat and the cold? The Abbey is clearly prepared to stand up and be counted. So too was the TSB!

Time rejects Paramount tender

From A Correspondent, New York

Time Inc. is rejecting the unsolicited \$10.7 billion (£6.93 billion) tender offer from Paramount Communications and is instead to offer \$70 dollars a share in cash for 100 million Warner Communications shares under a revised merger agreement.

If successful, the tender would give Time voting control.

In the revised merger, approved by directors of both companies, each remaining

Warner share will be converted into a combination of cash or equity or debt securities of Time Warner with a value of \$70. Warner has 162.2 million shares outstanding.

In a rival deal, Paramount has offered \$175 per share for Time but the company says it is not for sale.

Shares of Time fell sharply as investors reacted negatively to the company's plans to tender for the 100 million

shares of Warner Communications. Arbitrageurs said they had heard of offers of about \$162 or \$163 per share compared with Thursday's closing price of \$171 1/2 for Time.

Paramount's offer is conditional upon the receipt of regulatory approvals which might take six to nine months, if they are approved at all.

An extended delay in the closing of the offer would lower the present value of the

offer to shareholders. Time said. It added that Paramount's offer is a tactic to block a Time-Warner combination. Time and Warner have now completed their existing share exchange agreement. As a result, Time owns 17,292,747 shares, or 9.41 per cent, of Warner ordinary shares, representing 8.69 per cent of the outstanding voting power. Warner owns 7,080,016 or 11.04 per cent, of Time ordinary shares.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000
5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000
7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000	8000
9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000	9000
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES

Company	Price	Change
Abnott New Down (100p)	100	-1
Alan Pail (140p)	140	-1
Alfred Jones (150p)	150	-1
Ball (A/B) (100p)	100	-1
Barron (100p)	100	-1
Butter Cox	100	-1
Cambridge (100p)	100	-1
Capita (100p)	100	-1
Community Hospital (180p)	180	-1
Diamond Group (100p)	100	-1
Eden Corp (21p)	21	-1
Frasco Trading	100	-1
Garmore Value	100	-1
Grain (John) (100p)	100	-1
Hadfield Inds (160p)	160	-1
Harley & Co (100p)	100	-1
Hess (100p)	100	-1
Mid Kent Hops	100	-1
Miskin Group (50p)	50	-1
NVME	100	-1
Platt (100p)	100	-1
Port Group (100p)	100	-1
Prop Comp London	100	-1
Servomex (125p)	125	-1
Shetland Inds (125p)	125	-1
Smith (James) (100p)	100	-1
Sth African Land	100	-1
The Range (50p)	50	-1
Try Garmore (125p)	125	-1
Vicenza (50p)	50	-1

RIGHTS ISSUES

Company	Price	Change
Fairway Lon N/P	33	+4
File Interim N/P	10	+1
Gold Greenleaf N/P	36	-
March N/P	1	-
RTZ N/P	52	-
Richmond N/P	6	-
Sth West Res N/P	1	-
T&S Stone N/P	3	-

(Issue prices in brackets).

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Declaration	For Settlement
June 23	June 23	June 23	September 25

Call options were taken out on: 15/08/88 Victoria, Delta, Omega, Aramagom, Financial, S. Copson, Tuskar, T. Cowe, Saatchi & Saatchi, S. & S. Simpson, A. Norfolk, Puts 6 Calla, Kalon, S. Copson, Chicago.

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FAMILY MONEY

Edited by Vivien Goldsmith

INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
BANKS						
Ordinary Dep. A/c	4.50	4.80	5.60	none/none	7 day	
Fixed Term Deposits:						
1 month	5.40	5.70	6.50	2,500-25,000	1 mth	01-426 1557
3 months	5.10	5.40	6.20	2,500-25,000	3 mth	01-426 1557
6 months	4.80	5.10	5.90	2,500-25,000	6 mth	01-426 1557
1 year	4.50	4.80	5.60	2,500-25,000	1 yr	01-426 1557
Over 1 year	4.20	4.50	5.30	2,500-25,000	over 1 yr	01-426 1557
Over 2 years	3.90	4.20	5.00	2,500-25,000	over 2 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 3 years	3.60	3.90	4.70	2,500-25,000	over 3 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 4 years	3.30	3.60	4.40	2,500-25,000	over 4 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 5 years	3.00	3.30	4.10	2,500-25,000	over 5 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 6 years	2.70	3.00	3.80	2,500-25,000	over 6 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 7 years	2.40	2.70	3.50	2,500-25,000	over 7 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 8 years	2.10	2.40	3.20	2,500-25,000	over 8 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 9 years	1.80	2.10	2.90	2,500-25,000	over 9 yrs	01-426 1557
Over 10 years	1.50	1.80	2.60	2,500-25,000	over 10 yrs	01-426 1557

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNTS						
Bank of Scotland	10.01	10.48	12.30	2,500	none	091-442 7777
Barclays	8.30	8.80	10.00	1,000	none	0804 252881
First National	7.10	7.50	8.50	1,000	none	01-626 9543
London & Lancashire	8.25	8.75	10.00	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Midland	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Northampton	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Overseas	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Paragon	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Prudential	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Standard	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
TSB	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078
Yorkshire	8.50	9.00	10.20	1,000	none	01-426 2078

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Ordinary Share A/c	6.15	6.15	4.82	1 mth	none	
Fixed Term Deposits:						
1 month	8.40	8.40	6.74	1 mth	none	
3 months	8.40	8.40	6.74	3 mth	none	
6 months	8.40	8.40	6.74	6 mth	none	
1 year	8.40	8.40	6.74	1 yr	none	
Over 1 year	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 1 yr	none	
Over 2 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 2 yrs	none	
Over 3 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 3 yrs	none	
Over 4 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 4 yrs	none	
Over 5 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 5 yrs	none	
Over 6 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 6 yrs	none	
Over 7 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 7 yrs	none	
Over 8 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 8 yrs	none	
Over 9 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 9 yrs	none	
Over 10 years	8.40	8.40	6.74	over 10 yrs	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
CASH/CHEQUE ACCOUNTS						
Bank of Scotland	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Barclays	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
First National	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
London & Lancashire	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Midland	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Northampton	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Overseas	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Paragon	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Prudential	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Standard	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
TSB	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	
Yorkshire	5.00	5.00	4.00	1 mth	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
NATIONAL SAVINGS						
Ordinary A/c	8.00	8.75	10.00	5-10,000	8 day	091-442 4555
Investment A/c	10.75	11.25	12.50	5-10,000	1 mth	091-442 4555
Income Bond	11.25	11.75	13.00	2,000-10,000	3 mth	0293 98151
Deposit Bond	11.25	11.75	13.00	2,000-10,000	3 mth	091-442 4555
24h Access Cert	7.50	7.50	7.50	25-1,000	8 day	091-388 4900
Overseas	7.50	7.50	7.50	20-200/mth	14 day	091-388 4900
Guarantee	5.01	5.01	5.01	100-100	5 yrs	061-848 4555
Capital Bond	12.00	12.00	12.00	100-100	5 yrs	061-848 4555

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS						
General Portfolio	1.25	11.25	9.50	1,000 min	1 yrs	Figures from 1988
New Direction Plan	10.25	10.25	8.71	1,000 min	2 yrs	Figures from 1988
ISA	10.00	10.00	8.50	2,000 min	3 yrs	Figures from 1988
Centenary Life	10.00	10.00	8.50	1,000 min	4 yrs	Figures from 1988
Centenary Life	10.00	10.00	8.50	1,000 min	5 yrs	Figures from 1988

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Figures supplied by City's Building Soc. Telephone 0753 880 000.

LARGER LOANS

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
BUILDING SOCIETIES						
Bristol & West	12.75	over 80k	90	Rate reduced by 0.75% for 1st year		
Cheltenham	12.75	80-200k	90			
Centenary	12.75	250k+	95	Rate cut by 0.75% - cut until 91.12.90		
Prudential	12.75	250k+	95			

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
BANKS						
Clydesdale	13.25	250k+	90			
Yorkshire	13.25	250k+	90			

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Bank	Monthly rate	Compounded at 25%	Compounded at 40%	Minimum investment	Notice	Contact
OTHER (INSURANCE COMPANY)						
Cheltenham Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	
Yorkshire Assurance	12.45	15.50	20.00	1,000	none	

Abbey members should buy and sell

Abbey members have less than a fortnight to make up their minds whether to buy extra shares on top of the 100 free shares savers and borrowers will receive anyway.

Most analysts say members should buy up the extra shares and make a quick profit by selling speedily.

Mr David Clementi of Kleinwort Benson, the Abbey's advisers, said: "The price was designed to encourage the maximum number of members to apply for shares."

In other words, the price of 130p a share is pitched well below the level at which the Abbey expects the institutions to be keen to buy up the shares which come on to the market.

The Abbey estimates that a quarter of the 5 million people who will become Abbey shareholders on July 12 will never have owned shares before - and many will undoubtedly be keen to sell and boost their holiday money as soon as possible.

The questions Abbey mem-

bers have to ask themselves are whether they should buy extra shares, and then, when dealing begins, should they hold the shares?

Unless there is a major catastrophe in the stock market - and that is always possible as investors in the BP privatization will remember - the shares seem certain to head for a premium.

Abbey members will each receive 100 free shares, so if they want instant profits extra shares should provide pure profit as they will incur the dealing costs anyway. The Sharelink scheme has a minimum commission of £12.00 sales up to £1,600.

Members will probably be tempted to risk applying for more shares than they want to hold, as it is likely that the issue will be oversubscribed. For each member to receive a "fair share" of the extra shares, they would need just 134. Borrowers and savers are guaranteed 100 shares for each application form completed.

Mr Graham Jinks of BZW is one of the most optimistic City analysts. He believes the

shares will go to 155p or 165p. "The institutions will probably run the price up quickly as they will have no stock," he says. "But in the longer term I'm not wild about the shares as all the Abbey's assets are tied up with mortgages."

One of the most gloomy of the analysts is Martin Hughes of CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, who believes that the shares will have a premium of no more than 10p or 15p, with no progress after the initial burst.

"It goes deeper than looking at the housing market," he says. "There is no comparison between the Abbey and banks which have diversified interests such as life companies."

Dr John Wriglesworth of stockbrokers UBS-Phillips & Drew has been a vocal fan of Abbey National all along. "I'm going to go overdrawn to buy shares," he says. He believes that real income growth will sustain demand for mortgages, and the market

ABBNEY BRIEFINGS

Application forms have to be returned to Abbey branches by 5pm on Wednesday June 28 or by post by 10am the following day.

Branch opening hours will be extended on the last days before the share offer closes. On Saturday June 24 branches will stay open until 5pm, and on the following Monday and Tuesday until 6pm. A share help desk will be set up at all branches.

The minimum application is for 100 shares (cost £130). Applications then go up in 100s to 600; then 800, 1,000, and up in jumps of 500 to 5,000. There is a special box for applications for more than 5,000 shares. If shares are paid for by direct debit from an Abbey National account then, in the event of a scaling down, only the amount required to cover the shares allocated will be debited. But those who pay by cheque will have the whole sum cashed and receive a refund.

If the issue is scaled down, members are likely to be given equal numbers of shares in line with the old mutual principle.

Sir Campbell Adamson, the Abbey chairman, said that although investors could earn more by depositing their money with the Abbey National he would be happy to recommend buying shares as it would allow investors to share in the future growth of the new company. "But it is not for everybody," he concedes.

Those who want to give away Abbey shares to charity can write in the name and address of any charity willing to accept the shares. The YMCA and Shelter can be nominated without any further details. Shares can also be given to anyone else.

The Abbey is still trying to find a way of setting up a Personal Equity Plan scheme for Abbey members. This would shelter the gains on Abbey shares from capital gains tax and later shelter the dividends from income tax.

Sharelink will parcel up to four share certificates as a family package if the members live at the same address at a cost of £1.50 per extra certificate to be sold.

Sharelink will parcel up to four share certificates as a family package if the members live at the same address at a cost of £1.50 per extra certificate to be sold.

New-style mortgages climb to 14.75%



Some of the borrowers with new-style mortgages are now facing hefty increases in the cost of their loans as a result of the recent rise in the base rate.

Most building societies are trying to hold their mortgage rates, even though these are now at levels below the base rate of 14 per cent. But a number of new lenders have decided on increases of 1 per cent or more to their rates, up to 14.75 per cent.

These lenders feel they cannot afford to ignore what is happening to wholesale rates.

Mr Mark Smith, an assistant director at Kleinwort Benson, says: "We have had to put the rate up because of the difference between wholesale and retail rates."

Kleinwort's new rate of 14.75 per cent, up from 13.5 per cent, is already being applied to existing mortgages. But in common with others who are increasing the cost of their home loans Kleinwort is offering a different rate for

new borrowers. This is available through a recently launched scheme, the Mortgage Management Account.

This carries a basic rate of 13.5 per cent or 14.5 per cent on any interest which is deferred. It gives borrowers the option of either reducing the initial outlay on the loan by deferring part of it, or enlarging the loan to borrow more money.

There is a draw-down facility, where the initial loan can be enlarged as the borrower desires later on, and a chequebook facility, where the borrower can write cheques to himself for smaller loans secured against the property.

Mr Smith says that borrowers paying the 14.75 per cent rate will be given the opportunity to switch to the Mortgage Management Account if they want.

Citibank is also putting its mortgage rate up from 13.75 to 14.5 per cent although, again, the bank is launching a

"capped" mortgage, which will have a rate of 12.48 per cent which cannot go up before next January. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust, part of American Express, is putting its mortgages up from 13.7 per cent to 14.7 per cent from next month. It will be offering new borrowers a lower rate of 12.75 per cent, capped until December.

Borrowers with all these lenders are now paying significantly more for their loans than their neighbours with loans from building societies. Only one society, the National & Provincial, has so far announced a rate increase and that was by only 0.3 per cent, to 13.8 per cent.

But each of the lenders who have raised their rates are at pains to stress that there have been times in the past when they were able to offer cheaper mortgages than the building societies.

Maria Scott

GATEWAY

INCREASED AND FINAL* OFFER FROM ISOSCELES

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR GATEWAY SHAREHOLDERS

THE INCREASED OFFER WILL CLOSE AT 1.00 P.M. ON THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1989*

To accept the increased offer you should complete the pink Form of Acceptance and return it, together with your share certificate(s), to Bank of Scotland, New Issues Department, at Apex House, 9 Haddington Place, Edinburgh EH7 4AL or at Second Floor, Broad Street House, 55 Old Broad Street, London EC2P 2HL or at P.O. Box 208, 29 Corn Street, Bristol BS99 7JG

IN VIEW OF THE NATIONAL RAIL AND LONDON UNDERGROUND STRIKES ON WEDNESDAY 21ST JUNE, YOU SHOULD ALLOW PLENTY OF TIME FOR YOUR ACCEPTANCE TO REACH BANK OF SCOTLAND WHETHER YOU ARE SENDING IT BY POST OR BY HAND - PLEASE SEND IT BY HAND IF POSSIBLE IN CASE OF POSTAL DELAYS

Copies of the pink Form of Acceptance may be obtained from Bank of Scotland at any of the above addresses.

If you are in any doubt as to how to complete the pink Form of Acceptance please telephone Bank of Scotland on

031-243 5369

*If the Increased Offer becomes or is declared unconditional as to acceptances on or before Thursday, 22nd June, 1989 it must remain open for acceptance for at least a further fourteen days. Persons wishing to accept the Increased Offer should not use the mails or any means or instrumentality (including, without limitation, the post, facsimile transmission, telex

THE POWER OF THE RISING SUN

POWER TO IMPROVE YOUR SAVINGS PERFORMANCE

If you're able to put away a regular sum, you're able to put Wardley power behind your savings.

Because now, for as little as £30 a month, you can invest through our CapitalBuilder Scheme.

A unit trust savings scheme which, over the last five years, has significantly outperformed building society savings. For example, £30 a month invested over five years in the Wardley Japan Growth Trust would today be worth £3,866.20, the same sum in a building society high interest account would be worth only £2,142.40*

You can of course save more, but our CapitalBuilder enables you - from only £30 each month -

to harness the power of Wardley's Japan Growth Trust to make your savings grow.

POWER TO YOUR POCKET FROM ONLY £30 A MONTH.

For further details and application form, talk to your independent financial adviser or simply return the coupon today, or call us on 01-374 0861.

Past performance is not a guide to the future.

Please remember that the value of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

*Figures from 1.6.84 to 1.6.89, unit trust offer to bid prices with income reinvested, Building Society Higher Rate figures with income reinvested. Source: Macropol.

Wardley

TURN ON THE POWER

To: Client Services Department, Wardley Unit Trust Managers Limited, 99 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2LA. Please send me details of Wardley CapitalBuilder & Japan Growth Trust.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____ TEL NO _____

WARDLEY UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LIMITED
99 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2LA. Telephone: 01-374 0861
Member: Hongkong Bank Group Member: Lauha, HSBC, UTA.

FAMILY MONEY
An unfunny thing happened on the way to the broker ...

The Halifax Building Society has shelved a television commercial featuring Manuel, the bumbling waiter from *Fawlty Towers*, John Cleese's classic television comedy series, following a complaint from insurance brokers that the commercial degraded them.

In the commercial, Manuel - played by Andrew Sachs - is addressed in complicated gobbledegook by someone described as a broker.

The British Insurance and Investment Brokers' Association complained to the Securities and Investments Board and the Independent Broadcasting Authority that the commercial degraded insurance brokers.

Mr Graham Lee, director of public affairs at BIIBA said: "This is a grossly offensive advertisement, calculated to knock insurance brokers and every other independent intermediary other than the Halifax."

BIIBA also believed the commercial was misleading because it implied that "skilled and authorized financial advice is readily available at all times at any Halifax branch, which ... may not be the case." A spokesman for



In trouble again: Manuel the waiter, played by Andrew Sachs the Halifax said the society thought the reaction was "over-sensitive."

"Our intention was to promote a Halifax service in an amusing way, not to criticize anyone."

But he said that in the light of the misunderstanding that has arisen, the society had decided to shelve the commercial. Mr Winston Fletcher,

chairman of Delaney Fletcher Delaney, the advertising agency which created the commercial, said: "The broker in the commercial is no more representative of all financial advisers than Basil Fawlty is representative of all hotel keepers."

BIIBA's complaint comes at a stressful time for independent financial advisers. The

SIB intends that they should have to declare to their clients the amount of commission they are earning, whereas company representatives will not.

From the beginning of next month the Halifax will be a representative for Standard Life, the insurance company and in his letter to the SIB Mr Lee of BIIBA said: "We are very concerned that a major intermediary should designate the quality of advice available in the independent sector, especially as it is shortly going to be."

The Halifax said that its advertisement was intended to create general awareness about the fact that people can now buy pensions from it.

It said the commercial was planned before the society decided to tie with Standard Life.

A spokesman for the society says that, while the advertisement does not draw attention to the Standard Life link, "We will make it clear when people come in that we are tied and they can either go for a Standard Life product or be referred to our own independent advice operation."

Maria Scott

Unit trusts for the cautious investor

Cautious investors have some new unit trust options this week. The Savings Corporation is a new investment management company with 13 unit trusts, each managed by different investment managers including Kleinwort Benson and Henderson.

It is selling neatly-packaged investment plans intended to cater for the public's timid nature when faced with a risky investment. Its packages are risk-rated. There are several graduated

risk packages, ranging from one which is pure building society investment to one which is a fund of funds.

The notion of considering the risk-averse is also the theme of the new unit trust from Cazenove, the elite stockbroker. Its fourth fund, the Cazenove Japanese Portfolio Fund, incorporates a novel sort of stop-loss guarantee.

For those who go into the fund during the offer period, which ends on July 7, there is a money-back guarantee: if, in

three years, the Nikkei Dow Index has fallen by more than 12 per cent, investors will be paid the difference in yen terms.

The management charges are 5 per cent initially and 1 per cent a year. The minimum investment is £2,500.

The cost of the insurance, which has been organized with Nippon Credit International, is being borne by Cazenove, not the trust.

Mrs Anne West, the fund manager, believes that the

Japanese market may drift over the next few months, but there is a good case for investing in the long term.

She is a proponent of index funds. "At least we can go into cash if the market falls. Index funds track down as well as up."

However, Legal & General launched two new tracker funds this week - a Japanese and a Continental European fund.

Vivien Goldsmith

THERE'S "BEST ADVICE"

AND BETTER INFORMED ADVICE.



This is one of a series of advertisements placed by the Association of Investment Trust Companies, designed to stimulate discussion and awareness of the relative merits of Investment Trusts and other forms of pooled investment. Its object is to ensure that both the investing public and the professional adviser are made fully aware of the range of choices open to them, in order that the decision whether or not to include Investment Trusts in an investment portfolio is made on an equitable basis.

Under the Financial Services Act, every financial adviser is obliged to offer his client what is termed "Best Advice."

Briefly, this means that the adviser must recommend financial products that, to the best of his knowledge, are the most suitable for the client's needs and circumstances, regardless of his own remuneration or other considerations.

Why is it then that of the wide spectrum of investment products available, "Best Advice" has rarely included a recommendation that shows every promise of being a winning performer - Investment Trusts?

Despite the fact that in general, Investment Trusts are demonstrably less expensive and significantly more productive than most comparable investments?

It's partly because many financial advisers are now "tied" to large firms and can only in effect be salesmen for those firms' products.

Which, it will come as a great surprise to learn, do not generally include Investment Trusts.

It's also because Investment Trusts have been something of a well-kept secret: the investing public - and even many professional advisers - have quite simply been unaware of their potential.

Better-informed independent advisers, however, have long made it a practice to recommend Investment Trusts.

This is because they know what enormously good value Investment Trusts represent; they know that annual management charges are lower than for other comparable investments and that there's no built-in marketing charge, so more of the investor's money is put to work.

They know, too, that historically Investment Trusts have produced a significantly better return than other types of pooled investment.

Above all, they know that the case for considering Investment Trusts as part of a balanced portfolio is very strong. To examine the facts for yourself, use the coupon to obtain our Investment Trust information pack.

With your information pack, we'll include

*Source: Macropol 31.5.89

FREE - ONE MONTH'S INVESTMENT TRUST PERFORMANCE DETAILS

USUAL ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION £20.

free the current edition of our monthly Investment Trust performance publication. Usually only available on subscription at £20pa, this provides an invaluable, comprehensive and up to date guide to the Investment Trust market.

Send the coupon below to Lesley Rennie, The Association of Investment Trust Companies, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JL.

Armed with these facts, you'll soon recognise "Best Advice" when you hear it.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS Association of Investment Trust Companies

To: Lesley Rennie, Association of Investment Trust Companies, Park House, 6th Floor, 16 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 7JL. Please send me the Investment Trust information pack.

I am a private investor ☐ PLEASE TICK
I am an independent financial adviser ☐

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE VALUE OF AND INCOME FROM SHARES MAY FALL AS WELL AS RISE. INVESTORS MAY NOT GET BACK THE AMOUNT THEY HAVE INVESTED. PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT NECESSARILY A GUIDE TO THE FUTURE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY AITC SERVICES LIMITED (FIBRA)

BRIEFINGS

Globank has launched an interest-bearing current account with a £100 cheque guarantee card which doubles as a Visa credit card. The account, called Keyway, will pay 6 per cent, net, on balances. Customers can have a guaranteed overdraft equivalent to half of their monthly salary or any other amount they agree to pay into the account regularly. There are no transaction charges, but interest is charged on the overdraft at 22 per cent (APR) and there is a £12 administration charge. Unauthorized overdrafts of more than £20 will be charged 27.6 per cent (APR), plus the quarterly fee.

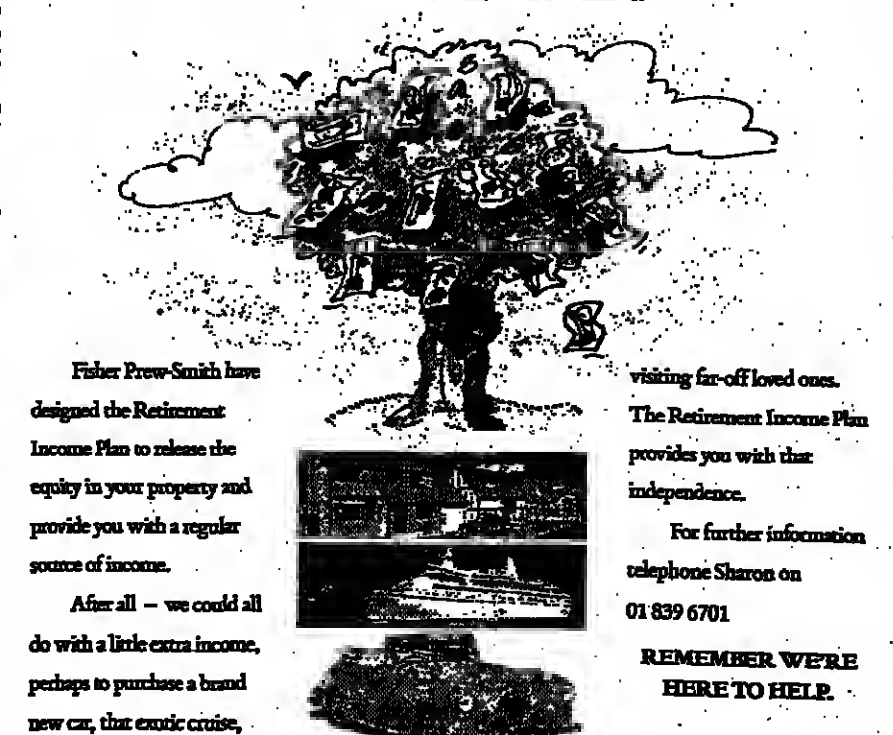
Holidaymakers who buy at least £200 worth of American Express travellers' cheques from the Cheltenham & Gloucester Building Society will receive a bright blue Frisbee and a travellers' booklet including games to play while waiting at the airport.

Allianz Legal Protection, the insurance company which operates a legal expenses insurance policy, has published a free leaflet for holidaymakers. It reminds people that if the services provided by a hotel do not match those advertised in the operator's brochure or booking form the customer may be able to sue for breach of contract. Allianz is also reminding people about its Personal Liability Policy which, for £88 a year, covers a range of the costs involved in going to court in civil actions. Copies of the leaflet, *Knowing You're Right* are available from Allianz Legal Protection, Merchants House, Wapping Road, Bristol, BS1 4RW. (0272 288889).

Equine Insurance, part of the Pet Plan animal insurance group, has developed an insurance policy to cover riders who do not own their horses. Equine

Insurance says that usually riding schools only insure their horses on the customer's behalf. This policy, *Rider Plan*, has three levels of cover, one for children aged up to 18 and two for adults. Premiums start at £22.75 a year for a *Young Rider* and go up to £54.75 for *Adults*. The policy is available from House of Commons Telephone 0800 282250.

Business Expansion Scheme sponsors, investors and others connected with the BES industry raised £250,000 for the Prince's Youth Business Trust in the year to April 5. The money came from a scheme which collected interest earned on BES investments while they were held as cash and before they were put into the BES companies. The Trust, headed by the Prince of Wales, provides help for disadvantaged young people wanting to start their own businesses.

RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN • RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN
RETIRED?
THE AUTUMN OF YOUR LIFE CAN BE THE BEST HARVEST EVER.

Fisher Prew-Smith have designed the Retirement Income Plan to release the equity in your property and provide you with a regular source of income.

After all - we could all do with a little extra income, perhaps to purchase a brand new car, that exotic cruise.

I would like further information regarding this Scheme -

Name _____
Address _____
Tel. No. _____ Age _____
Current Income (if any) _____ Approx. value of property _____
I wish to proceed. Please send application forms ☐ I would like to discuss this matter further ☐

Please reply to: Sharon Davies



FISHER PREW-SMITH
16 FALL MALL LONDON W1 5LY
Telephone: 01 839 6701

RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN • RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN

FAMILY MONEY

Alliance refunds cheque to a victim of forgery

Maria Scott finds building society cheques should be treated with care

The Alliance & Leicester Building Society has taken the unusual step of refunding nearly £4,000 to a man who accepted one of the society's cheques then discovered that he had been the victim of a forgery.

Usually building societies do not accept responsibility for fraudulent or stolen cheques. The incident has prompted the society to review the advice it gives about the safety of cheques bearing its name.

Building society cheques are still thought by many to be the next best thing to cash, but they ought to be treated with as much caution as a cheque written by an individual.

"We will be telling our staff to make it quite clear to people that they must treat a building society cheque like any bank cheque," said Mr John Day, assistant general manager, marketing, at the Alliance.

"People should not hand over goods until the cheque has been cleared."

The Alliance has paid £3,995 to Mr Robert Parker, of Sheffield, who accepted a cheque for the same amount from a man who replied to an advertisement Mr Parker placed in a newspaper to sell a car. The car had belonged to his father-in-law who had died and Mr Parker was selling the



Telephoned the society to check the cheque: Robert Parker

car to raise cash for his mother-in-law.

"I was always under the impression that building society cheques were quite safe," explains Mr Parker. "But to make sure, I rang the branch from which the cheque was issued, gave them the cheque number, reference number, to whom payable and the amount it was made out for.

Parker was angry that despite trying to safeguard himself against just such an event he had fallen victim.

He complains that the Alliance told him it was not the society's policy to discuss the details of individual accounts over the telephone.

But Mr Parker argues: "The finer details of the account were of no importance to me, only the fact as to whether or not there were sufficient funds in the account."

"Had they checked the details they would easily have seen the discrepancy without disclosing any other details."

In the past, when branch staff received a query about a cheque their standard reply was that a building society would not issue a cheque unless there was enough money in the account.

But after considering Mr Parker's complaint, following an approach on his behalf by Family Money, the Alliance & Leicester has decided that it should reimburse him.

Mr Parker has now been told by police investigating the incident that the car has been found — sold through a car dealer to someone unaware of its history.

Nevertheless, the Alliance says it will still compensate Mr Parker, and will not expect repayment, even if the car is eventually returned to him.

Building society cheques can be cleared more quickly than the usual period of up to seven days.

Banks and societies will arrange for express clearance within 24 hours, usually for a charge of £5.

Societies win in most disputes

By Vivien Goldsmith



Edell: rules on complaints

Less than a third of the decisions made by the Building Societies Ombudsman favoured the complainant, possibly as building societies did "the decent thing."

More than half the complaints to Mr Stephen Edell, the Ombudsman, were settled.

In his annual report this week, the ombudsman says many complaints involved through-the-wall cash machines and insurance. In more than three-quarters of the cases involving cash machines, Mr Edell ruled in favour of the building society. In one case, a society denied

that an investor had deposited £200 through a cash machine. It later found a £200 discrepancy, refunded the £200 and made an ex gratia payment of £200. But in most cash machine cases, the building society was able to prove transactions from the machine's own log.

Another complaint arose because a society refused to allow borrowers to see valuations for loans for which they had paid a fee.

Even though societies show the valuation for a house purchase to borrowers, it is common practice for them not

to reveal valuations which are carried out for top-up loans. The society claimed brief and informal valuations kept costs down and if the reports were shown to borrowers, the cost would rise.

Mr Edell ruled in favour of the society.

The largest award last year was £3,000 to an American investor who lost money on exchange rates because of a building society's delay in releasing his funds.

The Office of the Building Societies Ombudsman, 35-37, Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1X 7AW.

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FAMILY MONEY

Fair way to journeys within maps

Three London fairs are giving aspiring map collectors an excellent opportunity to meet leading dealers and discuss the best ways to start investing in this important field.

Dealer Mr Jonathan Potter (21 Grosvenor Street, London W1), stresses that maps should "not be viewed as ideal short-term investments" but considers the long-term prospects are "very good."

Mr Potter says he has sold more maps by John Speed, the famous 16th century cartographer, this year than in the past three. Mr Potter also recommends early editions of county maps — those of Surrey, Cornwall, Middlesex, Kent and Sussex as most in demand.

Mr Frank Westwood of The Petersfield Bookshop (16a Chapel Street, Petersfield, Hampshire) says county maps are still undervalued. For example, he is selling one of Cambridge, coloured, and showing the college arms, for £500.

Mr Lamb recommends investors purchase atlases. A 45-map England atlas by Jan Blaeu, dating from 1640, made £2,860 in 1982. A year ago it had reached £5,500 and shows no sign of slowing its growth.

says that five years ago a Speed map of North and South America would have sold for £800. Today, however, it could fetch £2,500.

Mr Potter also recommends maps of Japan, but advises strongly against those of France, eastern Europe and central America, for which there is little demand.

The important factors to be considered when considering buying a map are its condition, whether it is an early edition and the quality of colouring. Mr Tom Lamb of Christie's advises potential investors to look for the plate mark, which is a downwards impression on the paper, and to guard against facsimiles on apparently old paper.

Christie's next sale of single map sheets will be held on July 7 at its South Kensington, London, salesroom, and there will be another sale, of atlases, on October 25 at its main rooms, in King Street, also London.

Mr Westwood has also noticed how buoyant the market for American maps has become. This is borne out by Mr Simon Pointer of The Map House (54 Beauchamp Place, London SW3). Mr Pointer



Trans-Channel view: a 17th century French map of Britain on offer from Jonathan Potter

China, depicted by Blaeu in 17 maps in 1655, made £1,045 at Christie's seven years ago. The same atlas realised £3,520, two months ago. All saleroom prices include the 10 per cent buyer's premium.

The value of decorative world maps has also increased substantially, as has that of early town plans. London is the most popular, followed by Edinburgh, Canterbury, Norwich, Exeter and Bristol. Braun and Hogenberg produced the first printed plan of London, and eventually came up with 600 works showing cities throughout Europe. A first-edition map of London,

dating back to 1572, costs about £1,000, and a Jansson, although later, about the same. Edinburgh plans currently cost £400 to £500 and other cities about £200 to £300.

Finally, for those unable to visit the London fairs, Ivan Deverall at Duval House, The Glen, Cambridge Way, Uckfield, Sussex TN22 2AB, offers a mail order service with a fine illustrated catalogue. He has good stocks of both county maps and of different regions of the world, stressing the condition and paper quality.

● *The Fine Art and Antiques Fair at Olympia's Grand Hall features several map dealers' stalls. The fair ends tomorrow, and is open from 11.30am to 5pm.*

● *The International Map Collectors' Society's Fair is tomorrow at The New Connaught Rooms in Great Queen Street, off Kingsway, from 10.30am to 5.30pm.*

● *The Antiquarian Book Fair at London's Park Lane Hotel runs from June 20 to June 22, 11am-8pm on the first two days and 11am-6pm on the last.*

Conal Gregory

The friendly society with a taste for fine wines

This week about 300 wine-lovers assembled at the Royal Institute of British Architects' headquarters in Portland Place for one of the most convivial annual meetings of the calendar.

It was that of the International Exhibition Co-operative Wine Society — known as the Wine Society for short.

The society is a curiosity — a bulk-buying club of Victorian origins which is still so successful in the modern cut-and-thrust of wine trading that it is on the point of opening a \$4.5 million temperature-controlled storage facil-

ity capable of accommodating 60,000 cases of members' wines, as well as the society's trading stocks.

The origins of the society's full name stems from a group of friends attending an international exhibition in 1874, who clabbed together to buy a barrel of Portuguese wine.

Their purchase was not even part — one of the few wines to support a serious investment market. What they bought was the more esoteric Portuguese dessert wine, Bacellas, known as Portuguese hock. It does not actually figure among more than 500 wines and spirits in the society's

current lists. Yet while many thousands of such ad hoc wine clubs must have been formed, served their purpose and dispersed, this one — whose members included a doctor, a senior civil servant and other professionals — grew and grew.

Now it has 65,000 active members who have placed an order within the last two years. The full membership is reckoned to be at least 88,000. Members pay £20 for a share which gives them life membership. On death the share can either be transferred to somebody else, or redeemed with dividends which have credited to the

share account in respect of the holder's purchases.

The society is, in fact, a friendly society governed by the Friendly Societies Commission. Its principal objective, says Miss Vivienne Bain, the promotion and marketing manager, is to obtain the best possible wines at reasonable prices.

It is the membership who largely determine the wine-buying policy. Most members are over 45 and the bias is heavily toward classic wines, especially clarets.

Robin Young

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FAMILY MONEY

There is no need for over-60s to be retiring about going back to work, says Judy Kirby

Employers search for old gold

Just when people thought it was safe to retire, two significant events have put jobs back into the picture for the grandparent generation.

Working on into their 60s and 70s or going back to paid employment will be genuine options for elderly people in the next few years.

One of the major disincentives for working pensioners, the earnings rule — where elderly people lose part of their pensions when they earn over a certain limit — is being abolished in October. This, coupled with demographic changes which will starve employers of school-leavers, gives older workers their opportunity.

Although age discrimination is still alive and well in employment, there are now signs that employers are beginning to persuade themselves that older could mean better.

B&Q, the DIY chain, is holding two open days this month in Macclesfield to recruit 60 employees for a new centre. The company is positively inviting people aged over 55 to apply for the jobs.

"This is the first time we have tried to recruit like this," says Miss Julie Settle, of B&Q. "Before, we might have decided that some people were too old for jobs, but we are not going to recruit like that in the future."

"Older workers can be more reliable, more committed to



the job. We also know we are sitting on a demographic time bomb."

Employment bureaux have got wind of the change. The Alfred Marks Bureau strongly puts the case for 50- and 60-year-old workers to its counsellors during their three-month induction courses.

"There is a gap at the moment between employers' awareness and their noticing a shortage of labour," says Miss Isabella Szredski of Alfred Marks.

It is still legal in Britain to specify age limits in job advertising, but the bureaux tries to persuade employers of the benefits of taking on

someone older. "They don't job-hop, looking to increase salaries," says Miss Szredski, "and they have spent time in the home, so they appreciate a different environment."

They are also good at jobs requiring an overview or advisory skills, she says.

"Employers may say to us that they have a 'young office,' with no-one aged over 35, so how would an older person fit in?" says Miss Szredski. "We say they fit in very well. Should we allow a youth culture to predominate? It's not helping industry."

But Miss Yvonne Pedretti, manager of the Bond Street, London, office of Success

After Sixty, is sceptical about employers. For nearly 15 years this agency has specialised in placing older people in jobs, working on a non-profit making basis. "Will employers really start to take older workers seriously?" asks Miss Pedretti. "This year we've had the Commons Select Committee report on the employment patterns of the over-50s which took evidence from commerce and industry, and it was thought things would change, but the inbuilt prejudice is still there."

"Will there be a turnaround in New Age company thinking on recruitment? We've had some of these companies dip-

ping their toes in, but then withdrawing. I think there won't be change until employers start catching cold in the labour market because they are unable to recruit skilled people."

But with the possibility of earning real money without having pensions docketed now on the horizon, the older market is likely to become buoyant.

The earnings rule has been a strict deterrent to pensioners. For men aged between 65 and 69, and women between 60 and 64, earnings above £75 a week meant reductions in pensions and allowances. The rule was progressive, so that someone earning £119 a week effectively lost their entire pension.

Neither could pensions be claimed initially if work was continued for more than 12 hours a week, which was another effective deterrent. Both these rules are in line for abolition, having been added to the Social Security Bill now before Parliament.

"People have always been petrified of going over the £75 limit," says Miss Pedretti. "A company recently asked one of our clients to work for 20 hours a week for £4 an hour, which took them over the limit, so they have had to work for 18-and-a-half hours instead."

Now that their state pension will not be so vulnerable, older workers may stay on in jobs.

Rising rates limit income from fixed home loan plans

Age Concern is advising elderly people about the risks of equity-release and home income schemes which allow them to draw money from the value of their homes.

The charity has published *Using Your Home as Capital*, by Mr Cecil Hinton, an independent financial adviser, who is drawing attention to the problems of loans with variable rates of interest. When the loans are used to buy an annuity with a fixed return, income can be greatly diminished if interest rates are rising.

In the past year two new schemes have been marketed to elderly people. Under a roll-up loan, the borrower does not have to pay interest until the house is sold, or until the debt reaches a certain proportion of the property value.

Mr Hinton says in the *Age Concern* guide: "The idea of borrowing a lump sum without having to pay interest is obviously very appealing. However, it is crucial for you to be aware that with interest rates at the current levels [about 14 per cent] the total amount you owe more than doubles every six years."

"The interest mounts up quickly, not least because most building societies set an interest rate on roll-up loans which is 1 per cent or more above their basic lending rate. The loan interest does not attract tax relief."

Mr Hinton is also suspicious of capital-release schemes where a loan is used to buy an investment bond to produce income from the investment and to swell the

capital. He gives a warning that the value of the investments can fall.

Derbyshire Building Society has launched two schemes which are similar to the type criticized by Mr Hinton.

Liberator is a roll-up loan aimed at people aged 55 and over where the borrower can draw up to 30 per cent of the value of the house.

"The intention is that no interest be paid until the house is sold, although payments will be triggered when the loan reaches 75 per cent of the value of the property."

The current interest rate is 14.5 per cent. The minimum loan is £15,000, but this can be released in tranches.

The other scheme is a variable rate loan, intended for buying an annuity. The borrower pays interest out of income from the annuity. The rate is now 13.25 per cent.

The effect of high interest rates can be seen in a comparison of returns from an annuity with the current cost of the loan. A woman, aged 70, taking a £30,000 Harvester loan, would pay £250 a month, after mortgage tax relief.

Mr Graham Ashurst, of the Derbyshire, says a £30,000 annuity from General Accident Life will currently produce a monthly income of £289, leaving the woman with less than £40 a month.

Using Your Home as Capital, Age Concern England, 60 Piccadilly Road, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3LL. £2.50, post free.

Maria Scott

Charity, covenants and higher rate taxpayers

People who are taxed at the higher rate of 40 per cent are entitled to tax relief for the difference between that and the basic rate of 25 per cent on the gross value of all charitable covenants.

The gross value of a covenant is the net sum covenanted plus the basic rate tax which is recoverable by the charity.

This means that a higher rate taxpayer can covenant a quarter more than a basic rate payer for the same net cost.

To obtain relief, the taxpayer simply declares charitable covenants on the annual tax return.

The inspector will then grant the appropriate rebate.

A donor who pays tax at the

higher rate and wishes to covenant £50 a month can actually make out his covenant for £62.50 (or pocket the difference).

If the annual net payment is £750 (£62.50 x 12 months) enhanced by £250 which is the basic rate recovered by the charity, the gross annual value to the charity is £1,000.

On the individual side, this sum of £750 covenanted effectively costs the higher rate taxpayer £600 a year or £50 a month since the Revenue grant £150 back in relief, which is the difference between the 25 per cent basic rate band and 40 per cent higher rate.

Assuming these rates remain and that the gross value of a covenant does not exceed a donor's income on which higher rate tax is payable, a higher rate taxpayer can covenant £20 a month and enjoy a £5 refund or subscribe this higher level to benefit the charity.

The gross value to a charity over a seven year period would be £2,800.

While covenants may now be written for periods as short as four years, charities are stressing the benefits to their coffers by this tax differential enjoyed by 40 per cent tax payers.

Conal Gregory

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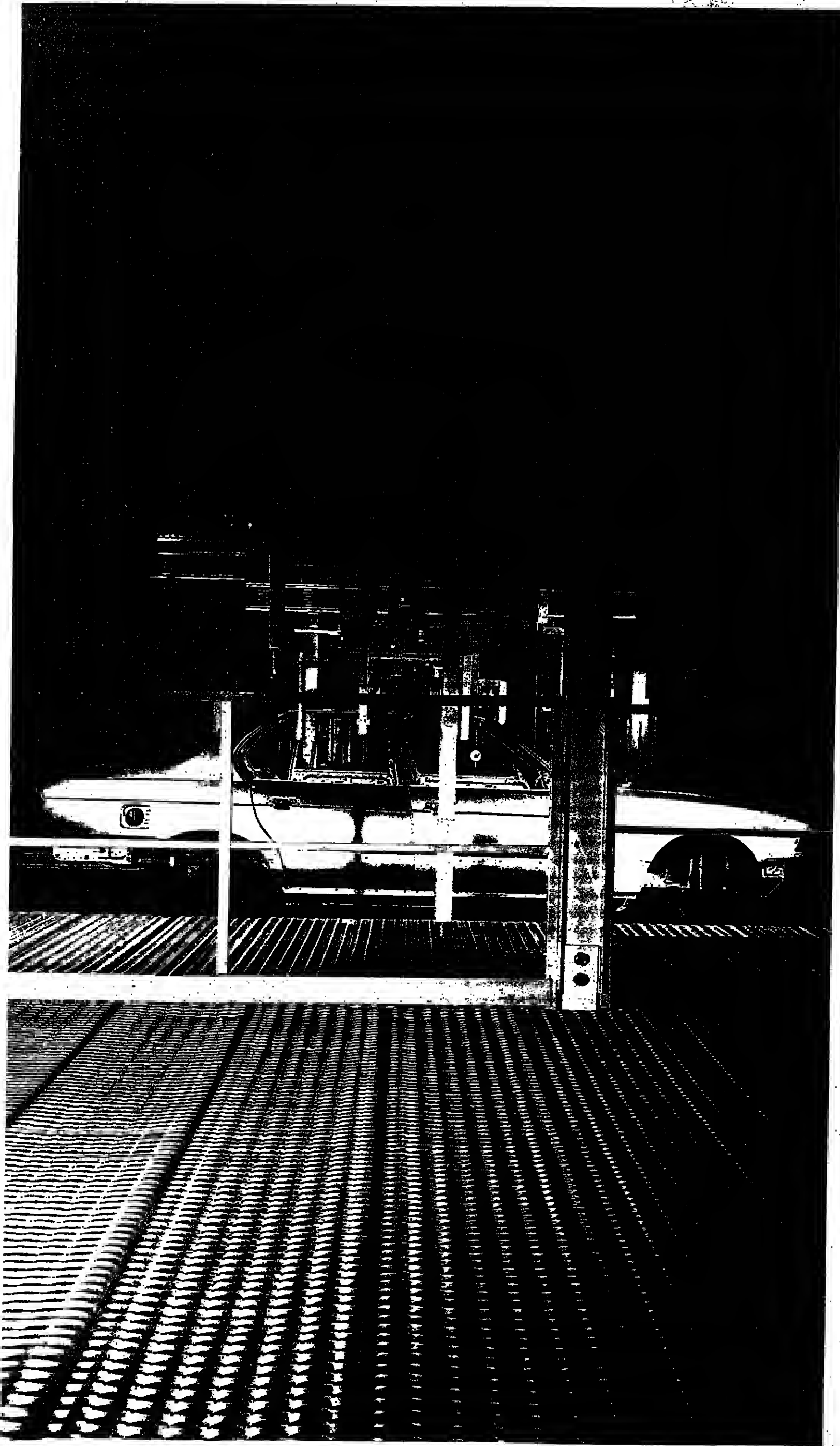
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*Comparison of instant access accounts offering similar features from Barclays, Lloyds and Mollard Banks and Halifax, Alday National and Nationwide Building Societies on 1st June 1989. Rates may vary but are correct at time of going to press. Ask a local branch for details of current rates. Interest is net and payable quarterly. Opening a Special Reserve account is subject to status and conditions. National Westminster Bank plc, 41, Leadenhall, London EC3P 2AP.

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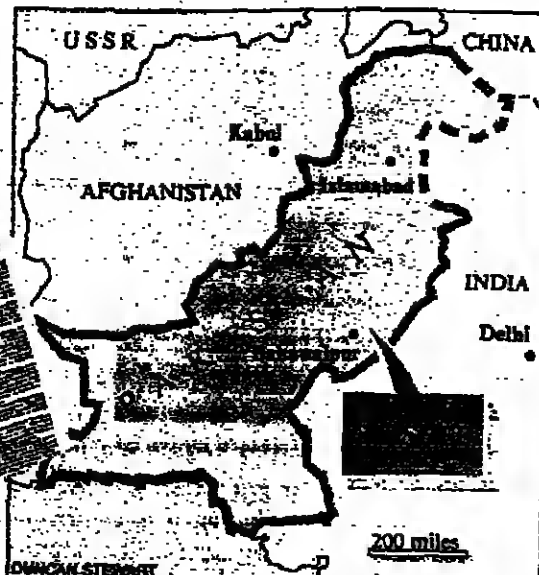
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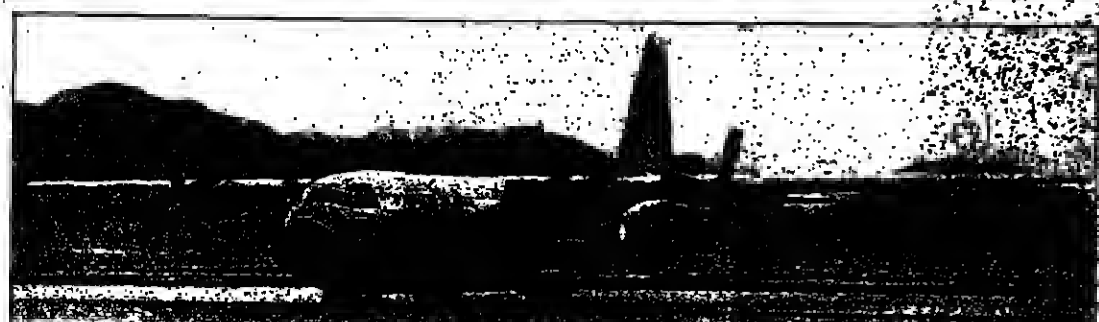
REVIEW

SECTION 3

SATURDAY JUNE 17 1989



Why Zia's death was murder



On August 17, 1988, Pak One, a C-130 Hercules transport plane, took off from the military air base outside Bahawalpur, Pakistan, at 3.46pm, precisely on schedule. The passengers included Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the Army Chief of Staff and President of Pakistan, who was returning to the capital city of Islamabad after spending a hot, dusty afternoon watching a demonstration of the American Abrams tank.

This was General Zia's first trip in Pak One in two and a half months. He had reluctantly agreed to fly down to Bahawalpur that morning to see a lone tank fire off in a canon in the desert because Major-General Mahmood Durrani, the Commander of the Armoured Corps and his former military secretary, was extraordinarily insistent in his phone calls. Durrani argued that the entire army command would be there that day, and implied that if Zia were absent it might be taken as a slight. As it turned out, though, the demonstration was a fiasco. The much-vaunted American tank missed its target. So much for the tank. Zia went on to lunch at the officers' mess, where he ate ice-cream and joked with his top generals. Back at the airstrip, he knelt toward Mecca, and then, before reboarding the plane, warmly embraced those officers who were staying behind.

Seated next to him for the flight back to Islamabad was his close friend General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, after Zia, the second most powerful man in Pakistan. Like Zia, Rehman had not wanted to come to the tank demonstration. He decided to go only when a former deputy of his at Inter Services Intelligence (ISI), Pakistan's equivalent of the CIA, advised him that Zia was on the verge of making major changes in the Army and Intelligence high command, and suggested that his counsel was needed.

Zia and two top generals sat in the front VIP section of an air-conditioned passenger "capsule" that had been rolled into the body of the C-130. The remaining two seats in the section were given to Zia's American guest, Ambassador Arnold L. Raphael, an old Pakistani hand who had known Zia for 12 years, and General Herbert M. Wassom, the head of the US military aid mission to Pakistan.

Behind the VIPs, eight Pakistani generals packed the two benches in the rear section of the capsule. Lieutenant-General Mirza Aslam Beg, the army's Vice-Chief of Staff, waved goodbye from the runway. He was the only top general in the chain of command not on Pak One that day. Zia had invited him aboard at the last moment, but Beg said he had a meeting scheduled at a stop on his way back home, and he boarded a small turbo-jet waiting to leave as soon as Pak One was airborne.

A Cessna security plane completed the final check of the area — a precaution routinely taken ever since terrorists had unsuccessfully fired a missile at Pak One six years earlier. Then the control tower gave Zia's plane the signal to take off. In the cockpit, which was separated from the capsule by a

What caused the President's plane to crash? And who ordered the cover-up?

Edward Jay Epstein reports

door and three steps, was the four-man flight crew. The pilot, Wing Commander Mash'hood Hassan, had been personally selected by Zia. The co-pilot, the navigator and the engineer had been cleared by Air Force security.

After Pak One was airborne, a controller in the tower at Bahawalpur asked Mash'hood his position. Mash'hood radioed back "Pak One, stand by," but then there was no further response. Those on the ground became alarmed, and efforts to contact Mash'hood quickly grew desperate. Pak One was missing only minutes after it had taken off.

Meanwhile, at a river about nine miles away from the airport, villagers looking up saw a plane hurtling in the sky, as if it were on an invisible roller coaster. After its third loop, it plunged directly towards the desert, burying itself in the soil. It exploded and became a ball of fire. All 31 people on board were dead. It was 3.51pm.

General Beg's turbo-jet circled over the burning wreckage for a moment, then headed for Islamabad. Beg radioed ahead to ask top Army officers to meet him when he landed. With Zia and Rehman presumably dead, he, as the Vice-Chief of Staff, was now in command of the Army. That evening, military units moved swiftly to cordon off official residences, government buildings, television stations, and other strategic locations in the capital.

What had happened to make Zia's plane fall from the sky? Benazir Bhutto, the most prominent leader of the opposition, offered perhaps the most convenient explanation: divine intervention. In the epilogue to her recent autobiography, *Daughter of Destiny*, Bhutto notes that "Zia's death must have been an act of God". For he was, as far as she was concerned, the incarnation of evil.

His father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, then the Prime Minister, had picked him in 1977 as head of the Army. But in July of that year Zia seized power, and 21 months later committed "judicial murder", as she saw it, by hanging her father on a trumped-up charge. Zia banned Bhutto's political party, the Pakistan People's Party, imprisoned Benazir and her mother, and had both her brothers, Shah Nawaz and Mir Murtaza, tried and convicted of high crimes *in absentia*. When Shah Nawaz died mysteriously in France in 1985, she suspected that he had been poisoned by Zia's agents. Zia had destroyed her family. She took particular satisfaction in the fact that his

body was burned beyond recognition in the crash, noting that "Zia had exploited the name of Islam to such an extent that people were saying that even God didn't leave him alive".

But there also was a political motive. For the previous year, Benazir's 34-year-old husband, Asif Zia, had headed an anti-Zia movement that shared offices with the Kabul (and later) operation of "The Sword", the Islamic militant group that had been intent on destroying the Zia regime, and the means it used included sabotage, kidnappings and assassinations. Al-Zulfikar, as it was called, had been reported to carry out counter-terrorist operations against the Pakistani government. It had even jacked a Pakistan International Airlines Boeing 747 with 100 passengers aboard in 1981. One of the passengers was executed in Kabul, and then the plane was flown to Damascus, where Al-Zulfikar forced Zia to exchange 54 political prisoners for the hostages.

Al-Zulfikar at first took credit for the destruction of Pak One, although subsequently, after it was announced that the American Ambassador had died in the crash, it retracted the claim. But Mir Murtaza Bhutto admitted that he had attempted to assassinate Zia on five previous occasions. One of these earlier efforts involved firing a surface-to-air missile at Pak One while Zia was aboard. On that occasion, the missile missed. Now, with elections called for the end of the year, and with his sister conceivably in a position to become Prime Minister, Mir Murtaza had an added reason to pursue his mission.

Another suspect was the Soviet Union. Earlier in August, the Soviets had temporarily suspended troop withdrawals from Afghanistan to protest at Zia's violations of the Geneva accords. They claimed that Zia was not only continuing to arm the Afghan Mujahidin in blatant disregard of the agreement, but was directing the sabotage campaign in Kabul. After protesting to the Pakistani foreign minister, the Soviets took the extraordinary step of calling in the American Ambassador to Moscow, Jack Matlock, and informing him that it intended to teach Zia a lesson.

The KGB had trained, subsidized, and effectively run the Afghan intelligence service, WAF, which had in its campaign of covert bombings in the past year killed or wounded more than 1,400 people in Pakistan, according to a State Department report released the week of the crash. Had Pak One been another of its targets? This seemed unlikely, given that the American Ambassador was one of the victims. But it turns out that neither Ambassador Raphael nor General Wassom was supposed to fly back on Zia's plane. At least until the day before the tank demonstration, both men had been scheduled to return on the American military attaché's jet (which General Wassom had flown down Gen. So the perpetrators might not necessarily have reckoned on an American presence on the plane.

The Soviet Union was not the only nation to have pointedly threatened Zia. In Delhi, Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, informed Pakistan on August 15 that it would have cause to "regret its behaviour" in secretly supplying weapons to Sikh terrorists. Zia had even offended the United States although he considered himself America's greatest Asian ally. Zia was diverting a large share of the American weapons for the Afghan resistance to an extreme, fundamentalist Mujahidin group led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. Not only was his group anti-American, but its strategy appeared to be aimed at dividing the rest of the resistance so that it could take over in Kabul with Zia's support.

With Zia dead, the US could force an amiable alternative: the replacement of the Zia dictatorship and all its machievellian intrigues by an elected government headed by the attractive, Harvard-educated Benazir Bhutto. In any case, the Americans seemed to have little interest in rocking the boat after the crash. Flying back from the funeral, just hours after the charred remains of Zia were buried, Secretary of State George Shultz recommended that the FBI keep out of Pakistan. Even though the agency had the statutory authority to investigate suspicious plane crashes involving American citizens, it complied.

The result was that the American team assigned to Pakistan's official board of inquiry into the crash of Pak One included only six Air Force accident investigators and excluded any criminal, counter-terrorist or sabotage experts. An unrestricted investigation by the FBI could have opened up a potential Pandora's box of geopolitical troubles. What if, for example, it pointed toward a superpower, a neighbour, or Pakistan's military itself? This could damage *détente*, leading to armed confrontation on Pakistan's borders, or even destabilize the shaky interim government in Islamabad. Why chance such uncontrollable consequences when the change in

Profile of a president: within days of General Zia's death, his name had disappeared from television and newspapers; why was there no outcry?

Continued overleaf



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THE DEATH OF GENERAL ZIA

Continued from previous page

power could be attributed to an accident or "act of God"? Like Sherlock Holmes, the investigators used a process of elimination. First, they were able to rule out the possibility that the plane had been blown up in midair. If it had exploded in this manner the pieces would have been strewn over a wide area — but that had not happened. By reassembling Pak One and scrutinizing with electron-microscope scanners the edges of each broken piece, they established that the plane had been intact when it hit the ground.

Nor had the plane been hit by a missile. That would have generated intense heat, which in turn would have melted the aluminium panels, and as the plane dived, the wind would have left tell-tale streaks in the molten metal. There were no streaks on the panels.

They could also rule out the possibility that there was a fire on board while the plane was in the air, since if there had been one, the passengers would have breathed in soot before they died. Yet the single autopsy performed — on the American general in the capsule — showed no soot in his trachea, indicating that he had died before, not after, the fire ignited by the crash.

The next possibility was that there had somehow been an engine failure. If this had happened, the propellers would not have been turning

at their full torque when the plane crashed, which would have affected the way their blades curled and broke off on impact. But by examining the degree of curling on each broken propeller blade, the investigators determined that in fact the engines were running at full speed when the propellers hit the ground. They also ruled out the possibility of contaminated fuel by taking samples of diesel from the refuelling truck, which had been impounded after the crash.

They deduced that the electric power on the plane had been working, because both electric clocks on board had stopped at the exact moment of impact, which matched precisely the time of the crash given by eyewitnesses and a computerized reconstruction of the short-lived flight. The crash had occurred, moreover, after a routine and safe take-off in perfectly clear daytime weather. And the pilots were experienced with the C-130 and in good health. Since the plane was not in any critical phase of flight, such as take-off or landing, the investigators ruled out pilot error as a possible cause.

They thus came down to one final possibility of mechanical failure: that the controls did not work. But the C-130 Hercules had not one, but three control systems. The two sets of hydraulic controls were backed up, in case of a leak of fluid in both of them, by a mechanical system of



Rites of passage at Zia's funeral: before pathologists could carry out autopsies, the pilots' bodies were also released for burial

cables. By comparing the position of the controls with the mechanisms in the hydraulic valves and the stabilizers in the tail of the plane, the investigators established that the control system was working when the plane crashed.

Having ruled out all the mechanical malfunctions that could cause a C-130 to fall from the sky in the manner Pak One fell, the American team left it to the board to conclude that "the only other possible cause of the accident is the occurrence of a criminal act or sabotage leading to the loss of aircraft control".

This conclusion was reinforced when an analysis of chemicals found in the plane's

wreckage discovered traces of pentaerythritol tetranitrate (PETN), an explosive commonly used by saboteurs, as well as antimony and sulphur.

Using these same chemicals, Pakistani ordnance experts reconstructed a low-level explosive detonator that could have been used to burst a flask the size of a drink can, which, the board suggested, could have contained an odourless poison gas that incapacitated the pilots.

But this was as far as the board of inquiry could go. No autopsies had been performed

on the remains of the crew members to determine if they were poisoned. The report acknowledged that the board lacked the expertise to investigate criminal acts. It therefore recommended that the task of finding the perpetrators be turned over to a competent agency, which effectively meant Pakistan's intelligence service — the ISI.

When I got to Pakistan in February and called upon Lieutenant-General Hamid Gul, the director general of the ISI, I found that political events had apparently overtaken his mandate to investigate. He told me that at the request of the government the agency had called off its

inquiry and had transferred the responsibility for it to a "broader-based" authority, headed by a civil servant named F.K. Bandial. Bandial was not using the resources of the ISI and, as far as Gul knew, the committee had not begun to work.

But it was still possible to come to some reasonable conclusions about what happened to Pak One, if not the precise cause. A crucial piece missing from the puzzle was what had happened to the pilots during the final minutes of the flight. There was no black box or cockpit voice recorder on Pak One to recover, but there were three other planes in the area tuned

to the same frequency for communications: General Beg's turbo-jet, Pak 379, the back-up C-130 for Pak One; and the Cessna security plane that took off before Pak One to scout for terrorists. I managed to locate crew members of these planes — all of whom were well acquainted with the flight crew of Pak One and its procedures — who had heard the conversation between Pak One and the control tower in Bahawalpur.

They independently described the same sequence of events. First, Pak One reported its estimated time of arrival in the capital. Then, when the control tower asked its position, it failed to respond. At the same time, Pak 379 was trying unsuccessfully to get in touch with Commander Mash'hood in Pak One to verify the plane's arrival time. They heard the words "stand by" but no message followed. When this silence persisted, the control tower got progressively more frantic in its efforts to make contact. Three or four minutes passed. Then a faint voice in Pak One called out "Mash'hood, Mash'hood".

One of the pilots overhearing this exchange, or lack of it, recognized the voice. It was that of Zia's military secretary, Brigadier General Najib Ahmed, who apparently, from the faintness of his voice, was in the back of the flight deck (connected by a door to the passenger capsule). This meant that the radio was switched on and was picking up background sounds; in this sense, it was the next best thing to a cockpit voice recorder. Under these circumstances, the long silence between "stand by" and the faint calls to Mash'hood were, like the dog that did not bark, the relevant fact.

Why wouldn't Mash'hood or the three other members of the flight crew speak, if they were in trouble? The pilots aboard the other planes explained that if Pak One's crew were conscious and in trouble they would not under any circumstances have remained silent for this period of time. If there had been difficulties with the controls, Mash'hood would have instantly given the emergency "Mayday" signal. Even if he had for some reason chosen not to communicate with the control tower, he would have been heard shouting orders to his crew or alerting the passengers to prepare for an emergency landing. And if there had been an attempt at a hijacking in the cockpit or a scuffle between the pilots, it would also have been overheard.

The radio must have been

working, since it picked up the brigadier's voice. In retrospect, the pilots had only one explanation for the prolonged silence: Mash'hood and the other crew members were either dead or unconscious while the microphone had been kept open by the clenched hand of one of them on the thumb switch that operated it.

Such an act of sabotage would probably leave other detectable traces. The chemical agent that killed or paralyzed the pilots could probably be determined through an autopsy. However, autopsies were never performed on the bodies of the flight crew. The explanation for this was that Islamic custom requires burial within 24 hours. But this could not have been the real reason, since the bodies were not returned to their families for burial until two days after the crash. And, as I learnt from a doctor for the Pakistan Air Force, Islamic law notwithstanding, autopsies are routinely done on pilots in cases of air-crashes.

I further determined from sources at the military hospital in Bahawalpur that parts of the victims' bodies had been brought there in plastic body bags from the crash sites on the night of August 17, and stored; so that autopsies could be performed by a team of American and Pakistani pathologists. On the afternoon of August 18, however, before the pathologists were to arrive, the hospital received orders to return these plastic bags to the coffins for burial. The principal evidence of what happened to the pilots was thus buried.

The police investigation of those who had access to Pak One at the airport and were involved in its security also appears to have been curtailed. According to a security officer who was there that day, the ground personnel were not methodically questioned.

According to their families, records of phone calls made to Zia and Rehman just prior to the crash were destroyed. ISI intelligence files on Mir Murtaza Bhutto are said to have disappeared. Military personnel who were at Bahawalpur at the time of the crash have been transferred. Taken together, these details add up to a well-organized cover-up. And if this is so, then the crash of Pak One has to have been an inside job. The KGB or the Indian intelligence service might have had the motive, and even the means, to bring



Lucky for some: Mirza Aslam Beg was the only top general not on the plane, although Zia invited him

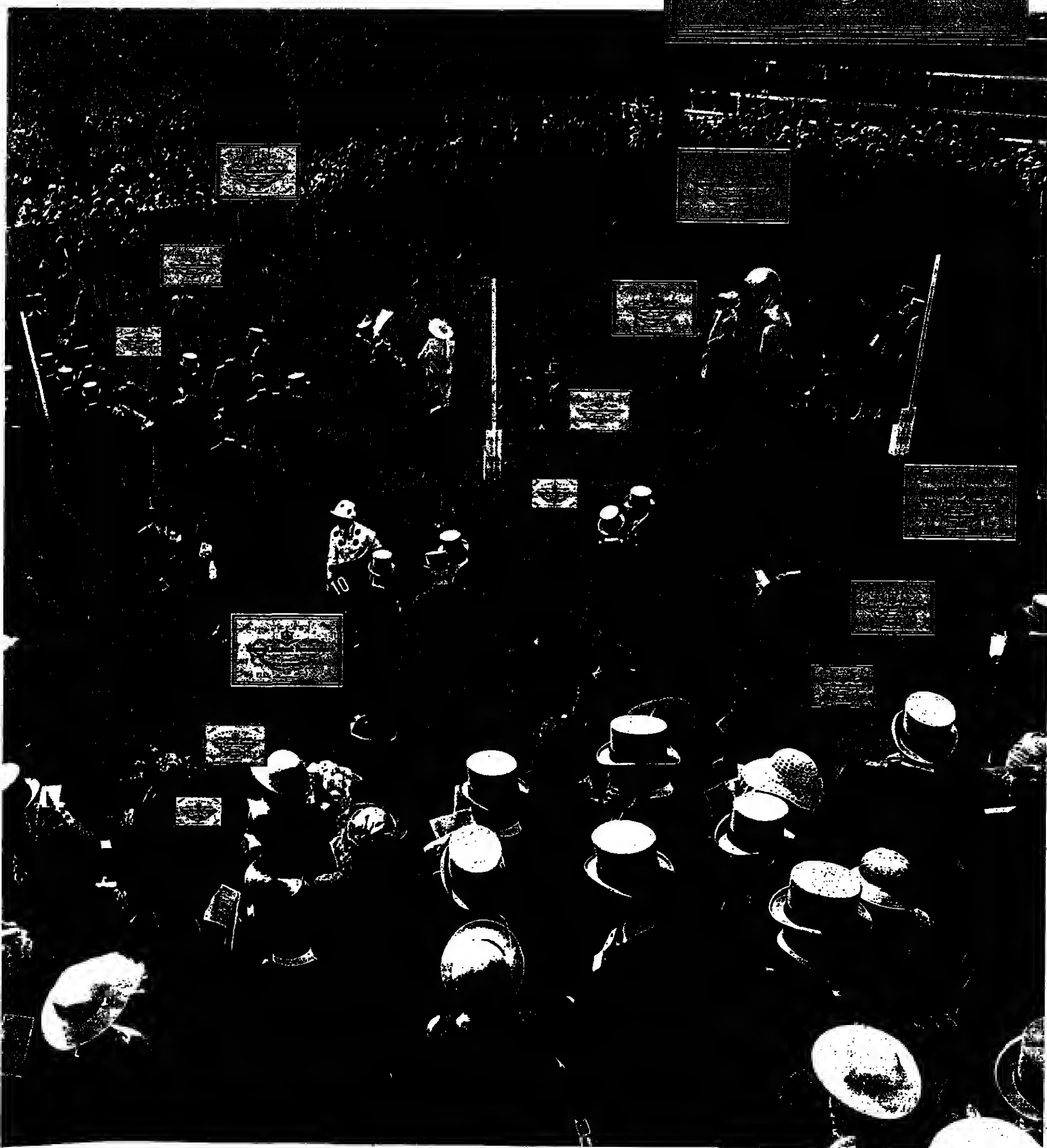
down the plane, but neither of them had the ability to stop planned autopsies at a military hospital in Pakistan, stifle interrogations, or keep the FBI out of the picture.

The same is true of anti-Zia underground groups such as Al-Zulfikar. Only powerful elements inside Pakistan had the means to orchestrate what happened both before and after the crash, and to make the deaths of President Zia, General Rehman and 29 others look like something more legitimate than a *coup d'état*.

But the eeriest aspect of this whole affair is the speed and effectiveness with which it was consigned to oblivion. Even though it involved the incineration of the principal ally of the US in the war against the Soviets in Afghanistan, and the deaths of the American Ambassador and the head of the American military mission, there was no outcry for vengeance, no real effort to find the assassin. In Pakistan, Zia's and Rehman's names disappeared within days from the television and newspapers. So did portraits of Zia, except for some still hanging in Afghan refugee camps. In the US, the State Department blocked the FBI from pursuing an investigation, and through "press guidance" distorted the event into just another air accident. No matter how well intentioned this cover-up might have been, the one uncounted casualty in the crash of Pak One was the truth.

This article first appeared in Vanity Fair.

See you at Ascot



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FACE TO FACE

White walls, black socks

Everything's painted white." In a Docklands show-flat, now on the market for three-quarters of a million pounds, a saleswoman guided another pair of potential buyers through a big drawing-room featuring all the key components of Conran good taste: black shelves, ethnic rugs, empty spaces, and — wedged into an

Adirondack garden chair on a balcony facing Tower Bridge — Stephen Bayley, the chief executive of Sir Terence Conran's new Design Museum.

Bayley said they were marvelous flats. And currently much quieter for a talk than his own office in the Design Museum, which will open next month in the heart of Butler's Wharf, where Conran is still constructing more flats, offices, shops. He had barely begun to applaud the "overwhelmingly positive" message of the area, the reconstruction, the private funding, when the Adirondack chair began to play up, torturing every knobble on the spine. Bayley agreed that they were uncomfortable. Indeed, he and his wife were now trying to dispose of four examples which had been persistently agonizing, even when lined with cushions. We moved inside, where a Le Corbusier-style chaise-longue in leather and steel set a purist tone.

The same piece of furniture will appear in the Design Museum's "study collection", a selection of 400 mass-produced objects which Conran has been planning since 1978. "I want to create something as useful for today as the V & A was for me," he told Bayley, who was then an academic, teaching art history at Kent University. But Bayley had owned a Mont Blanc pen for two years; he was working on a book of choice artefacts; in short, he was a man in love with objects, the ideal Conran curator. Even now, after 10 years of Olivetti and Miyake and Magistretti, he will alight upon a humble Sony tape recorder ("You could write 10,000 words about this") or rhapsodize about his steel Rolex.

At first, Conran and Bayley entertained the idea of a hi-tech museum in Milton Keynes, where robot stacker-trucks would fetch eloquent pieces for examination under "low voltage dichroic lighting". Instead, they accepted a temporary home in a white-tiled basement beneath the Victoria & Albert Museum. With his "Boilerhouse" exhibitions of shopping bags, of Coca-Cola marketing and "youth culture", Bayley, the provincial art historian, became a conspicuous design zealot, whose coming happily coincided with the public's exaltation of such objects as Zippo lighters, Levi 501s, Braun calculators and, for less obvious reasons, the Ford Cortina.

The new Design Museum, which is, unsurprisingly, white-painted and overtly modernist in appearance, will now cushion favoured objects in glass cases,

with the intention, Bayley says, to educate and inform. "To make people aware of the forces which go to create everyday products — not to validate a particular style so that people go round with the funkiest tape recorder, or the smartest car, or the chicest furniture, but just so they ask more questions about why the stuff in the shops looks the way it does."

With only 400 places, some strenuous judgements must be made. What were the criteria? Bayley said they would change constantly. "The thing about design is that it's not really one subject," he said, shifting about and wringing his hands. "It's a bit to do with art, the aesthetic impulse is often involved in shape and form, it's something to do with anthropology, it's something to do with ergonomics — the way you sit in your Adirondack — and it's something to do with commerce, and the material sciences."

"I mean design is not susceptible to any one definition, I don't believe myself you can say: 'This is good design'... so we've chosen 400 objects which we think are remarkable exemplars of key points in the history of design mass production."

With an infinity of eligible objects about, it is a little disappointing to discover that a good many hoary fetishes — the Citroën 2CV, the Olivetti typewriter, the Breuer chair — will still be hogging space in the study collection. "It

to say: 'I must go to such and such a shop'," Bayley insisted. "But I do believe there is such a thing as good design, and it's part of the endeavour of the Design Museum to try to begin to determine why some things are superior, and I personally believe that very simple things are better than more complicated ones."

In fact, there is no doubt in his mind that most people would enjoy a finer existence in an environment bought from Habitat than in the more typical, discordant middle acquired from, say, MFI, markets and parents. "I think that yes, it is superior," Bayley said. "There are certain things which are productive of more pleasure, and more satisfaction. Now I don't want to impose those things on people at the point of a gun — if people genuinely find the sleaze and clutter of bric-a-brac more satisfying than what I would regard as an attractive environment, that's fine, but I do believe that they should be given the opportunity in the educational sense and the commercial sense to make more informed choices. I do think clutter is inherently unsatisfactory."

Why? "Well, it's back to the functional requirements. With clutter you can't find things, it's dirty, it's less restful to the eye, and there are reasons why people prefer neatness."

Furthermore, neatness is modern; clutter, even new clutter from Laura Ashley or Colefax & Fowler, is old-fashioned. "I believe that the obligation, the moral obligation of people making and selling things, is to realize contemporary opportunities to the full," Bayley said. "I find as a Modernist there is something slightly immoral about aping the past."

Bayley has been a Modernist ("with a capital M") for some time. As a boy in Liverpool, where his father ran an aircraft components factory, he occasionally saw deprivation, and hoped for change. "There's no reason for dirt, disease, squalor, there really isn't," he said. "Technology could eradicate all of those things... if you accept that premise, then you think why don't we grasp technology in this politically transformed world and make life not perfect, but certainly cleaner and healthier for a lot of people."

And one of the reasons is that there have been a lot of cultural prejudices, particularly in this country — for example Colefax & Fowler and Osborne & Little. "I don't mind being typecast as a moralist, I hope I am in some ways. I think people like that bear a huge responsibility for a lot of the economic and social ills of this country. I don't mean Sir Peter Osborne and Lady Colefax — it's not them — but that's what I take strong exception to: it's not just that they are things I don't like very much, I like cool, restrained quiet."

At the age of 12, he remembers pestering his parents to take him to a Scandinavian-inspired ideal



All in the best possible taste: Stephen Bayley, plus Mont Blanc fountain pen and American Fifties-style sunglasses (as worn by James Dean)

home which he had seen in *House and Garden*. "I used to be giddy, delicious with excitement with the idea of seeing this cool, modern environment." At 17, he owned a Ford Cortina. At university in Manchester he still tolerated a few "shabby second-hand things", but subsequently lived with nothing but a bed, desk and typing chair until he married a Conran designer called Flo in 1982. The Bayleys' 1830s house in south London is still a deliberately spartan place — "chaste and dignified within certain limits". Furnishings are restricted to three Conran sofas, 10 tubular steel and rattan Marcel Breuer dining chairs, and two leather club armchairs. After six years of whiteness, the drawing-room walls have recently been painted terracotta.

Photograph by
Graham Wood

"For someone like me it's a major turning point," Bayley said. "We found quite frankly that white was rather too cold and hostile and that people simply didn't like being in there."

His two children, Bruno and Coco, aged four and two, sleep on futons. "I've taught them to loathe appliqué and applied decorations," Bayley said, laughing. "My wife has an interperate loathing of appliqué and whenever she huffs something, she'll pick all the appliqué off, it's all excited with a razor-sharp scalpel."

Paintings are apparently permitted, although Bayley asserted that, had he the space, he would just as soon hang a Harlequin Davidson on the wall. Art, he observed, was not what it used to be. It is hard to believe that at one time the dandified Bayley contemplated a long academic future; he was cock-a-hoop, at 20, to find himself lecturing Liverpool Polytechnic students; proud to be

appearing on the Open University at the age of 22. But this early opportunity to televise and publish his cultural observations seems to have been the beginning of the end. By the time he got to Kent, he was preaching object fetishism to art history students, a feat he describes as "part of my revenge against the Courtauld Institute. While my colleague was talking about the ravishing brushwork of Fragonard, I would show people photographs of a Ford Zephyr."

What did he have against the Courtauld? Against Fragonard? "I'm a populist and a democrat," Bayley said. "I would love to own a Fragonard myself but I can't afford it, and part of my motivation is to teach people the pleasure that can be had from ordinary things."

And presently the public will be

supplied with course notes: Bayley is completing a book on taste. He had conceded that design could, indeed, be good or bad. Could the same be said of taste? "That's why I haven't finished the book," Bayley said. "Once again, his initial reaction was no. 'But if you press me further, there are some combinations that are inherently more satisfactory than others; that's what I'm trying to explain in the book.'"

His argument, as it progressed, was still on the cluttered side. "What I'm saying is design resides in the object, taste is those qualities which reside in the user, and I put it this way: in terms of design there's nothing wrong with wearing white socks with black shoes, because it keeps your feet warm. But in terms of taste, I personally find men wearing white socks with black shoes troubling." Bayley's socks were black, as were his shoes. "Anyway," he said, "it's a big subject."

No more to be mocked in Surrey

Other day, I received a letter from an Italian restaurateur in Surrey, inviting me to come along and give his restaurant a good review. As a way of showing that we were on the same wavelength, he threw in a few snooty remarks about his regular customers, whom he called "the Surrey crowd".

Around the same time, on these very Saturday pages, Jonathan Meades, reviewing a restaurant in Ripley, wrote of Surrey as a county pulsating with white-collar fraudsters and showbiz golfers, all daintily spooning avocado and prawns to the sound of Jack Jones.

No other county in Britain is treated to such derision. The merest mention of Surrey draws a knowing titter from the most sophisticated lips. Humourists struggling for punchlines need only insert the word "Essex" to be guaranteed cackles galore, perhaps saving "Chobham" or "Chertsey" for an encore. Wales is the land of song, Yorkshire is a-bustle with real people, Somerset has its cider and Kent is the garden of England, but Surrey is just the place where stockbrokers live in mock-Tudor houses.

Perhaps now would be the best time to declare my own position in the matter. The son of a stockbroker, I was brought up in a mock-Tudor house in Surrey. What roots are these for a writer? Could any credentials be less pleasing to the ear of a researcher on *The South Bank Show*? Whilst it is deemed seemly for the sons of Cumbria and Yorkshire and Lancashire and Scotland to parade their backgrounds before them, the son of Surrey must remain sheepish. Judging by documentaries, every other county in the land is awash with a rich and wonderful heritage of plain-talking gnomes and high-heeled landlords and hills and valleys soaked deep in history. But Surrey just has its avocados and prawns.

Few are the autobiographies

with titles like *Surrey in my Bones*, *Born on Surrey Soil* or *A Surrey Lad*, fewer still the popular songs called "On Leith Hill B'Tat" or "A Surrey Poacher" or "Dorking on my Mind". At any given moment there will be at least half a dozen travel writers negotiating the heart of Bradford, or zipping up Mount Snowdon on a donkey, but Surrey is doomed to remain the great unexplored territory. Of the 50,000 new books published this year you can be quite sure that not one will be titled "Woking: A Sentimental Journey" or "Into the Heart of Godalming".

Late night television chat shows are congested with avuncular politicians and earthy comedians growing dewy-eyed as they ramble on about the qualities to be found in Liverpool or Hackney, yet no one has ever spoken up for the native wisdom and ready wit to be found in Haslemere. Similarly the food products of Surrey tend to have their origin hushed up. Cream is never described as "Real Surrey Cream", nor are cakes ever baked "to an old Surrey recipe". Surrey is the great neglected county, a county rich in history and culture that is treated, more often than not, like a *nouveau riche* dillard. It is as if Mr Meades's own home county of Dorset were to be remembered solely for the fact that Poole is the birthplace of Tony Blackburn.



CRAIG BROWN

Had you been passing through the village of Witley in 1878, you might well have caught the sound of the distinctive yelps of George Eliot as she was taught to play tennis in her grounds by John Crues, and had you paused while ambling past The Grange in Esher in 1859, you could have overheard Mr Swinburne reading the newly-published *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* to his host, Mr Meredith.

Lewis Carroll lived, preached and died in Guildford, the place which Malory believed to be the Astolat of Arthurian legends. Tennyson wrote "The Holy Grail" in Haslemere, where he died, and the great Thomas Love Peacock lived in Gogmagog Hall in Chertsey. Matthew Arnold spent the last 15 years of his life in Cobham. E.M. Forster had a house for more

than 40 years in Abinger Hammer. Disraeli wrote *Coningsby* in Dorking. John Evelyn lived in Wotton and even Stephen Crane, the author of *The Red Badge of Courage* lived at Otford for a time. Just along the road from my family's mock-Tudor house, Agatha Christie had desecrated her Morris at Newlands Corner before staging her mysterious disappearance. Keats, Donne and Gerard Manley Hopkins also have strong associations with the county. Beside Surrey, the Lake District, which enjoyed some small vogue in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, looks small fry indeed.

Closer investigation of books celebrating the gritty heritage of the real, folksy counties tends to reveal that they are more often than not written from a mock-Tudor house in Surrey. For Surrey is so convenient, and few writers can resist a top-notch avocado and prawns. Surrey is a particular favourite of those who have earned sufficient money singing the joys of working-class life to be able to move house. The first action of John Lennon on coming into money was to purchase Kenwood, an expensive mock-Tudor mansion on the exclusive St George's Hill estate at Weybridge. In these congenial surroundings, he was to compose "Strawberry Fields Forever" and "Working Class Hero".

The joke shared by the rest of the country about Surrey is that it is dull and conformist. Such jokes do not explain how it has been the home county of quite so many extremely loopy people. Few English writers have been so conventional in appearance yet surreal in their work as the Reverend Dodgson, and few painters can have been so acclaimed by society yet so extravagantly vulgar as G.F. Watts, whose home-made mausoleum at Compton still shines as bright red as ever. The landowners of Surrey, too, have a history of worldly savoir-faire combined with bizarre broodings. At Pains Hill in the 18th century, Mr Charles Hamilton advertised for a hermit to occupy one of the many follies on his estate, specifying that the successful applicant would be required never to talk to anyone, never to shave, and never to cut his hair or nails. (Alas, his appointee was discovered chatting over a pint of beer only three weeks into his seven-year contract and was dismissed, never to be replaced.)

The Surrey air can have a weird effect on inhabitants, an effect not immediately noticeable to outsiders. As a teenager, I once had tea at Sutton Place with Paul Getty, whom I judged to be something of a dull old cove. Only some time after he died did I discover from a biography that, at the time of our meeting, Mr Getty had been under the firm impression that he was a reincarnation of the Emperor Hadrian.

In many ways, Box Hill stands as a fitting monument to the true character of Surrey. Its grass is neat and close-cropped, but its shape is quite outlandish. It was the setting for the picnic scene in *Emma* and, 150 years later, for some looting by the Great Train Robbers. Where else in England could boast such disparate group activities? Underneath the avocado, something stirs.



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FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Veiled threats to the belly dancers

Islamic fundamentalists are exerting a growing influence on Cairo's rich culture, Christopher Walker reports



Egypt's dramatic return last month to the 22-member Arab League has formalized a factor which never really altered during its 10 years of enforced absence: Cairo's position as the premier city in the Arab world, its *de facto* cultural, business and pleasure capital, signified by the reverential nickname by which it has been known for generations — *Umm el Donya*, mother of the world.

With a population of 14 million that is growing annually by at least 350,000 (the government's birth control campaigns have all failed on deaf ears), the city — the largest in Africa — is fighting to maintain its reputation against the twin problems of chronic overcrowding and creeping Islamic fundamentalism, the latter threatening the easygoing lifestyle that has long made it a temporary haven for Arabs from more austere regimes.

The bastion of the white-robed extremists is the sordid slum district of Ain Shams, a warren of filthy streets which borders on the affluent suburb of Heliopolis, and is the scene of regular confrontations between the security forces acting on the orders of the hardline Interior Minister, Major-General Zaki Badr (who dismissed the late Ayatollah Khomeini as "a pig"), and bearded fanatics who want to transform Egypt into an Islamic republic.

Although still relatively small in numbers (they are estimated to total not more than 150,000 over the whole country), the extremists have already succeeded in forcing some changes in daily life, making alcohol more difficult to come by (Egyptian is now completely dry), greatly increasing the number of young women wearing the veil, and putting those in charge of any cultural venture in which women perform strictly on their guard. Last October, the fanatics threatened officials supervising the reopening of Cairo's Opera House, the only one of its kind in the Arab world (replacing that which burnt

down mysteriously in 1971), because they objected to both the singing and dancing that has subsequently been performed there in elegant surroundings that would make many a European capital envious.

Members of extremist groups such as Gamaat al Islamiya declared that singing was prohibited because it distracted worshippers from God, adding that women particularly should not sing because "women as a whole are shameful". The only musical instrument sanctioned by extremists is the tambourine, played by men only, because it was in use at the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

The threats were bravely defied, although there was a moment of panic when the curtain had to be pulled down suddenly as Princess Margaret was watching the London Festival Ballet perform *La Sylphide*. Oil had been spilt on the stage and the ballerinas were tumbling like ninetins, but the Culture Minister appeared after some hasty backstage consultations, to squash fears of Islamic sabotage by claiming instead that there had been a spillage during the servicing of machinery. Earlier the British ballet stars had considered cancelling because of fears they would become targets.

On a less elevated cultural level, the latest national institution to come under threat from the killjoy zealots (who are frequently alleged by ordinary Cairenes to be suffering from sexual frustration) is the popular art of belly dancing, practised in hundreds of Cairo nightspots. In the vanguard of the campaign to rid Cairo of all public belly dancing is the ultimate oriental equivalent of the poacher turned gamekeeper, the voluptuous Hala al-Safy, who until her conversion to fundamentalism three years ago (after a night vision of Mecca) was one of the top three in the nation's estimated 22,000 professional belly dancers.

Sitting at home in the pristine white Islamic robes that now cover her whole body, with the exception of her still beautiful face, Miss al-Safy explained her reasons for turning against a



profession that was earning her up to £1,000 a day, a fortune in a debt-ridden economy where the average take-home pay for Cairo's vast army of civil servants is only £50 a month.

"Already we have succeeded in getting belly dancing banned on Egyptian television, and now we are working to have it eliminated completely, because the way that it is practised is totally *haram* (prohibited under Muslim Sharia law). I hate so much to remember the times that I used to dance," she told me.

Now aged 36 (Cairo gossiping allege that Miss al-Safy's conversion may have had something to do with advancing years and

decreasing offers, although her friends deny this), the ex-dancer does little to disguise her disgust for the men she once used to titillate. When I held out my hand to greet her on arrival, it was rudely brushed aside and I was professed instead a heavily-shrouded wrist.

"Egypt will not lose anything worthwhile if belly dancing is abandoned. It is not an art form any more, it is more a way of exciting audiences in a vulgar fashion," the thrice-married former toast of the top Arab nightspots explained. "As true Muslims, we believe that only folkloric dance should be permitted and that should only be

performed by men. More and more people in Cairo are beginning to follow the true way of Islam, not only ordinary people, but artists and belly dancers."

Miss al-Safy's claims to represent the coming Egyptian trend, although exaggerated, are borne out by the universities, where more and more female students and a smaller proportion of their teachers are wearing the veil as a gesture of support for fundamentalism — which is being fuelled by Egypt's grave economic problems. An attempt by the moderate government of President Mubarak to ban the *negab*, the full facial veil (more extreme than that worn by Miss al-Safy),

from university campuses was overturned by a Cairo court after an appeal. To try to counter the trend towards Islamic militancy, those students wearing *negabs* are now required to lift them before special female security guards in order to prove their identities, and specially trained police karate squads are kept near all campuses in case of trouble.

But the extremists (more than 2,000 of whom have been detained in the past 10 weeks, including the charismatic blind preacher, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman), like extremists everywhere, appear to flourish on repression. In some cases the Muslim fanatics have taken the

law into their own hands: in one Cairo suburb, men have been openly flogged for talking in public with women, while elsewhere in the country theatrical performances have been violently broken up by Islamic thugs wielding chains and knives.

Inside the main western embassies, where Egyptian stability is regarded as a cornerstone to a peaceful Middle East, there is hope that the death of Khomeini may take some of the sting out of the growing revivalist movement. But against this has to be set the severe economic hardships being faced in Cairo, where even staples such as sugar and flour have to be purchased on the black market. These are being skillfully exploited by the fundamentalist leaders.



"The government is standing up to them now, that is good," explained a middle-class Cairo housewife in her late thirties. "But we have had bread riots before [in 1977], and many of us are worried about what could happen if the International Monetary Fund tries to force reforms that will anger the masses and give more support to these religious madmen who want to rule our lives."

This summer some 750,000 Arab tourists are expected in Cairo, most of them temporary refugees from the stricter Islamic regimes in countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Despite the teachings of the Koran and the relentless pressure from the extremist splinter groups, they will find that most of the main hotels boast thriving casinos, only too happy to relieve them of their petro-dollars; that behind its austere Islamic facade, the Egyptian capital still has a vast network of prostitutes; and that the belly dancers are still wiggling into the early hours (albeit wearing the body stocking between their tops and bottoms enforced by law during an earlier wave of Islamic righteousness).

As temperatures in July and August soar over a punishing 100°F, and the honking traffic jams appear to stretch motionless out into the desert, they will also find that many hotels and restaurants have ignored telephone threats from the fanatics and still serve life-saving, ice-cold bottles of the locally brewed Stella Beer.

CAMPUS

Clothed in vainglory?

Bridget Frost dismantles some stereotypes of student life — and appearance

One Sunday afternoon on my way to Leicester I changed trains at Ely to find myself in a compartment with a young man just returning from a weekend in Cambridge. Unaware that I too had just left the Cambridge train, he began to tell me about his experiences. He had been staying with two undergraduates whom he had met on holiday earlier that year, and had been invited down for a few days to "sample student life". He described it as that of another world — to bed at 4am, up at midday, blazers and cravats, unquenchable self-confidence.

We laughed at how he had felt out of place in his anorak. I remembered my own experience the first time I visited the Arts Department's Buttery, and tried desperately to appear inconspicuous in a bright blue cagoule amid second-hand suede jackets and roll-up cigarettes. I have shared my similar experience, however, would have meant owning up to being a Cambridge student, and this is seldom an easy prospect. I doubt that I am the only student who, when asked mid-haircut as to what I do, hides behind the all-embracing notion of being "at college" and lets out a sigh of relief when not pressed for more.

The students my travelling companion described to me were stereotypes, the students I just referred to in the Buttery are stereotypes, thinking about student life, I have become increasingly aware of the fact that outside one's own circle of experience this is all that can exist.

The media have a lot to answer for. Several years ago there was a series on television called *Queens*. It depicted life at Cambridge University focused around the college of Queens'. In the single episode that I could bear to watch there were two incidents that I particularly remember. One was a scene in which a 17-year-old stood in the oak-

We met on holiday... he was hapless then.



'The dignity of the China protest made choice of dress irrelevant'

would like to see. The cost of this was the perpetuation of an image which is grossly unrepresentative, and the discouragement of numerous prospective students. For those of us with wall-papered hallways and conventional friends, Cambridge University appeared to have very little to offer.

While the media propagate stereotypes, students too are partly in blame. On Sunday June 4 there was a march in London from Chinatown to the Chinese Embassy. The peacefulness of the demonstration was exemplary. Three thousand people moved out of Chinatown into

panelled hallway of a lavish house opening his A-level results; the other showed a group of undergraduates sitting on a grass bank revealing themselves to be little more than a collection of odd-balls. The director had no doubt considered them as intriguingly eccentric. The public was provided with a picture of Cambridge University that the media thought the public

a single street, and no one pushed. In the four hours to which I was with the march, not a single swear word was heard. The dignity of the Chinese protesters was more than a collection of odd-balls. Early that morning I had debated as to what I should wear. I associated a demonstration with a certain mode of dress. I chose dark

clothes, and felt uneasy in my pink and white trainers. They were my only pair.

Later that day, as I watched the bare heels of a young Chinese girl in front of me redden against the back of her stiletto shoes, things suddenly skidded into perspective. Dress was unpleasantly irrelevant. What united every individual on Regent Street were not the single black armbands or white tissue earnings, but an overwhelming abhorrence of the crimes that had been committed. I realized how by contrast the trappings of the student march, the empty rhetoric, the alternative dress,

the day-out atmosphere, all too frequently displace the importance of the issue itself.

In a few days' time many students will leave the banners of the march for the bunting of the May Ball. Cambridge life as imagined from the outside — lazy days, punting and garden parties — will exist for one week of the year. Some will rush to buy last-minute ball tickets, others will attempt to gatecrash. Last summer a friend of mine dressed himself in nappies, carried a toilet-box, and walked into a ball masquerading as the man who'd come to fix the phone. (He did not last long at the ball although now, rather ironically, he has a job with British Telecom.)

When the application forms for the balls of some colleges demand a lady's and a gentleman's name, and single tickets are not available, I wonder what alternative there is for the solo ball-goer. May Balls will always be exclusive in that they cost around £50 a head, but so exclusiveness that demands that we reorganize our social circle into a posse of compatible pairs is absurd. Who knows the consequences? You might even find yourself resorting to the company of the man you've only just met on the train.

Bridget Frost is a third-year English student at Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge

TALKBACK

From Louise Tooke, Oxford Polytechnic: Jacob Rees-Mogg last week found the idea of continual assessment abhorrent. I too am an undergraduate at Oxford, but from that other place, the Polytechnic, where the degree courses consist of at least 50 per cent assessment.

The benefits of this are several. Apart from it being fairer, so that our degree class is a representation of all our work over two or three years, it also enables us to monitor our progress.

It is naive to believe that the pressure of assessment prevents students from leading active social lives. Despite each piece of coursework counting towards our degree, we are still able to participate in and run societies. All systems should be capable of review and development. Continual assessment is a more realistic and less stressful way of taking a degree, and it should be more widely used.

From L. Emerson, London University

Examinations may be the tried and tested method of assessment, but they are not axiomatically the best one. The system should be open to innovation and experimentation. Jacob Rees-Mogg nevertheless looks many groups, such as mature students, part-time students, or those who may have children or other outside commitments, who cannot spend much of their time in societies and then work day and night for a few weeks in their last year.

From Catherine Adams, Trent Polytechnic

Jacob Rees-Mogg suggests that student union representation should be subject to market forces, but he seems to contradict his wish that these "real world" principles be applied to student life when he considers continual assessment. One of the strongest arguments for assessment is that it eliminates the pressures students will face when they are in employment. At my polytechnic continual assessment is an integral and effective part of the evaluatory system, and not the "whim of fashion". Of course at Trent we do not have the distraction of quite so many sponsored balls as Oxford students.

MUSEUMS



Out in front: Godfrey Evans, exhibition co-ordinator, with Glasgow-built cast-iron fountain

Pride of a nation

Scotland is pulling out all the stops for Museums Year, Simon Tait reports

"The real resources of a nation are its people," writes Magnus Magnusson in his foreword to a new book, *The Wealth of a Nation*, "and the story of that people is uttered through what they have left behind of themselves to posterity."

The nation in this case is Scotland, and the book, a glossy, inch-thick rummage through Scotland's finest official treasures, goes with the exhibition of the same name which Malcolm Rifkind, the Secretary of State for Scotland, opened last week.

Rifkind chose the occasion to announce his support for a new Museum of Scotland which could be built next to the old Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh's Chambers Street. It would cost about £30 million, and Rifkind's public backing suggests a large measure of government support.

The book indicates the range that the 400-odd Scottish museums have to offer — from the massive Pictish silver chains found in eastern Scotland to the interior of the rector house at Biggar Gasworks Museum; from the photograph of Piper Muir, the Black Watch Crimean veteran, to the 12th-century Lewis chessmen and the Glasgow-built cast-iron drinking fountain discovered in a shop near Heathrow airport a couple of years ago.

But that would be to do a disservice to the rest of the Caledonian museums. Representatives of 50 of them turned up on the lawn of Lauriston Castle in Edinburgh yesterday in the largest museums event so far, organized by

the city's curator, Herbert Knott. And more than 7,000 visitors came, most of them schoolchildren.

"It was a gathering, a great assemblage of museums, something never tried before, but it was the biggest thing we could think of to set off Museums Year," Knott says. "We aimed it at schools because we want to get the interest of young people in particular, and stimulate their awareness of their museums."

"There is a special determination among Scottish museums," says Jonathan Bryant, of the Discovery Heritage Centre Project, who is also the new secretary of the Association of Independent Museums covering the whole of Britain. But they have had to fight lately. "There was a serious problem with the cutting of community projects last year which many museums relied upon, and many of them have been lucky to survive."

Robert Anderson, director of the National Museums, says: "The problem is that Scotland has a population of only five million, and a limited tourist season. We have a duty to show Scotland to the rest of the world as well."

The inventiveness of Scottish curators, determined to

bring in a cosmopolitan audience, deserves success. Michael Taylor at Perth Museum and Art Gallery stumbled on some correspondence between Beatrix Potter and a rural postman in Dalguise, Charles McIntosh. Potter had been taken on holiday to Dalguise by her parents and met the postman, an enthusiastic amateur botanist. He sent her fungi and other examples of Perthshire natural history; she sent him some of her earliest drawings, and the delightful exhibition poses the reasonable question as to whether McIntosh was the model for Potter's Mr McGregor.

Next month Edinburgh's People's Story opens, one of the city's own museums set in the 16th-century Canongate Tolbooth which in its time has been an administrative centre, gaol, police station, fire station, library and register office. Now it is to be a social history museum about the ordinary people of Edinburgh in a £250,000 city council project. To the tiny building, a series of sets is being built reflecting working and domestic life in the city over the last two centuries, relying as much on word of mouth as written evidence.

People were asked, for example, if there should be a vacuum cleaner in a 1940s council house kitchen? No, was the answer, because there were no carpets in the 1940s Edinburgh council houses.

● *The Wealth of a Nation*, edited by Jenni Calder, is published by the National Museums of Scotland and Richard Drew Publishing. £11.95

OUR WEEKEND

OUTINGS

MEDIEVAL MARKET: The Carmelite Fathers welcome visitors to the annual market. Displays of hand to hand combat, attacking the Quintain and other skills with Max Diamond and his knights. Jugglers, clowns, stilt walkers, fire eaters, birds of prey. Puppet shows and medieval fancy-dress competitions for children, numerous craft stalls and demonstrations including spinning and weaving. Cream teas, real ales and wines. Allington Castle, Maidstone, Kent. Today 11am-5pm. Adult £2, accompanied child free.

BREAMORE'S BRITISH FOOD AND FARMING 1989: Highlight of the summer season with rare breeds of farm animals — some with young — plus a rabbit show today, poultry show tomorrow. Demonstrations of milking, bee keeping and, tomorrow, sheep shearing. British food and wine on display. Also a medieval jousting contest. Breamore Countryside Museum, Fordingbridge, Hampshire (0725 22456). Today, tomorrow 11am to late afternoon. Adult £2, child £1. Jousting tournament from 2pm: adult £2, child £1.50.

HOUSEKEEPERS OPEN DAY: Recreation of a Victorian weekend on a country estate with period costumes, old crafts and domestic skills, and lots of old games including kite-flying, top-spinning, croquet, penny farthing rides. Croquet on the lawn and a Victorian ladies' hockey match. Shugborough, Milford, Staffordshire (0889 881388). Today, tomorrow 11am-5pm. Adult £3, child £1.50.

HIGHGATE CEMETERY 150TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION: In aid of restoration work, guided tour of the cemetery followed by a concert with the Nonsuch Singers and Harpers in Harmony at St Michael's Church. Buffet available. Highgate Cemetery, Western Gate, Swaines Lane, London N6. Today. Tour 6pm, concert 8pm. Tickets £5 (from 01-340 1834). Buffet £1 extra.

MORRIS MINOR CLUB OWNERS NATIONAL RALLY: Huge rally of Minors plus the special vehicles display including unique and unusual variants of the original, a "clinic", competitions, traders and auto-jumble plus a band and children's entertainment. Knebworth Park, Hertfordshire, (0438 812661). Today, tomorrow.

AKIVA SCHOOL SUMMER FETE: Footballer Pat Jennings opens this annual East End school fair. Akiva School, Manor House, East End Road, London N3. Tomorrow 2-5.30pm. Adult 50p, child 25p.

J.F.

Answer on page 41

Jewels all the way

David Bennett spends most his time with gems — but, as he tells

Judy Froshang, none is as precious as a day with the family

of a profession at the age of 37. "I always try to get back home for the weekend and mostly I'm successful, though a lot depends on where I am. Certain places — Oporto being among the worst — are very difficult to get back from. Five times recently I've been directed to Gatwick which is a bit of a nuisance if it's late, your car is at Heathrow and you live in Hertfordshire."

Once home, like most peripatetic high-flyers, David enjoys just being with his wife and children. "He's still absolutely hyper-active at weekends — constantly dragging people around," Diana says.

"True," David replies. "I can't stand still, never have been able to." Most of their friends live in the city "and we found that if you have a house in the country many people want to come and stay. But it tends to be friends — up to 10 or it turns into a buffet — as I do most of my business entertaining in London."

Eating, they say, is a bit haphazard at weekends when they are alone. David loves to cook "anything but puddings". His wife remarks that he is "good at game and he's very experimental, tries to imitate the dishes he's eaten in Paris so that I can imagine what it was like".

Diana prefers to cook traditional Italian dishes. Although she was brought up in England, her parents came from Milan and the Italian influence is strong. Lying in at the weekend is a rarity. "We wake — or are woken at about 6am, try to ignore or coax the children back to bed then usually give in and get up." From time to time the two go off for a weekend together, to



Girls on the swing: David Bennett with his wife Diana, and their daughters Merle and Livia in the hammock

Paris, Prague, Gibraltar — "otherwise," Diana says, "I'd go completely mad."

David's favourite weekend always includes his wife and children and some of the best have been spent as part of one-week holidays in Port Quino in Cornwall. "It's where I went as a child — echoing caves, rock pools — lovely."

Joint weekend expeditions are usually confined to shopping or seeing an exhibition in Cambridge and David, whenever the weather allows, likes to take the girls to some woods nearby, where he has built them a house out of branches (he has also built them a

treehouse at the end of the garden).

"We have camp fires, look at and listen to the wildlife." He also rides, and the daughters are learning. Not Diana. "I'm absolutely terrified of horses."

I asked about sports or organized leisure activities. "Absolutely not," Diana says. "I hate all sports and games, though David plays squash."

"Only because there's a private squash court in the village — if I had to drive into Cambridge I wouldn't. And I find watching almost all sports boring — except, occasionally, cricket. The sound of cricket is

like the sound of a passing bee. It's so completely English."

Things English will become memories in September, when David takes up a permanent position in Geneva, as senior director at the head of Sotheby's European jewellery sales.

I asked him whether he thought this would be his last move? "I can't really think where I can go from there — it really is the top job. There are things I'll miss. I do love this countryside. I'll miss friends, the village pub and the English sense of humour — so wonderfully self-deprecating — but I'm very excited by the prospect of it all."

And what of Diana? "Well of course I'll miss friends, too — my mother has moved here from Milan recently which makes things very complicated and David's brother lives in Cambridge. I've lived such a quiet life in the country for the last 10 years, I'm really looking forward to a cosmopolitan life."

Both are confirmed Francophiles "which makes it much easier," David says. "We hope to have a flat in Geneva and perhaps a house in Burgundy. Unfortunately we are neither of us great snow people — but I'm sure the children will change all that."

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PETER JAMES, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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MUSEUM GUIDE



A ROOM IN VIEW: On Thursday the Geffrye Museum opens its new William and Mary Room, refurbished from details gleaned from the inventory of a Bow Street house in 1702. Today, as part of the launch, a textile workshop offers visitors the chance to learn "turkey work", a form of knotting popular in the 17th and 18th centuries for making a dense, tufted fabric suitable for covers and drapes. Next Saturday a Delft-painting workshop. Geffrye Museum, Kingsland Road, London E2 8EA (01-739 9839). Tues-Sat 10am-5pm. Sun 2-5pm. Free. Workshop today, noon-5pm, also free.

BRITISH IMPRESSIONISM: A showing of some 80 oil paintings from the 1880s and 1890s, which charts the response of British painters — such as Whistler, Sickert, Wilson Steer and Lavery — to the work of their French counterparts, and shows the influence of the innovative

Whistler on these and other contemporaries. Castle Museum, Nottingham (0602 483504). Open daily, 10am-5pm. Free. Closes July 23.

TREE OF LIFE: In late 1987, with the ravages of the October storms freshly in mind, artists were invited to create a place to comment on man's relationship to trees, both in a symbolic and a practical sense. Eleven hundred entries were received, of which this exhibition is a selection. Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Queen Street, Exeter (0392 265858). Tues-Sat 10am-5.30pm. Free. Runs until July 15.

FEAT OF FLIGHT: Seventy years ago this month, two young Manchester men, John Alcock and Arthur Brown, became the first to fly non-stop across the Atlantic, landing unceremoniously in a Gaiety post bag. To mark the anniversary, Manchester's Museum of Science and Industry has updated and expanded its permanent exhibition on these local heroes. Air and Space Gallery at the Museum of Science and Industry, Liverpool Road, Castlefield, Manchester (061 832 2244). Open daily 10.30am-5pm. Free.

Jenny Gilbert

SALES GUIDE

BRITISH FOLK ART: A two-day sale of the distinctive country furnishings and workaday artefacts now sought by growing numbers of overseas collectors. Choice items include two Georgian fruitwood tea-caddies in the form of pears (estimated around £1,000) and a wing-back lambing chair in oak and pine (£1,500-2,000). Sotheby's, Sumners Place, Billingham, West Sussex (040381 3833). Tues and Wed, from 10am.

MEDIEVAL MANUSCRIPTS: The last major English Royal MS ever likely to be sold, the Clarence Hours, made for Henry V's sister-in-law, and a luxurious 15th-century Brevisy commissioned by William Montypenny, a Scottish abbot in France, are among the precious books from the library of the late Major J.R. Abbey, a library so vast that its dispersal has been spread over more than 20 years. This is the eleventh and final part, comprising 44 manuscripts, dating from roughly 1100 to 1782. Sotheby's in the Grosvenor Gallery, Bloomsbury Place, New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8060). Mon, 7pm.

CROWN JEWELS: The Tower of London has not been having a clear-out: Sotheby's set of the regal

gewgaws comes in gilt-metal and paste. For the price (something above £10,000) you get the Imperial State Crown and a number of personal crowns, the Sovereign's sceptre, and our own Queen's sceptre with a cross and two orbs. The sale also includes post-austerity jewels from the 1940s and 1950s, now enjoying a revival. Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1 (01-493 8060). Thurs, 10.30am. Special viewing tomorrow noon-4pm.

COUNTRY-HOUSE SALES: A Warwickshire farmhouse, recently sold, is to shed its contents under the eye of the Bonhams auctioneer, Holloway's. The house's plentiful stock of country chairs, chests, coffer and corner cupboards, is supplemented by a quantity of cabinet-making timber and furniture awaiting restoration. (The vendor was formerly in the antiques trade). More than 700 lots. Edge Hill Farm, Edgell, Warwickshire (029 587383). Mon, 10am. More houses contents to be cleared by Bigwoods (0789 69415) at Manor Farm, Aston Subedge, Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire. Wed, 11am.

J.G.

THE TIMES COOK

Frances Bissell rediscovers some traditional and regional recipes from the Thirties which are 'still suited to modern tastes'

Life through some of my old cookery books, as I was packing them in boxes ready for moving. I became engrossed in one of my favourites, *Good Things in England*, described by its editor and compiler, Florence White, in 1932 as "a practical cookery book for everyday use, containing traditional and regional recipes suited to modern tastes". Nearly 60 years later, it can still make that claim. Long out of print, of course, although there was a Cookery Book Club edition published in 1968 for subscribers, it is a book worth hunting out in second-hand bookshops. There is a marvellous section on appetizers and food adjuncts, with recipes for vinegars, some flavoured with flowers and some made with gooseberries. There are recipes for "Worcestershire sauce", but since the quantities given would produce about 12 pints of sauce, I have not yet tested it, and will probably stick to the ready-bottled variety.

The chapter on home-made breads and baked goods is so evocative that you can almost smell the warm yeast, wheaty steam wafting through the pages: Dorset Apple Cake, Derbyshire Oatcake, Whigs, Sally Lunn's Scarborough Muffins, Cornish Splits and Norfolk Rusks. We sometimes forget how rich our own culinary heritage is in our readiness to adopt the exotica new filling the shelves of supermarkets. But our grandmothers would probably have been familiar with many of the recipes.

What really caught my eye was a truly marvellous recipe from Boodles, that pillar of the establishment — grouse stuffed with bananas. I had to try it, but since it is the wrong season, I stuffed and pot roasted quails instead. It is a most subtly flavoured dish which is almost as good when cold.

With the exception of the potato and artichoke recipe, which I have included because it goes very well

with the quail, all of today's recipes draw their inspiration from *Good Things in England*.

Summer herb and vegetable soup (Serves 4)

2 tsp sifted flour
1oz/30g unsalted butter or polyunsaturated margarine
8 spring onions, white part only, trimmed and sliced
3oz/85g lettuce leaves (washed outer leaves will do)
6oz/170g fresh peas or mangetout
handful of young spinach or sorrel leaves
small bunch watercress
1oz/30g fresh herbs (a mixture of parsley, chervil, tarragon, purslane, rocket, as available)
1½pt/850ml vegetable stock
2 tsp single or double cream
freshly grated nutmeg
salt and pepper

Mix the flour with half the butter, and form it into small balls. Melt the rest of the butter, and in it gently cook the spring onions until soft. Add the rest of the vegetables and herbs, and stir in the butter until soft and wilted. Add the stock and the butter and flour mixture, bring to the boil, and simmer for five to eight minutes, until the peas are just tender. Remove from the heat, blend and sieve into a clean saucepan, and return to the heat. Bring back to the boil, stir in the cream if using it, and season to taste with nutmeg, salt and pepper.

Potato and artichoke casserole (Serves 6)
1 onion
4 tbsp extra virgin olive oil



2½lb/1.10kg new potatoes
12 baby artichokes or 3 medium-sized artichokes
12 new garlic cloves, peeled
½pt/140ml dry white wine
sea salt
freshly ground black pepper
1 to 2 tsp finely chopped parsley
Peel and thinly slice the onion, and fry gently in half the olive oil,

using a heavy casserole. Scrub and dry the potatoes, and add these to the casserole. Fry all over, turn the heat down, and then parly cover the casserole while you prepare the artichokes. Small ones just need trimming and rinsing before putting in the pot. The large ones should be trimmed down about a third, the outer leaves and stalk removed and then quartered. The "choke" or tuft of hair can then be

pulled out. As you prepare each artichoke or piece, drop it into acidulated water to stop it discolouring. Drain the artichokes, and add to the casserole together with the garlic cloves and half the white wine. Season lightly and simmer very gently until the vegetables are just tender, adding more wine from time to time. Check the seasoning, scatter on the parsley and serve from the pot.

To make this into a more substantial dish, suitable for a main course, asparagus tips, freshly shelled peas and small pieces of ham can be added towards the end of cooking time. A sprig of tarragon cooked with it gives a good flavour.

Boodles roast stuffed quail (Serves 4)

4 oven-ready quail
½ tsp salt
1 tsp freshly ground black pepper
2 ripe bananas, peeled
2 thick slices wholemeal or corn bread
2 tsp finely chopped tarragon
1 tsp finely chopped onion, shallot or spring onion
½pt/70ml dry white wine

Lightly salt the quail inside and out. Mix the pepper into the bananas, mashing them until fairly smooth. Cut the crusts from the bread, and crumble it into the bananas. Mix in the tarragon and onion. Spoon the mixture into the quails. Put them on a rack in a roasting tin, and roast for 45 minutes in a fairly hot oven, 190°C/375°F, gas mark 5. Remove from the oven, and keep the quails warm while you make a little gravy. Skim the fat from the roasting tin, and pour in the white wine. Set it on the heat, and bring to the boil, scraping up any bits of caramelized residues stuck to the tin. Add two or three tablespoons of water, and cook for five minutes. When reduced to about half, it is ready to serve with the quails.

Strawberry and almond split (Serves 4 to 6)

1lb/455g ripe, firm strawberries
1 tbsp orange liqueur
2 tbsp icing sugar
¼lb/230g plain flour
4 level tsp baking powder
½ tsp salt
2oz/60g butter
¼pt/140ml milk
2oz/60g flaked almonds
¼pt/140ml double cream
up to ¼pt/140ml whipping cream

Hull and slice the strawberries into a dish, leaving whole some of the smaller well-shaped ones. Sprinkle on the orange liqueur, and sift up to a tablespoon of icing sugar on to them, less if they are very sweet and ripe. Mix the dry ingredients in a baking bowl or food processor, and include the rest of the icing sugar. Cut the butter into chunks, and rub it into the flour. Stir in enough milk to form a firm dough. Knead lightly and roll out into a circle about ¼in/1.5cm thick and 6-7in/15-18cm in diameter. Place it on a buttered floured baking sheet. Brush the top with milk, and scatter on the flaked almonds, pressing them down lightly. Bake for 12 to 15 minutes in a preheated oven, 200°F/400°F, gas mark 7, covering it loosely with a butter wrapper after five minutes to stop the nuts burning. Cool the scone on a wire rack, and split it in two horizontally.

Drain the strawberry juices into a bowl, add the cream, and whisk until firm peaks are formed. Spread half the cream on one half of the pastry, arrange the sliced strawberries on top, and spread most of the rest of the cream over them. To stop it all squirting out when you try to slice the cake at the table, you can cut the top half into six wedges and place on top. Decorate with the rest of the cream and the whole strawberries. This is best served freshly made.

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DRINK

Mixing it with the mint

Jane MacQuitty offers some fizzing — and alcoholic — alternatives to expensive, ready-made mixtures, which will lift everyone's spirits during those long summer evenings when thirst comes first

I make no apology to the wowers when I say that what I want at the end of a long, humid day of slaving over a hot word processor is not a spineless low or no-alcohol glass of nothingness, but a comforting, recuperative shot of the hard stuff.

With so many horror stories about what over-indulgence can do to the system and the many negative effects of wines and spirits, it is time someone put in a good word for alcohol. Like everything in life, so they say, alcohol taken in moderation is good for you. No one wants to overdo it, but the benefits of a cool, refreshing, restorative glass, at the end of a hard day of jangled nerves, must be obvious to all.

The body, if the drink is chosen with care, can be given a useful energizing dollop of sugar, with that vital recuperative kick of alcohol at the same time. It is a mystery to me why the anti-alcohol brigade do not acknowledge these points; one couple I know attribute part of their marriage's success to a ban on conversation for the first hour after they arrive home, during which time they sip their restorative drinks. This seems to me to be a rather sensible idea.

Every summer I offer my recipe for Cheat's Pimm's. I was the first to prattle about the sudden switch from 31.4 per cent of alcohol volume product to the current Pimm's 25 per cent offering that brings more of an alcoholic tweak than a lift. Judging by readers' responses, I am not alone in finding this archetypal English summer tipple too pricey, although the managing director of Pimm's doesn't like me drawing attention to these details.

This year I am rather pleased with myself, for during a chance conversation with a former gin distiller for Booth's, which used to blend

and bottle Pimm's using its own gin as the base for the classic No 1 Cup version, he let slip that the "secret" Pimm's base was none other than orange Curaçao.

Since then I have had great fun experimenting with various ingredients, and the following Cheat's Pimm's recipe is my best effort yet: it is a fraction of the price of Pimm's and, mixed with sparkling lemonade and a slice each of lemon and cucumber, plus borage if you have it, I defy anyone to tell the difference.

Cheat's Pimm's
1 measure gin
1 measure red vermouth (Italian or French will do)
1 measure orange Curaçao

• Mix the three ingredients in the bottom of a tall glass, add several ice cubes, and top up in the usual way with sparkling lemonade and whatever additions from the garden or fruit bowl you prefer. This drink can also be made up in advance in a large jug and kept in the fridge until needed, at which point add the already cooled sparkling lemonade.

Strawberries are as much a part of the British summer scene as Pimm's, and one of the most delicious ways of combining them with alcohol that I know of, and which conveniently uses up any bruised or damaged fruit, is strawberry fizz. I have tried this recipe with champagne and while the results were impressive, it is expensive and a waste of a great wine. Choose instead an inexpensive sparkling wine such as the splendid G F Cavalier Brut — with its crisp, apple fruit it lends itself well to mixtures (Otdbins, £2.79; Majestic Wine Warehouses, £2.79).

Strawberry fizz
½lb strawberries (slightly bruised or damaged fruit is fine)

1 small optional glass of preferably eau-de-vie de fraises but, failing that, framboise or kirsch would do
Caster sugar to taste (optional)

1 bottle inexpensive, dry, sparkling wine (make certain you buy a Brut version, a demi-sec fizz will be too sweet)

• Wash the fruit, remove the hulls and slice each strawberry into two. Place the sliced strawberries in a china bowl, add the optional glass of eau-de-vie and caster sugar to taste if you have a sweet tooth, and steep for one hour. Strain the eau-de-vie from the fruit through a fine plastic sieve, making certain you catch all the pips. (Try eating the soaked fruit later: they look washed out and unappealing but they taste delicious.) Put a large lump of ice into a punch bowl, or any large glass or china bowl,



before pouring in the strawberry-flavoured and pink-stained eau-de-vie, swirling it round with the ice for a minute or two, before carefully adding your already chilled bottle of fizz. Add a few freshly sliced strawberries for taste and decoration. Heaven.

A mint julep is another summertime drink that gives an alcoholic kick, a sugar lift, and shows off your gardening prowess all at the same time. Last time I quoted a mint julep recipe here, I got ticked off by a friend for making my version too full of mint stalks and leaves and therefore difficult to drink. So for purists, here is my refined mint julep version: there are, incidentally, dozens of versions of this popular drink from America's Deep South; but they all feature fresh mint, bourbon, soda water and caster sugar.

Mint julep
Crushed ice

2 sprigs of fresh mint
2 measures bourbon
Soda water
Caster sugar to taste

• Take a tall, straight-sided glass and fill it with crushed ice (make this by putting ice cubes in a plastic bag and hitting them with a hammer).

Separate the leaves from the mint and crush them in a small, separate glass with half a teaspoon of caster sugar, a whole teaspoon if you have a sweet tooth. Pour a splash of soda water into the glass and crush the mint against the sugar again before adding the bourbon. Strain it all through a fine plastic sieve and pour it into the ice-filled glass. Serve garnished with small sprigs of mint — the purists can leave these out — plus a final squirt of soda water.

Summer spritzers, a simple combination of white wine and soda water, are almost as popular now, it seems, as they were in their Victorian hey-

day. The simplest are just a thirst quenching, fifty-fifty blend of any fruit, inexpensive, white wine and chilled soda water. They are an ideal summertime drink. For those who want to watch their alcohol intake, try one on June 20 — National Drinkwise day. Until then, I shall be beefing mine up with a measure of orange Curaçao, plus a slice each of lemon and orange, and lots of ice.

Sangria is the Spanish red-wine punch that provides most first-time visitors to Spain with memories of an horrendous hangover. There is no need for sangria to be nasty: like all good wine-based punches, it does mean that you should not have the cheapest red plonk that your office sells, thinking that no one will notice by the time you have added the fruit and so on. It will be noticed, but not until the following day... A good, solid, fruity red is what you need for this refreshing, deep purple summer drink and Sainsbury's plummy, spicy Arruda from Portugal, priced at £2.15, would be perfect. Don't let the mixture over-heat — warm red wine becomes unpleasantly soupy.

Sangria
1 bottle good red wine
1 bottle soda water
2 oranges
2 lemons
Caster sugar to taste
1 glass brandy (optional)

• Thoroughly chill both red wine and soda water and pour into a large jug. Add one sliced and de-pipped orange and one sliced and de-pipped lemon, plus the juice only of the other orange and lemon. Add sugar to taste and the optional glass of brandy if you want a stronger sangria and give it all a good stir before finally adding the ice-cubes. This will make enough for six servings.

There are a lot of different recipes for planter's punch, which is one of those seemingly innocuous concoctions — as I learnt to my cost one holiday — that needs to be treated with a great deal of respect. Myer's rum from Jamaica is the purists' base for this delicious drink, but I have got by using ordinary dark rum and none of my guests seemed to mind.

Planter's punch
1½ measures dark rum
Juice from 1 lime
1 tsp sugar, or more to taste
1 slice orange
Soda water

• Put all the ingredients into a jug with ice-cubes and stir gently. Strain the contents into a tall glass, add several ice-cubes and a squirt more soda water if necessary, plus a slice of orange.

Sticky drinks in the summer can be unpleasant: one of the great disappointments of my drinking life was ordering a Singapore gin sling in the long bar at the Raffles Hotel, where it was invented. What arrived was a sweet, vaguely alcoholic drink, garnished with a bright green swizzle stick and a dyed piece of purple pineapple. Don't bother to make the trip for that — instead conjure up colonial days in your back garden with this superior Singapore sling recipe.

Singapore sling
2 measures gin
1 measure cherry brandy
1 measure lemon juice
Soda water

• Put all the ingredients and several ice-cubes into a jug and stir gently. Strain the sling into a tall glass and add more ice-cubes and a squirt more soda water if necessary.

WINE BUYS

• 1988 Rothbury Semillon
Majestic Wine
Warehouses, £4.59
This rich, full, golden glassful of Semillon has an elegant, citric, pineapple taste with bags of fruit and flavour. A great summer aperitif and seafood wine.

• 1988 Bianco di Custoza
Portofino
Otdbins, £2.25
Almost water-white in colour this refreshing, crisp, Italian wine has a fresh, verdant nose and a racy, almost marzipan-like palate. Its invigorating lemony acidity should enliven any jaded tastebuds.

• 1988 Domaine de Perres, Vin de Pays des Côtes de Gascogne
Wine Cellars, 153/155 Wandsworth High Street, London SW18, £2.89
Another exciting water-white wine. This crisp, fresh, flowery-lemmony wine, well-chilled, should take the heat out of any humid day.

• 1987 Stoneleigh
Marlborough Chardonnay
Thresher, £5.99
Right next door to

celebrated Cloudy Bay, Stoneleigh — owned by Corbans — produces a very fine range of wines. This greeny-gold Chardonnay with its rich, pineapple fruit, rounded off with a little cinnamon-like oak, is absolutely delicious and shows just how good New Zealand's Chardonnay is now. A great summer white wine that would be perfect with salmon.

• 1986 Rocca delle Macie
Chianti Classico
Waitrose, £3.45
Majestic, £3.59
Meda by Signor Zingarelli (not the firm-molar Zaffarelli), this young vibrant, morello cherry-style Chianti would make a good light summer red.

• Peachy
Victoria Wine
Company, £3.99
Victoria Wine is somewhat behind the times because Peach Fizz was last summer's "in" drink. I'm not certain I like the name either. But this fresh, sweet, pleasing, musky-pear product is worth the £3.99 asked for it.

MONTILLA

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Carrington by name, Dora by nature

Carrington was one of those women for whom one man is not enough. She loved, lived with, and died for want of Lytton Strachey. She was, at the same time, married to Ralph Partridge. She had other lovers, male and female, and attracted equal measures of dislike and adoration. None of this would be very interesting or important if she had not herself had considerable talent as a painter and designer. Her life (and her death) mirrored those eternal female conflicts between art and paritition, the filling of the canvas and the potting of the jam.

What is it about Carrington? Over the past two decades, since Holroyd's biography of Lytton Strachey, Carrington has become a curious cult figure. Her negative views on marriage and motherhood have been seized on as prophetic pronouncements of women's liberation. Like Sylvia Plath, she is becoming myth and legend, swept up in that over-enthusiastic industry known as the retrieval of women's lives.

This is, surprisingly, the first biography of Carrington, though a second is said to be in preparation. Gretchen Gerzina is an academic, and American, and her account of Carrington is likely well-balanced. It will act as a corrective to creeping Carringtonism, since it shows her incurably traditionalist leanings. She disliked her Christian name, and declined to be known by it; and in rejecting it she denied her femininity. But, as Gerzina shows in so much fascinating detail, there

Houseproud and childlike, why has Lytton Strachey's lover become a cult figure? Fiona MacCarthy on a curious life

was a part of Carrington that was forever Dora.

Her family was middle class, her father Anglo-Indian. He had spent many years out in India building railways. What bearing did this have, one cannot resist asking, on his daughter's suicide, suffice it to say that Carrington was a Victorian as much as a New Woman. Her life was a strange balance of defiance and decorum. Her unusual contradictions were her charm and her destructiveness; they caused people to love her beyond reason and forever. She had what Gerald Brenan called "that intimate connection between beauty and intelligence which is taste".

This book is full of secrets. Secret assignments; secret love affairs and friendships; the secret, and secretly aborted, pregnancy; and finally the secret suicide, which ended as one of the most discussed suicides in history. (Carrington had tried to pretend it was an accident, carefully arranging the rug beneath the window to look as if it had just that minute slipped.) All secrets lead back somehow to the subterfuge of childhood. Carrington's defence against the mother she detested, a

CARRINGTON
A Life of Dora Carrington
By Gretchen Gerzina
John Murray, £18.95

woman who believed that secrets were sinful.

She cut off her hair to spite her mother too, the first of the students at the Slade to be a crophead. The index to the book is a particularly good one, but strangely enough there is no reference to hair, since hair (or hairlessness) is of an immense importance. Gentler with his long black melancholy locks; Ralph Partridge with his sporting and military haircut; Alix Strachey and Henriette Bingham, both with the short smart crop of the sexually ambiguous.

Though Carrington was on kissing terms with Bloomsbury — her kisses and her huggings are recorded with a fervour that could lead to a whole rediscovery of kissing, and will certainly delight the Bloomsbury voyeurs — she never quite belonged to that world of endless subtleties. Her nature was more literal, her view of things more childlike.

What we know of her painting, from her brother Noel's sympathetic monograph, and from the few examples now in public collec-

tions, suggests that she was closer to the Slade traditionalists than to the Post-Impressionism favoured within Bloomsbury. When I was in the process of choosing the exhibits for the Crafts Council Omega Workshops exhibition, I remember spending hours trying to establish, with the help of Frances Partridge, the nuances of difference in decorative styles between Ham Spray, the house shared by Carrington and Strachey, and Charleston, the farmhouse in Sussex decorated over the years jointly by Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant. Ham Spray, it emerged, was more careful and formal in arrangement; the rooms were almost 18th-century in feeling. Carrington found Charleston uncongenially ramshackle, and unsportingly complained of smells of putrefying rats.

Carrington was obsessively, and radiantly, houseproud. This book is a hymn to housework, its sweetness and treacheries, its uses and abuses. She had unusual feeling for the domestic object, and busied around endlessly, chipping and putting flowers into vases. Virginia Woolf, who was catty about Carrington and who had little feeling for the visual, explained it as "intentional activity, lest she should bore". But it was not quite that. She certainly used housework (as indeed she employed Lytton) as a bulwark, a defence against lovers'

opportunities, a method of deflecting the male possessiveness she so much dreaded. At the same time she regarded the domestic setting as itself a kind of art form.

The weakness of the book is Gerzina's lack of confidence in making visual judgements. In assessing and analysing Carrington's artistic output, she relies very much on the opinions of others, particularly Richard Shone. There is nothing wrong at all with Shone's opinions; but Gerzina's reluctance means that this biography lacks the total absorption and conviction of the book with which it must inevitably stand comparison: Frances Spalding's *Life of Vanessa Bell*.

Carrington seems to have been at her happiest when painting. Yet her painting also caused her most terrible despondency. She knew she lacked that steeliness of true creative genius. She felt she was innately second-rate. She was hampered by her fear of professional judgement — she had a horror of exposure, of exhibiting — and what she came to recognize, with shame, as her own *femaleness*. It cannot have helped that in Bloomsbury circles she was very often treated like Lytton Strachey's cook.

Her suicide has always been attributed to Strachey. But there was a sense, I think, in which she died of her own diffidence. In a moment of chilling clairvoyance, she insisted she would have to die at 40. She could not but be a "stout boring elderly lady with a hobby of sketching in water colours". As it happened, she killed herself at 38.



Argies, Borges, wit and wisdom

I vowed not to mention Borges, the blind Christ of the Andes, because he cast neither light nor shade on the self-nourishing literary genre that flows uniquely from Argentina. I must, however, borrow his word "fictions", since "stories" is a misnomer here.

Seeds and soil may have given these fictions birth long before Borges, but the winds of the world blow the blooms everywhere. There is no perceptible school of writers here, only massive, diverse talents with birth certificates in common and an honourable debt to develop their precious legacy. Certainly games of time and non-time, those dead while alive, identities doubled and halved, are assumed truths, related so effortlessly that fictions become facts needing no explanation.

To describe the fictions, already so concise, would add nothing. Paradoxes tumbling over each other are integral. Wit is wisdom. I am bewildered by the choice of title for the collection, that of the saddest, nastiest and most moving of the fictions. I must mention Eduardo Guidino-Kieffer's "You Got a Nipper, Don't You?", a stylized Brooklynese prose poem. There is a splendour in the helpless labourer unable to take his wife's pregnancy into his own body. He leaves his infant son, rejoins his factory strike, but fails to be chosen for execution. Ironically in Santi-

SHORT STORIES

Malcolm Williamson

CELESTE GOES DANCING
And Other Stories
An Argentine Collection
Edited by Norman Thomas di Giovanni
Constable, £10.95

ago Sylvester's "Cousins" we find phrases applicable to that labourer: "Isolated like the oligarchy" ... "I am a victim: God sentenced me to resign myself to the best" ... "It was an explosion of words that have got into the wrong mouth." Jorge Asis's "Male", a relative of Lagerkvist's "God's Little Travelling Salesman", tells of the live yet dead atheist peddling pictures of Jesus on time payments to those who cannot afford them. Braver in his earlier life, he returns as a drunken coward to a new-old life in a vulnerable village, where he is kicked to death.

A collection as memorable as any this season. Superb translations from Susan Ashe and Norman Thomas di Giovanni place it firmly in English literature. No need to uproot Argentina from America's backyard. Weep for Evita but not for Argentina.

Fun while it lasted — Cyril Jarvis on an action replay of the end of 200 years of British rule in India

Photo-finish for the Raj

THE LAST DAYS OF THE RAJ
By Trevor Royle
Michael Joseph, £12.95

of events in close-up for a short time (all speed and disaster and narrow escapes for some, for others simply a handing-over of normal routine duties).

If some of the place and personal names are unfamiliar to you — and names of parties and factions as well — don't hesitate: just take the sense and ride straight on, and as you go on reading they will sort themselves out. The maps on the end-pages are clear and helpful.

What is the author's verdict on the 200 years of British rule and our leaving of it? He approves of the increasing interest in the gradual extension of our control of the sub-continent, and the decline of that weird sense of "guilt" about it (and indeed about the Empire generally) which obsessed the Sixties and Seventies, presumably because we



The best of friends: Nehru confides in Lord Louis Mountbatten in 1947

were taken as having been on the losing side.

In fact, it was an amazing success that the British were able to withdraw from India without

inflicting bloodshed, or suffering itself themselves. It is astonishing that whenever there is a real crisis to be faced, especially in war, Britain has

always been able to find a few leaders who seem to have been destined to deal with it and deliver us. Towards the end of the war with Japan we had in the East the triumvirate of Wavell, Viceroy of India, Aukhplech, Commander-in-Chief, and Mountbatten, "Supremo" of East Asia Command; Slim was commanding in Burma.

Then Mountbatten became Viceroy. His early training as a commander of destroyers had prepared him to appreciate alarming situations, and deal with them decisively. Collectively, the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police were two of the most successful achievements of British rule anywhere. The Army in India, composed of British army units brigaded with units of the Indian army, must have been the most impressive army since that of Imperial Rome, considering its success in maintaining internal peace and its devotion in war, both qualities based on self-discipline and tenacity of purpose in the face of difficulties. Both the British and Indian armies alike have become used to suffering the usual sequence of early defeats followed by recovery and final victory, which seems to be the inevitable British way of warfare.

A little Indian girl made the best comment on British rule in India. At the end of this book she is reported as saying: "How could anybody come here and rule us? We are so many millions of people." But that is what we did for 200 years, and taking it for all in all, it was fun while it lasted.

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"It was the best of times, it was the worst of times."
CHARLES DICKENS — *TALE OF TWO CITIES*
BARILETT'S Familiar Quotations £19.95
LITTLE BRIDGE COMPANY

Monographs and articles, forums and colloquiums, are still being proliferated on the Indo-European complex, seeking in part to harmonize the evidence of language and archaeology, and in part to evaluate various myths and models, new and old, relating to that evidence. Dr J.P. Mallory has produced a commendably restrained and critical work of synthesis on this subject. It has appeared very soon after the learned study of the Soviet linguists, Tomas Gamkrelidze and Vyacheslav Ivanov, arguing for situating the Indo-European homeland in a mountainous region roughly in the location of Armenia, and the exciting but highly controversial work of Professor Colin Renfrew on what he called "the puzzle of Indo-European origins", trying to reconstruct the linguistic history of Europe and parts of Asia over at least six millenniums BC, and complicating the already complex debate about the nature of ethnicity.

Mallory is keenly aware that there are grave dangers in attempting to survey the origins of all the Indo-Europeans, and is himself quite sharply critical of recent work in this beguiling area of study. He consistently argues that "Indo-European" is fundamentally a linguistic concept. He also tells us that he was obliged to write his book "primarily from the perspective of an archaeologist who has been subjected to a certain number of the methods of the historical linguist". His work ranges over the "discovery" of the Indo-Europeans, and the evidence concerning the various known groups of Indo-European peoples in Asia and Europe.

The work then veers off into the perilous quest for early Indo-European or Proto-Indo-European cultural horizons, mythology and religion, tackling yet again the old

We the people of Indo Europe

D. Ellis Evans

IN SEARCH OF THE INDO-EUROPEANS
Language, Archaeology and Myth
By J. P. Mallory
Thames & Hudson, £24

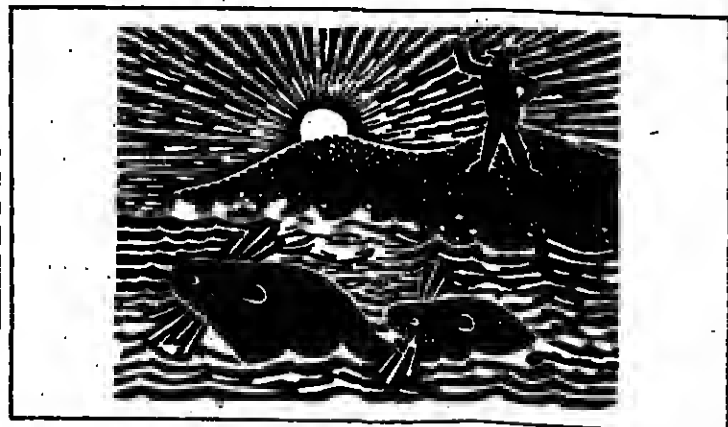
Indo-European homeland problem, and tries to indicate the significance of archaeological evidence for our better understanding of matters such as "the dawn of the Proto-Indo-Europeans", "the emergence of Proto-Indo-European society", and the process and order of the widespread expansion of the Indo-European languages. The fairly traditional view is presented that languages spread by migration or intrusion through an ever-continuing state of shifting societal bilingualism or multilingualism. The obvious fallacy of seeing the Indo-European languages as inherently superstrate is rightly attacked. Mallory would assign "Proto-Indo-European" to a period extending from the middle of the fifth millennium BC to the middle of the third millennium BC, and is persuaded that it "probably evolved

out of the languages spoken by hunter-fishing communities in the Pontic-Caspian region".

Dr Mallory tends, on the one hand, to rely overmuch on the arguments of linguists and, on the other hand, to resort to archaeological models that cannot be securely related to the assumptions made by linguists (especially concerning the emergence of the various historically attested branches of Indo-European languages). He has to include, somewhat reluctantly, in a series of suppositions about Proto-Indo-European vocabulary and about what is termed "the environment for mutual interactions" resulting in the eventual break-up of an "undifferentiated (or at least anonymous) Indo-European". Overall he has sensibly tried to strike a good balance between overconfidence and extreme scepticism. But Mallory openly admits that he has had to overcome his old disdain for intuition. Some of us who are primarily linguists had admired that disdain quite a lot. Professor Christopher Hawkes, among others, has realistically recognized the hindrances and hopes that arise when archaeologists and Indo-Europeanists try to mate. He has also more than once shown his esteem for those who try to do so, and has, only a little less amicably, berated the cognates.

Mallory's valiant attempt at a fresh synthesis is both learned and careful, and has the rare quality of scholarly modesty. But he in turn has had to put forward theories that are ultimately no more than risky hypotheses. Alas, linguists, ethnologists, and archaeologists have so far dismally failed to come up with a model or models of change (in culture and in language) acceptable to all parties. However, Mallory's is a most enjoyable, if not altogether satisfying, contribution to a complicated subject that will not lose its fascination yet awhile.

The great seascape



Sealed with a wave: one of Michael Trevithick's forceful illustrations

FOR CHILDREN

Brian Alderson

PIG IN THE MIDDLE
By Sam Llewellyn
Illustrated by Michael Trevithick
Walker Books, £8.95

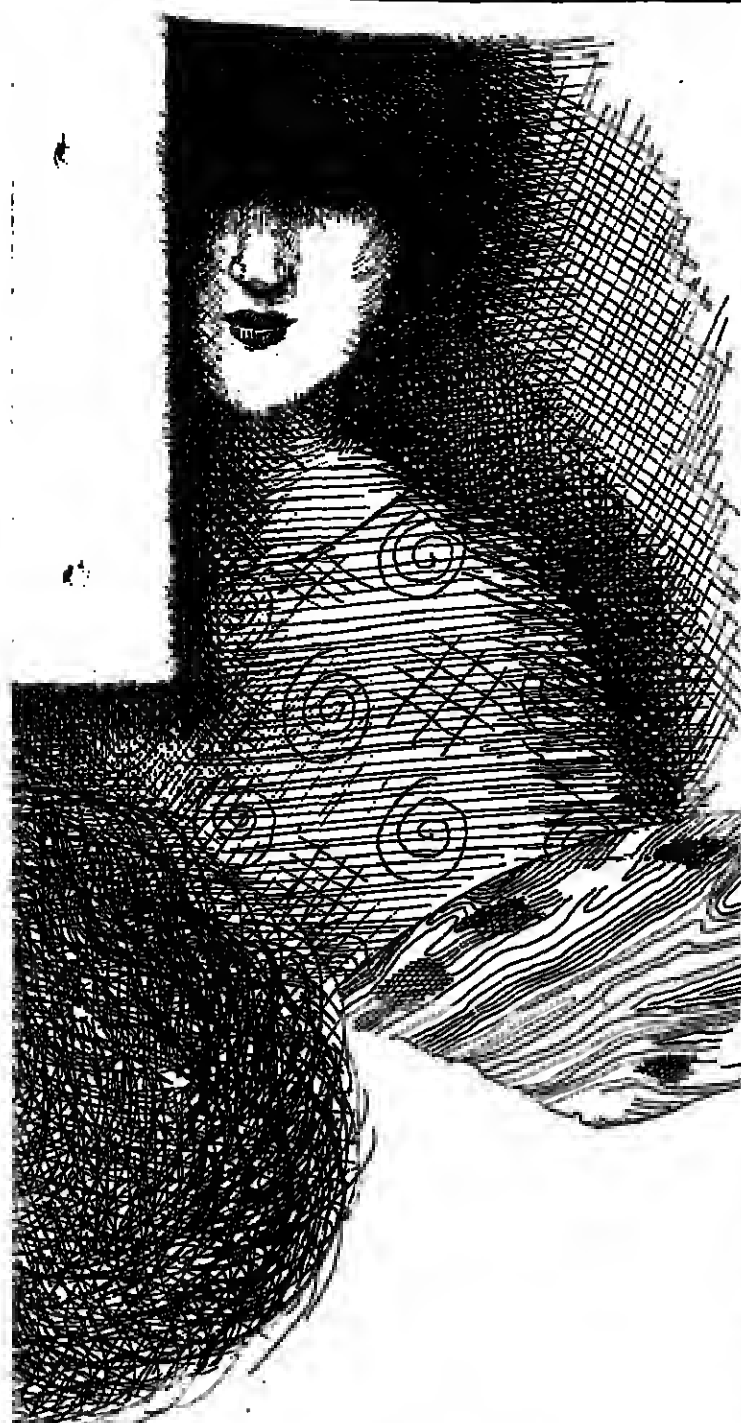
Seeing the seal pup on the cover — those soulful eyes peering at you through that furry Balachlava helmet — you may suspect the worst: a tract on conservation. If so, you will have been misled. Certainly the pup — "Pig" — is under threat. He is found by Alec Whean, temporarily stranded in a beach-lagoon on Solidaig, somewhere in the West-ern Isles, and there is every chance that Ivan the Horrible, the local fish baron, will shoot him, for "seals is a damned bloody nuisance". But Alec is under threat too, turning into a primary school drop-out with a

permanently sozzled dad, and, hence, a permanently bad-tempered mum. Pig is both ally and distraction, and his rescue a matter for drama, not ideology.

Much reads like an old-time yarn. The plot moves at a cracking pace, with Alec fitting more action into a week than most boys manage in a childhood, and Ivan and his son, Heavy Mndro, are suitably overdrawn villains.

Credibility breaks in, though, with Sam Llewellyn's convincing treatment of locale. When Alec sails his boat through the rocks of the Twelve Apostles he is not in the unforgiving Atlantic. The seal pup comes alive not just by being bathed, but by biting a plank in half at a single crunch. And at show-down time Ivan the Horrible really becomes part of a victory. Michael Trevithick's rough-cut illustrations lend forceful support,

OKS



Adrian George

On the trail of a new way to walk

Long-standing walkers (if that is not a contradiction) are suspicious of the National Trails, in the same way that commuters are suspicious of the British Rail beguete. Both groups fear that a perfectly dependable old product — in one case a long footpath, in the other a broad roll with something in it — is being re-marketed beneath a flashy new corporate logo, and they smell a rat. They also fancy that they detect the creeping foreignness in a hitherto English item, for a trail is as American as a baguette is French. What, they want to know, was wrong with the old article? The answer may be "plenty", but at least it didn't pretend to be something it wasn't.

In the old days, which began on April 24, 1965, at Malham Moor in the Wiltshire Dales, National Trails were not yet a dot on the horizon, never mind a tracery on the map of England. This was the day which saw the official opening of the first long-distance footpath, the Pennine Way. This knobbly hike along the nation's vertebrae came about mainly as the result of some bold campaigning by the journalist Tom Stephenson, and has since begotten a whole riot of lesser squiggles on the landscape, from the chalk downs of the Home Counties to the cliffs of the Pembrokeshire coast.

Their growth is a continuing cause for celebration. The fundamentalists continue to rippe, often with good reason, about forbidden footpaths; yet in these dozen or so long ones can be read a post-war story of modest triumph for rights of way over rights of exclusion. Now the Countryside

WALKING
Alan Franks
CLEVELAND WAY
By Ian Sanson
OFFA'S DYKE PATH (NORTH)
& OFFA'S DYKE PATH (SOUTH)
By Ernie and Kathy Kay and Mark Richards
PENNINE WAY (NORTH)
By Tony Hopkins
THE RIDGEWAY
By Neil Curtis
SOUTH WEST COAST PATH (EXMOUTH TO POOLE)
By Roland Tarr
Aurum Press, £7.95 each

Commission, which manages them, has teamed up with the Ordnance Survey to produce its first batch of guides. The publicity blurb says: "It's surprising they never produced them before." Yes, it is rather. Her Majesty's Stationery Office has been turning them out for years in a very comparable format, and in many respects making a more thorough job of it. For me, the surprise came in the very fact that the C/O/S team has chosen to tread such a well-worn path.

Never mind, a glut is better than a dearth. In a straightforward comparison these new guides win on the routes themselves but lose

on the totality. Their main virtue is to have eliminated the effects of Murphy's Law, whereby you always find the textual description of your path on a different spread from the map. (This is the rural counterpart of the law as it applies to town guides, ensuring that the road you seek is split into several sections by the lie of the pages.) These are important considerations when the rain is blowing horizontally from Alton Moor and you are in two minds about the proper route to Shake Holes and Garrigill.

The guides are commendably strong on details of local transport, and in their provision of supplementary routes. The latter is a particularly welcome feature, since it allows the user to select a variety of discrete circular routes, only part of which run along the main path. The attraction of this is that you can undertake a substantial walk in, say, Ridgeway Country, starting and finishing in the same spot rather than being committed to a linear stretch.

Add to that a chatty line on topography, history and the other disciplines related to passing on foot through the open countryside and you have a good recipe for accessible guiding, nicely poised between the synoptic and impressionistic. For the less experienced, they will remove much of the mystery and bogus machismo from the world of long walks. Let the old stick-in-the-moors reserve their right to baffle at National Trails; but let us also concede that it is not a spectacularly worse form of words than "Countryside Commission-designated distance footpaths".

Perhaps that one had to go. But dominating them all is the charismatic figure of Cheo, whose three feature films reveal a filmmaker born in *Yellow Earth*, at full maturity. His *King of the Children* is a resonant account of a *chiqing* teacher's experience of the Cultural Revolution, which explains the political turmoil of China today, and gives account, via autobiography, of the roots of the Fifth Generation film-makers. Whatever the final outcome of the current civil war, *King of the Children* explains why these film-makers are well equipped to write the next chapter of Chinese film history.



Inscrutable: new wave cinema

Earthy toil in China's cinema

Archie Tait
KING OF THE CHILDREN & THE NEW CHINESE CINEMA
By Chen Kaige & Tony Rayns
Faber, £5.99

tion that the current upheavals in China will ensure his thesis proven. With characteristic authority and clarity, Rayns, a critic, argues that the roots of the group's rebellion lie in the young film-makers' displacement to rural areas during the Cultural Revolution, compounded by their exposure to Western film making when they became the first students admitted to the Beijing Film Academy when it was reopened in 1978. Their experiences as *chiqing* (educated young people) exposed to the back-breaking realities of peasant life gave them material for their films, and forged an attitude of cynical inquiry into China's political construction. For

them, the children of Mao, the Cultural Revolution was only proof of Mao's duplicity, and of their own ideological naivety. Rayns discusses the work of the seven key members, much of whose work has already been brought to this country by the ICA Cinema and Channel 4. Tian Zhuang-zhuang, whose claim that he didn't

care if audiences saw or understood his film, *Horse Thief*, was given the official rebuff that since it was made for the 21st century then he should wait until then to collect his fees, the satirist. Huang Jianxin's *Black Cannon Incident*, Zhang Zeming and Hu Mei's quiet, moving films *Swan Song* and *Far From War*, Zhang Yimou is the most talented all-rounder: Chen's cinematographer on *Yellow Earth* and *The Big Parade*, actor for Wu Tianming in *Old Well*, and director of the powerful *Red Sorghum*. Finally, Rayns's account of the hidden career of Wu Ziniu is the most tantalizing section of the book: *The Last Day of Winter*, his only film to reach the West, suggests that there is a major talent at work.

A quiet voice, but full of love

POETRY

Robert Nye

Dick Davis is a minor poet. That is the first, and obvious, thing to say about his volume of new and selected poems, 1967-1987, which he has cleverly entitled *Deities and Desires* (Anvil Press, £11.95). The second, more difficult and important thing to say is that within his limits Davis is a very good poet indeed. We live in a century of strenuous strivers, where gross literary ambition has often been mistaken for seriousness. Because Davis is quiet, because he subdues his thoughts and feelings to conventional verse-forms, because he does not entertain an advertise any "profound" philosophical concerns, his is an easy voice to miss. Yet once heard, it is not an easy voice to forget. Listen to this, from "To the Muse":

To see you now —
Dark eyes, smooth brow,
Your slim form turned
From me:
Involuble.
Well, I have learned.

Romantic? Yes, and Gravesian with it, no doubt; but there is a curiously bitter and particular edge to the way the archetypal metaphor has become an actual woman, and therein lies Davis's individual contribution, as if he was well aware of the absurdity of turning skilful verses in a loud and discordant century. Davis belongs with Ernest Dowson — and with honest minor poets of earlier periods, for that matter (the Caroline poets generally, I'd say, and rather especially Henry King whose superb "The Exequy" for his dead wife is more than matched by the modern writer's "Unr. Vivamus...") which seems to me one of the most moving love poems I have read by any contemporary.

I wish I could be warmer about Donald Davis, but his *Ta Scorch or Freeze* (Carcant, £6.95) performs up to this reviewer neither of the actions of its titular verbs. Professor Davis has made his living by teaching in universities, and I am sure that he must have been an admirable tutor: scrupulous, suspicious of all rhetoric, correct in his choice of touchstones. The sadder it is then to have to say that he seems to me never to have surpassed the neo-Augustan successes of his earliest verses. The 40 or so poems in this present book explore in different ways what it means to be "God-fearing", and that is a serious theme, and Davis's nonconformist conscience compels him to treat it without irony or coy ambiguity. The trouble is that now that he has abandoned his former concern with stylish (if not good) manners, Davis's verse seems artificial at its very heart. I wish that he would write a poem or two about this problem. He has the wit and the wisdom to make something of it, whereas these verses honestly strike me as just going through other people's motions and emotions.

Until five years ago, the international image of Chinese cinema remained clouded by the dogmatic series of opera films sanctioned for production in the early 1970s, during the Cultural Revolution. In Tony Rayns's own image: "a squad of ballerinas on their pointes, aiming rifles".

When the 30-year-old Chen Kaige's film *Yellow Earth* was unveiled at the 1985 Hong Kong Film Festival, that image was shattered. *Yellow Earth* introduced to the world the work of a group of young film-makers that has pushed China for the first time on to the league table of international cinema. The remarkable advent of the "Fifth Generation" film-makers reached a climax last year when Zhang Yimou's *Red Sorghum* won the Golden Bear at the Berlin Film Festival and Chen's *King of the Children* appeared in competition at Cannes.

This book contains a complete descriptive screenplay of *King of the Children*, and Rayns's explanatory account of the progress of the Fifth Generation. He concludes: "Just as surely as *Yellow Earth* opened a chapter for the Fifth Generation film-makers, so Chen Kaige's third film, *King of the Children*, closes it". It is remarkably prescient, but it is unlikely to give Rayns much cause for celebration that the current upheavals in China will ensure his thesis proven. With characteristic authority and clarity, Rayns, a critic, argues that the roots of the group's rebellion lie in the young film-makers' displacement to rural areas during the Cultural Revolution, compounded by their exposure to Western film making when they became the first students admitted to the Beijing Film Academy when it was reopened in 1978. Their experiences as *chiqing* (educated young people) exposed to the back-breaking realities of peasant life gave them material for their films, and forged an attitude of cynical inquiry into China's political construction. For

Notes from the Mozart family

Dear friend, Forgive me for taking the liberty of plaguing you with a few lines. This is the first we hear of Mozart's voice in Emily Anderson's collection of his correspondence, and typically his earliest surviving text is riddled with enigmas: we do not know to whom the note was written, nor when. There will be many later occasions where a letter wheels off into a private reference for which the clues have disappeared, or else relates to music that was never finished or has been lost: occasions where we touch the limits of our knowledge of a man whom this volume documents so thoroughly.

Perhaps the non-ann-texts are the most poignant fascinations of the book. One catches a glimpse of *Semiramis*, belonging to a genre (spoken opera) which captured Mozart's enthusiasm in that crucial period of self-realization around his twentieth year. One finds an even slenderer trace of a German opera based on Goldoni's *Servant of Two Masters*. And one watches as *The Cairo Goose* quietly fails to lay its golden egg, even though Mozart had such high expectations of it: "If you were to hear what I compose, you would wish, as I do, that my work should not be spoiled!... I guarantee that in all the operas which are to be performed until mine is finished, not a single idea will resemble one of mine." We are still waiting.

While we do so, though, we have to notice that the "you" here is Mozart's father, his partner in what is substantially a play for two voices. That first letter of Wolfgang's comes only after 69 of Leopold's, and for a few years from 1777 the correspondence is effectively a dialogue between Leopold in Salzburg and Wolfgang in Paris, Mannheim, Munich, and Vienna. Then after Leopold's death

MUSIC
Paul Griffiths
THE LETTERS OF MOZART AND HIS FAMILY
By Emily Anderson
Macmillan, £19.95

in 1787 we are left only with pathetic begging letters and misdirected affection to Constanze. The *Semiramis* is the subject of celebrated set-pieces, the later operas barely feature: by the time of *Figaro* Wolfgang had no need to prove himself, and after *Don Giovanni* no one to prove himself to.

There is also, as time goes on through these pages, a gradual disappearance of the wider world. The large cast of the 1770s — princes, officials, singers, composers, intriguers — filters away to leave a small circle of friends, family members, and creditors, until by the end nothing matters except the need for music, love, and money. Just at the moment one may be specially conscious of Mozart's failure to notice what some producers and interpreters would give their eye teeth for having adumbrated. The summer of 1789 passes — there is even a postscript dated July 14 — and Mozart is writing to Michael Puchberg for funds and to his wife that she should safeguard her reputation.

This paperback is a reprint of the third edition, bringing the annotations up to date with recent scholarship. As important as the notes are the indices, which are not entirely reliable. But one picks this. This is one of the great classics of musical literature and it is good to have it back in circulation.

Misogyny is a crusty male tradition in which women frequently collude for their own purposes of camouflage, spite, tactical manoeuvre and so on: the sheer weight of *collaboration* swings the propaganda balance in men's favour. So we find Shirley Bassey noting that "All women are evil and are to blame for all the evil in the world" alongside Kipling's "deadlier than the male" and "a good cigar is a smoke". Charlotte Rampling ("If women got a slap round the face more often, they'd be a bit more reasonable") as well as Professor J.M.V. Browner ("Rape is a perfectly natural function"). Madame de Staël concurs with Lady Mary Wortley Montagu in seeing her sex's great advantage in not having to marry a woman; Will Rogers and W.C. Fields join hands in likening women to elephants on the grounds that they enjoy looking at them but would hate to own one.

In the midst of such unanimity it's hard to see what the fuss is about — this is practically a textbook of intersexual harmony. All we need do is agree to hate women (or Woman) and the world will continue to revolve. Unfortunately, *A Misogynist's Source Book* is so patchy and unbalanced that no self-respecting misogynist of either sex will want to use it. As her introduction makes clear, Fidelis Morgan set an arbitrary time limit on her trawling of libraries, journals and "popular culture", and the stuff that escaped her net is legion.

It is all very well to home in on high-minded nincompoops like Ruskin (a leading Victorian authority on public hair) or the ubiquitous and humourless person named Joke — these are easy meat. But you can't cite Lennon and McCartney (for "Run For Your Life") and ignore Jagger and Richard, who in the mid-1960s wrote the most stinging put-downs of

Calling women names

Hamish Lennox
A MISOGYNIST'S SOURCE BOOK
By Fidelis Morgan
Cape, £7.95

women ever recorded. If you quote Bob Dylan you should choose from "Please Crawl Out Your Window" or "It Ain't Me, Babe" or a dozen others; Morgan reprints an innocuous verse from "Just Like a Woman". There is only one bawdy ballad, when such songs are a veritable malthrode of paranoid misogyny. And where are the anticipated contributions from Henry Miller, William Burroughs, either Amis, or any Waugh?

Too many entries are either narrowly *misogynist* or stretch the definition of misogyny from the overtly hostile through the faintly patronizing to the point where you fear it might snap. Among much eye-glazing dross, the gem comes from counsel in an obscenity trial who complained about a magazine called *Woman and Animals*: "What is that but an invitation to the most disgusting debasement of man and of animals?" But the most pertinent quote belongs to the critic and novelist Remy de Gourmont: "Most men who rail against women are railing against one woman only." This absurdly expensive paperback doesn't really assemble enough railings to make a fence.

In Thursday's Books Page: John Campbell reviews Alistair Horne's Macmillan, Stuart Evans on fiction



Caught in his own gaze: a self-portrait of Lucian Freud, 1985

Look upon these paper ligaments

Tom Lubbock

LUCIAN FREUD, WORKS ON PAPER
by Nicholas Penny and Robert Flynn Johnson
Thames & Hudson, £14.95

Don't look away. "He has created some of the most provocative and disturbing images of our time." "If this etching shocks, it is through its honesty." "There is no question that the feeling of unease, which many feel when viewing (or being confronted by) a work of Freud's, is the recognition of the factual and emotional correctness of what they see and feel in his art." Well, this poses a question. Isn't it a certain credulity that takes one man's disturbance as the token of another man's honesty; and provocation as a sure admission of the truth? Half-truths can provoke as well: and half-truths, and perhaps important ones, are disclosed by Freud's penetrating eye.

They are like the appealing half-truths of reductive arguments. They appeal partly because they are disturbing. Wittgenstein, in one of his recorded "conversations" said: "If we boil Redpath (one of his students) at 200C, all that is left when the water vapour is gone is some ashes and so on. That is all Redpath really is. Saying this might have a certain charm, but would be misleading to say the least." Freud's painted people, though not so thoroughly reduced, certainly have a braised look, and that is part of their confrontational "charm". They are exposed, vulnerable, one skin less; they are *really* naked. And the quotations above, which come from one of the introductory essays here, are not misleading: that is the way Freud's power, in his drawings as much as his paintings, is persuasive. If one thinks, though, that it is not entirely the truth that we and these sitters are exposed to, it is a different matter.

Freud's vision is not, as some feel, very dispassionate or un-sentimental or objective. It always seeks out particular kinds of charge in its subjects. And though none of these works on paper were made as preparations for paintings, and some of them were made after finished paintings, the relationship

is close enough. The early, linear paintings convert easily to and from the style of the early drawings. It would also be wrong to call them naïve, though they use some of the devices of naïve pictures: a love of putting an outline round things and getting in every hair. They have that sinister innocence associated with the modern child, and often resemble pictures made for a children's book (very Sendak sometimes). The overlarge eyes — a trademark or tick of this period — protest an innocence, a querying resistance to the worrying world. There is that turned-round look, which Freud is so good at, of a head lying on its side trying to focus on someone standing upright.

In so far as the artist is inhabiting his subjects as well as observing them, which he almost always is, it is his resistance, too. Freud stopped drawing for seven years, to get the linearity out of his painting, and in the drawings that come out of this new painting the resistance returns in another form: not as a nerved-up line, but as shivering flesh. Structural decisions that are to an extent "covered" in paint come out more explicitly in black and white. To say "unflinchingly direct and personal" is exactly wrong. They are as unflinching as Gulliver on the Brobdingnagian's breast. Gulliver didn't avert his gaze, and Freud has a jolly good look too, and with some relish. The drama of these pictures is the drama between the flinch and the controlled and curious gaze. This is a point of view, and people feel like this about their own and other people's bodies enough of the time to give it great force; but it is not a revelation.

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31 July 7.30pm

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31 July 7.30pm

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Harrison/Parrott Ltd in association with
The South Bank Centre presents
THE CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA
Christoph von Dohnanyi
conductor

TONIGHT - 7.30 pm
Final Concert of European Tour
BARTOK Divertimento for strings
BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 2
BRAHMS Symphony No. 1
KRYSTIAN ZIMERMAN piano

Place note change of programme
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
THE BEETHOVEN SYMPHONIES
with
ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor GUNTHER HERBIG

Please note that due to the indisposition of
Andrew Previn there is a change of conductor
for the first four concerts in this series

TOMORROW at 7.30 pm
Overture, Coriolan
Piano Concerto No. 3
Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)
Soloist
EMANUEL AX

TUESDAY 20 JUNE, 7.30 pm
Overture, Fidelio
Symphonies No. 2 & 5

THURSDAY 22 JUNE, 7.30 pm
Symphonies No. 6 & 7

SUNDAY 25 JUNE, 7.30 pm
Overture, Egmont
Symphony No. 5 (Emperor)
Piano Concerto No. 5 (Emperor)

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SCHUBERT: Zuehlke's Overture CHOPIN: Piano Concerto No. 2
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MELVYN TAN fortepiano

Conductor: ROGER NORRINGTON
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FINAL CONCERT
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FOR PIANO AND VIOLIN
CLARE MCFARLANE & AMANDA HURTON
piano violin

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RECORDS

Curious sounds from Gotham City

Those who know about these things say that *Batman* will be the biggest movie of the year. In America, where it opens on Friday, people have apparently been queuing just to see the 90-second trailer.

Far from being the camp figure of fun portrayed by Adam West in the television series, the new look caped crusader is a character of an altogether more sinister and ambiguous nature. A semi-psychotic midnight rambler, lurking on rooftops and in shadowy doorways, he preys without mercy on the criminal element of a Gotham City turned into a fantastically nightmarish urban sprawl.

Unfortunately there is little of this stark, dramatic quality detectable in Prince's *Batman* soundtrack album which, apart from the single "Baldance" and the "guest presence" of the actors' voices on a few of the tracks, actually seems on first listening to have precious little to do with *Batman*, the movie.

Of the nine new compositions which comprise the album, five are eminently serviceable, four-on-the-floor funk grooves of a type which Prince has long since proved himself able to run off in his sleep. "Partyman", introduced by the voice of Jack Nicholson (as the Joker) saying: "Gentlemen, let's broaden our minds", has an appropriately jokey, scampering feel. "Trust" is a light, up-tempo belter, "Lemon Crush" an excuse for a murky, sexy rap and "The Future" a sparse, tough romp, with a skittish cowbell and moody atmospherics towards the end. Whatever else may be happening in the shadows, the mean streets of

ROCK

David Sinclair

Prince *Batman* (Warner Bros WX 281)
Cyndi Lauper *A Night to Remember* (Epic 482489 1)
Animal Logic *Animal Logic* (Virgin TCX 2550)
Blind Idiot God *Undertow* (Enemy EMY 107)

Gotham City are certainly rocking to an all-night party beat.

But despite some imaginative scratching and sampling on "Baldance" — the first time that Prince has seriously turned his hand to such techniques — there is a distinctly throwaway quality to much of this material, particularly the heavy rock riffing of "Electric Chair". Certainly there is nothing here to match either the instinctive, chilling vision of urban blight put across so brilliantly on "Sign O' the Times" or the cute pop dandyism of "Alphabet Street".

There is plenty of feel, however, including a delectably kitsch duet with Shenna Easton ("Arms of Orion"), and a dreadfully overwrought ballad called "Scandalous", which was co-written by Prince's father, John L. Nelson. This is not the sort of song I would end up writing with my Dad. It begins with a soothing Radio 2-style string section, against which Prince pitches his voice in a squeaky, salacious falsetto, teetering on the edge of hysteria. "I want to wrap my legs around you, girl", he pleads, having by now worked himself into a fearful lather.

This is undoubtedly an album in the right place at the right time and it will presumably earn the

little fellow a mint. Perhaps it will click when we get a chance to see the movie ourselves (it opens in London on August 11), but simply heard cold the collection is something of a disappointment.

The delightfully barney Cyndi Lauper returns with her third album, *A Night to Remember*. Despite the eccentric artifice of her look, Lauper is a supremely honest performer who sings from the gut about the emotional brickbats facing a modern working girl. Here, the effervescent charm of the single "I Drove All Night" is repeated on a number of songs with similarly strong choruses and open-heart messages.

But although she can inject a smouldering passion into the simplest line, very few of these songs go much beyond the straightforward expression of a single idea — "My First Night Without You", "A Night to Remember", "I Don't Want to Be Your Friend" — and too many of them are arranged around a dependable, mid-tempo rock backbeat, to the exclusion of more subtle nuances.

One exception is "Heading West", a superb melody with a measure of the poignant sophistication that attracted Miles Davis to Lauper's No 1 hit, "Time After Time".

Animal Logic is the new group featuring the former Police drummer Stewart Copeland, the jazz fusion bassist Stanley Clarke, and the relatively unknown American singer-songwriter Deborah Holland. Such a line-up promises much, and reports of their live shows suggest a measure of improvisational risk-taking.

Their debut album, however, is a depressingly bland and empty listening experience. The problem

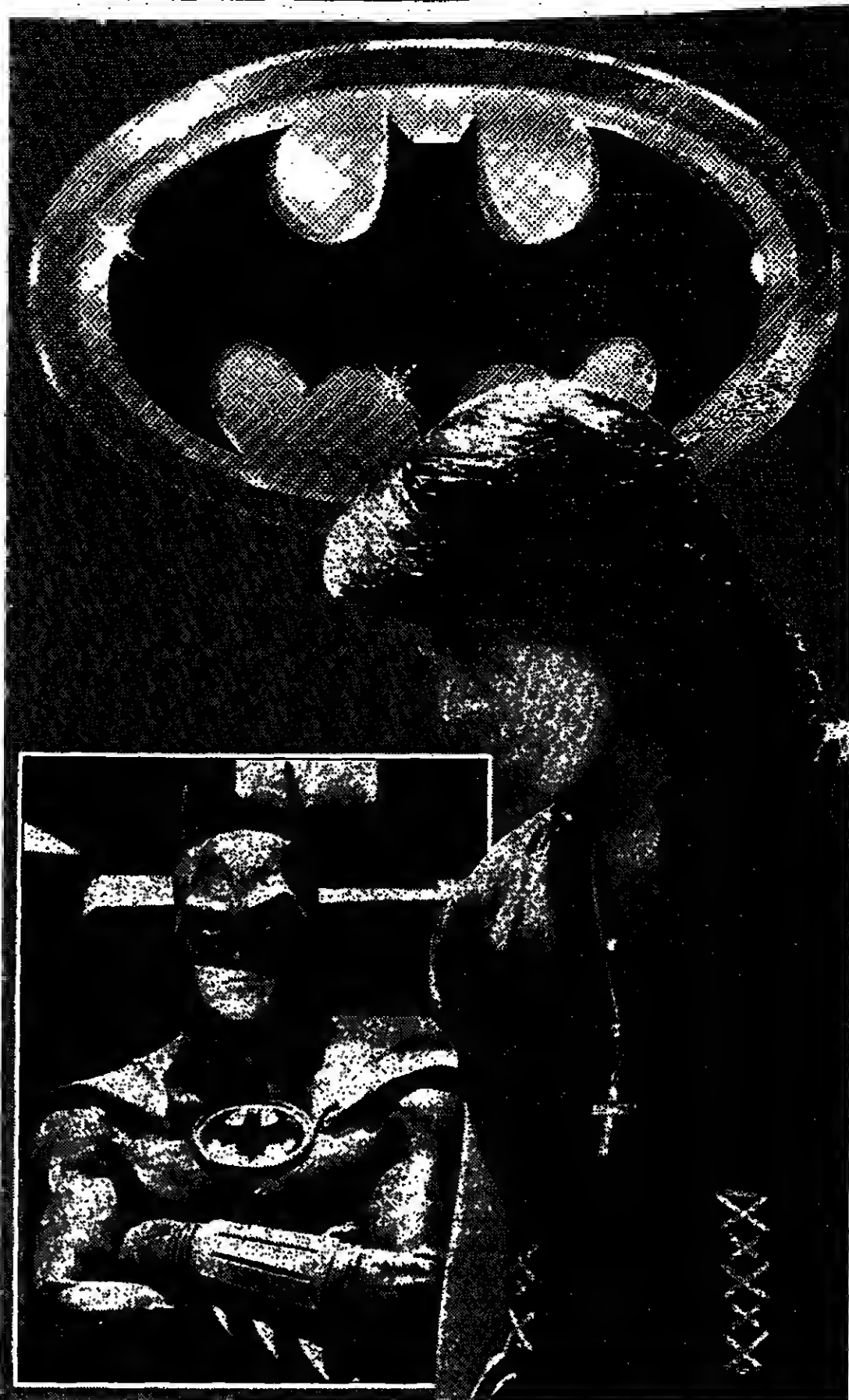
seems primarily to be Holland's songs, which are so trivial and superficial as to make Lauper's sound like major works of art.

Copeland is one of rock's most ingenious and underrated drummers, and Clarke one of the most insensitive and overrated bass players, but in this context neither of them gets to sound that much more invigorating than Mick Fleetwood and John McVie (on a good day), although they fiddle about enough to dash any hopes of establishing a really firm groove.

There are one or two bursts of politely manic guitar, courtesy of one Michael Thompson, and a touch of trumpet from Freddie Hubbard on the album's best track — a baroque ballad entitled "I'm Sorry Baby (I Want You in My Life)" — which adds a little spice to an essentially flavourless formula.

Blind Idiot God is a New York hardcore trio which has had the bright idea on *Undertow* of interspersing wild extremes of white noise guitar riffing with restful sequences of dub reggae. Dinosaur Jr goes to Tremontown, roughly speaking. The album is entirely instrumental and lurches from one primordial squall of shrieking sub-Hendrix mayhem, such as "Atomic Whip" or "Drowning", to the next sunny slink — "Clockwork Dub", "Major Key Dub" and so forth — with a cheerful indifference to the conventions which normally maintain a rigid divide between such musical forms.

It is a shame that at no point do they attempt to synthesize the two forms on the same track, but it stands as a brave, unusual and entertaining exercise, none the less.



Holy record-breakers: the *Batman* movie may be a box-office smash, but Prince's soundtrack disappoints

UPDATE

Neneh Cherry *Raw Like Sushi* (Circa CIRCA 8) Impressive and intelligent mélange of pop, rap, soul, funk, hip hop and house from the star of "Buffalo Stance" and "Manchild" fame.

Peter Gabriel *Passion* (Real World RWP 1) Ethereal, majestic, primarily instrumental soundtrack for the Martin Scorsese film *The Last Temptation of Christ*. Double album boasting many haunting themes carefully layered above intricate percussive foundations. The first release on Gabriel's own Real World label.

The Godfathers *More Songs About Love and Hate* (Epic 463394 1) Young, pugnacious Brit-rockers dust off the Sixties rock 'n' roll blueprint. Authentically scrawny, guitar-powered production by the veteran Vic Maile, renowned for his early work with the Small Faces, the Kinks and the Who.

Van Morrison *Avalon Sunset* (Polydor 839 262-2) The Celtic soul master in peaceful and reflective mood. Includes a surprisingly affecting duet with Cliff Richard on "Whenever God Shines His Light".

Subtle artistry of the essential showman



Alchemist: Leonard Bernstein

Leonard Bernstein is known as the man for the epic. In the big Mahler symphonies he can be relied upon to extract maximum emotion and drama, never loath to stretch a tempo or emphasize a dynamic. In our times, when the easy availability of music and of distractions from it mean that active listening is a dying art, exaggeration has perhaps become a necessity. But there is more to Bernstein than mere showmanship. He is also, and has always been, eminently capable of the subtleties demanded by Mahler's music, as this trio of discs, two of which form part of his new Mahler cycle, demonstrates.

The first consideration here has to be his new recording with the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Mahler's First Symphony. This is a big performance in every way, the poise of the emergent springtime sounds in the first movement placed with exactitude and confidence before the music blossoms, as it were, into its mountainside landscape of luxuri-

CLASSICAL

Stephen Pettitt

Mahler: *Symphony No 1* Concertgebouw Orchestra/Bernstein (Deutsche Grammophon 427 303-2)
Mahler: *Das Knaben Wunderhorn* Popp/Schmidt/Concertgebouw Orchestra/Bernstein (Deutsche Grammophon 427 302-2)
Mahler: *Das Lied von der Erde* Fischer-Dieskau/King/Vienna PO/Bernstein (Decca Ovation 417 783-2)

ant foliage. The funeral march is meanwhile replete with its due feeling of inevitability, though with its sections that are gently schmaltzy. Bernstein of course relishes the torrents of the finale as much as is possible, but even so this is an impressively lucid vision. It seems that his buccannery spirit is countered perfectly by the cool-headed, clean-sounding, distinctly North

European characteristics of the musicians in his charge; the alchemy is ideal.

It is an alchemy maintained in the same team's recording of Mahler's *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*. Here the singers are Lucia Popp and Andreas Schmidt, both of whose voices fit Mahler's idiom like the proverbial glove. Perhaps Popp could have made "Wer hat die Liedlein erdacht" a touch more ingenious, but the voice is radiant — perhaps, indeed, a degree too much so for a song like "Das irdische Leben" — and shows real authority. Her ability to sustain the line in "Urlicht" is something at which one can only marvel, and perhaps it is because of the abstraction of the song that her innate musicianship also seems to come into its own here. Schmidt has become one of my favourite singers. Very much in the Fischer-Dieskau mould, his voice has possibly even greater innate richness, while he is able to express emotions with just as

much intensity as the man who taught him, as his performance of "Der Tambourgeißel" demonstrates. Moreover, his voice can sparkle equally wickedly: "Lob des Innen Verstandes" is obviously done with a mischievous gleam in the eye. Meanwhile the playing of the Concertgebouw Orchestra, recorded with a pristine clarity that reveals many a hitherto unsuspected detail, helps to show Bernstein in something other than a sensational light. This is the music of man and his earth rather than of transcendence, at least until the final song, and Bernstein sensibly does not go out of his way to try to convince us otherwise.

Bernstein's 1967 recording of the real *Das Lied von der Erde*, with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, James King and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, still sounds well, despite the odd moment of distortion that this digital transfer, now irresistibly released on a bargain label, has

been unable to eliminate, and also despite an unrealistic microphone balance in favour of the soloists. The general impression is of a boxed-in sound. But these two singers were, of course, just about in their prime when the recording was made. Fischer-Dieskau throws himself as fervently as he has always done into the spirit of the music. Meanwhile King's "Das Trunkelied von Jammere der Erde" contains the right air of cynicism beneath its bold surface, a cynicism that erupts, of course, in "Der Trunkelied im Frühlung". Inevitably, however, the lasting impression is of "Abschied", that highly charged, resigned, strangely beautiful last song, all 30 minutes of it. Fischer-Dieskau's singing simply leaves nothing unsaid, though Bernstein's clearly audible groans indicate that he might have thought differently. Everything here has its emotional weight duly and accurately measured, the inevitable consequence of the fusion of such talents as those of Bernstein and Fischer-Dieskau.

UPDATE

Gershwin: *Porgy and Bess* Glyndebourne/Rattle (EMI CDS 749588 2 — three CDs)
An outstanding revelation: Gershwin's opera brought to life in every part, and in every strand of its orchestral texture, everything brilliantly free and easy within the snappiest discipline.

Rachmaninov: *Symphonic Poems* Chant du Monde/Harmonia Mundi (LDC 278 928)
An intriguing selection of lesser known Rachmaninov in richly Russian performances, including a fine Svetlanov account of *The Isle of the Dead*.
Bruckner: *Symphony no 9* Cleveland/Dohnanyi (Decca 425 405-2)
Perhaps the pick from a spate of recent releases. A keen, lean, exploratory account of Bruckner's unfinished.

UPDATE

The Complete Johnny Hodges Sessions 1951-1955 (Mosaic 126)
Here, in six vinyl discs or four compact discs, is the entire produce of the great alto saxophonist's lengthy subliminal from the Duke Ellington Orchestra, when he led a fine medium-sized band including the trombonist Lawrence Brown and, sometimes, the tenor saxophonist Ben Webster.
Dr John In A Sentimental Mood (Warner Brothers 925889)
The New Orleans singer and pianist tackles the cocktail-lounge repertoire, pitching his characteristic growl against lush arrangements by Marty Paich and Ralph Burns. He sounds happiest on "Candy" and "Black Knight", both blues-based songs into which he can get his teeth.
Danny Thompson Whatever Next (Antilles AN8743)
Forging a fascinating and delightful blend of modern jazz and British traditional material, the bassist's quartet offers welcome exposure to two underrated local players, the saxophonist Tony Roberts and the guitarist Bernie Holland.

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Aiming at the feet

JAZZ

Richard Williams

One of the big surprises of the Eighties has been the discovery by a young British audience of modern jazz as music for dancing. This is, I think, an entirely healthy development, recalling the days when a certain form of heavily blues-inflected jazz — embodied in performers like the organist Jimmy Smith and the saxophonist Gene Ammons — fulfilled a function very different from that demanded by the more analytical (more "European", if you like) kind of fan.

The James Taylor Quartet is among the happier expressions of this recent phenomenon, and Get Organized, the band's second album, is a worthy revival of the kind of unceremoniously funky jazz that used to be associated with the less adventurous releases on the Blue Note and Prestige labels. Taylor, who plays Hammond organ and Fender Rhodes electric piano, is in love with the early jazz-rock of the middle Sixties, when musicians raised on hard bop added the boogaloo beat and a strong blues flavour to their compositions in order to win radio exposure and juke-box plays.

For a time, in such pieces as Lee Morgan's "The Side-winder" and Horace Silver's "Song for My Father", the new fusion even flirted with intellectual semi-respectability, but such transparent simplicity eventually bred

critical contempt. In 1989, no one is going to pretend that Taylor and his musicians are pushing out the frontiers of contemporary jazz, but their music really needs no justification beyond its ability to create a good-time environment. The individual contributions of such soloists as the saxophonist Steve Williamson and the guitarist Paul Carr, fine as they are, must inevitably be incidental to the success of music aimed at the feet. And if they are bringing a new set of listeners into contact with jazz, then the best of luck to them.

Maybe some of those listeners will eventually find their way, perhaps via Courtney Pine and Wynton Marsalis, to an album like *Feathers*, in which the pianist Howard Riley, the bassist Martin Cusson and the drummer Tony Marsh invent a series of conversa-

tions that recreate the intimacy of the great Bill Evans Trio of the early Sixties from the perspective of a later generation.

Riley is one of British jazz's best-kept secrets: a pianist who, inspired by Evans, Paul Bley and Cecil Taylor, has developed his own highly personal approach. Highly demanding of its creators, somewhat rarified in atmosphere, this is nevertheless music of remarkable grace, very far from forbidding even to the casual listener.

Without wishing to sound discouragingly cynical, it is not possible to say the same about *Concerts*, in which the guitarist John Russell, the violinist and trombonist Phil Durrant and the saxophonist John Butcher continue their exploration of the kind of free improvisation whose potential was surely exhausted by Derek Bailey, Paul Rutherford and Evan Parker in the 1970s.

The saxophonist Paul Dunmall, on the other hand, turns *Soliloquy*, a true solo album, into an engaging demonstration of multi-tracking. The sound of an all-saxophone ensemble is no longer a novelty, and Dunmall's effort lacks the polish and melodic invention of those by John Surman, another British musician using similar means, but the vigorous passages of fervent Ayler-inspired wailing suggest that Dunmall may be in the early stages of worthwhile discoveries.

Jumbo crossword solution

MAKEAMOUNTAINOUTOFAMOLEHILL
OIMRERINURAXN
HODGEALATORICTRANSPARENT
ANRNDIVORBICIT
MEANINGFULLYCOALMOUSE
MPPGEHNENS
EXPLOITVIOLATORSQUICKSTEP
DEILAKRUCI
ADDERPELLETS TRAPEZE DICER
NEEAGAG
INDIA TIDEWAY BAGASSE ELSIE
SEROIESLSREURWCO
MACAGNIT SLOVENE INCUMBENT
IAGIT
HOMUNCULI ELAPSES MARINATED
YAGGEORDUO OESSEI
PULSE SYNONYM PYRAMID TORUS
O M E I E
CRIME EMPEROR RESITES ROMAN
HNNRAA
OLDSTAGER DELIVERER LUNETTE
NIAEBEU TEE
DIGITAL CABLEGRAM POMPADOUR
ROOOLONTHARRA
INTERLINEAR BRIGADIER ELIOTE
AISNTAOGLOSSSTE
CANNOTSEETHEWOODFORTHETREES

Here is the solution to The Times Prize Jumbo Crossword competition published on Saturday May 27. The five winners, who each receive a prize of £50, are Margaret Warner, West End, Pearcroft Road, Stonehouse, Glos; R. Jones, School Road, Alcester, Warks; C. Moverley, Juniper Square, Havant, Hants; Ann P. Cooper, Newbold Terrace, Leamington Spa; and R.J. Edgar, Mill Falls, Driffield, North Humberside.

THE WEEK AHEAD



High-flying art: Stephen Conroy

GALLERIES
DAVID LEE

THE SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL 1967-1972: Works by the group of artists, such as painter Asger Jorn and filmmaker Guy Debord, who advocated the breakdown of divisions between art, the city and technology. Institute of Contemporary Art, London SW1 (01-830 3547), from Fri.

PRE-RAPHAELITES AND ROMANTICS: Paintings and drawings by, among others, Rossetti, Holman Hunt and Arthur Hughes. Mass Gallery, 15 Clifford Street, London W1 (01-734 2302), Mon-Fri 10-5pm, free, until July 7.

When Stephen Conroy left Glasgow School of Art in 1986 he was earmarked as a high-flier. The following year his precociously assured and mysterious narrative paintings were featured in *The Vigorous Imagination*, a group show promoting young Scottish artists at the National Gallery of Modern Art in Edinburgh. Careless in business matters — like most artists — Conroy signed a contract with a management agency without first studying the small print. He soon discovered that the agent had a monopoly on him and his work which trapped him. For a period it even stopped him working. The dispute has been settled and Conroy resurfaces this week with his first one-man exhibition, comprising 49 paintings, at Marlborough Fine Art, London W1 (01-629 5161) from Wednesday.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE: Last chance to see the new Fagioni *Travatore* with Placido Domingo on Mon at 7.30pm. Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-240 1066).

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA: Revival of Peter Hall's enchanting *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, conducted by Jane Glover on Tues. Gluck's *Orfeo ed Euridice*, disappointing this time round, may be seen tomorrow (5.10pm) and Sat June 24 (6.10pm). Glyndebourne, Lewes, East Sussex (0273 541111).

SCOTTISH OPERA: Winds down its season at Edinburgh with its new production of Kurt Weill's *Street Scene* on Thurs with Maria Espartero outstanding. *La traviata* on Tues and Sat June 24; and with *Don Giovanni* on Wed and Fri. All operas start at 7.15pm. Playhouse, Edinburgh (031 557 2580).

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL: Kent Opera brings a new production of *The Burning Flare Furnace*, Britten's second opera for church performances. Timothy Dean directs. Orford Church, near Aldeburgh, Suffolk (0728 453543).

DANCE

ENGLISH NATIONAL BALLET: Two more performances today of Delibes's popular *Coppelia*. Then a new production by Kenneth MacMillan of his original one-act *Anastasia*, starring Lynn Seymour, given with the virtuoso *Etudes* and Christopher Bruce's *Land (Mon, Tues) or Swansong (Wed, Thurs)*. *La Sylphide* completes the week (Fri and June 24). Dominion, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (01-580 9582).

RAMBERT DANCE COMPANY: Programme of new works and revivals by Alston, Davies, Evelyn and Page, all to contemporary music, in association with the Almeida Festival. Sadler's Wells, Rosebery Ave, London EC1 (01-278 8916).

SADLER'S WELLS ROYAL BALLET: *The Snow Queen* today, and *Pinocchio* with *Chorus* and *Lazarus* Mon and Tues. *The Two Pigeons* given with two premieres by young dancers: William Tuckett's *Those Unheard* and Vincent Redmond's *Auras* (Thurs to June 24). No performance Wed. Birmingham Hippodrome (021 622 7486).

Tops: Elsie Page in rehearsal for *Anything Goes*, previewing at the Prince Edward Theatre from Monday

Elsie Page has the Ethel Merman role of evangelist-turned-nightclub singer Reno Sweeney in *Anything Goes*, Cole Porter's shipboard-romance musical from 1934. Or does she? Not quite, according to Jerry Zaks, who directed the current hit production in New York and now in London. "We've done a bit of shuffling so that whereas Merman was strictly there for the big musical numbers and disappeared between them, Elsie is taking part in the comedy, the dancing and the rest of the dramatic business of the show," he says. "We do not have the rigid divisions between the responsibilities of the principals that they had. We have included songs interpolated in the 1962 produc-

THEATRE
TONY PATRICK

tion, from other Porter shows such as *Dubarry* was a *Lady*. 'Gypsy in Me' is now sung by a different character in a different context. We have not, repeat not, tampered with the lyrics at all. There's a total company of 36, with an on-stage band of 16, plus conductor. Our arrangements are a conscious effort to get away from sentimentalizing Porter's music. The book is not updated to the present day, but it is less verbose; the idea has been for each scene to set up the next song, so that we have a seamless whole." Bernsrd Cribbins plays the inept criminal Moonface Martin and Howard

McGillin (from the New York cast) is the impoverished Billy Crocker. As on Broadway, it is designed by Tony Walton and choreographed by Michael Smuin. Songs include "I Get a Kick Out of You", "You're the Top", "Anything Goes" and "Blow, Gabriel, Blow". *Anything Goes*, Prince Edward Theatre, Old Compton Street, WC2 (01-734 8951). Previews from Monday. Opens July 4. Previews £8-£20; from July 1: £9-£22.50.

THE GRAPES OF WRATH: Steppenwolf Theatre Company of Chicago in Frank Galati's adaptation of the Steinbeck novel. European premiere, for 12 performances only. Lyttelton (01-928 2252). Opens Thurs. Until July 1.

CINEMA
GEOFF BROWN

MARRIED TO THE MOB (15): Inventive, off-beat entertainment from director Jonathan Demme, with Michelle Pfeiffer as a gangster's widow who tries to forge a new life in New York. With Matthew Modine, Dean Cain, Odeon Haymarket (01-838 7697), from Fri.

PELLE THE CONQUEROR (15): Bille August's prize-winning, unsentimental account of an impoverished young boy and his father surviving on a turn-of-the-century Danish farm. With Max von Sydow, Pelle Hvenegaard, Curzon Mayfair (01-498 3737), from Fri.



Ideal stars: Gainsbourg and Brosse

Claude Miller's impressive new film, *La Petite Voleuse*, draws on a scenario prepared by Francois Truffaut, relating the adventures of a female child delinquent after the fashion of his debut film, *Les 400 Coups*. Even at the time, in 1959, Truffaut was thinking of a female counterpart to Antoine Doinel, the semi-autobiographical, scrawny hero. But it took until 1983 for Truffaut to concoct a 30-page treatment for *La Petite Voleuse* — the tale of a kleptomaniac teenager in 1950, raised by neglectful relatives, struggling to find emotional fulfillment. After the director's death in 1984, the project was passed to Claude Miller, for a long time Truffaut's assistant. He found the ideal star in Charlotte Gainsbourg, already featured in his film about troubled adolescence, *L'Effrontée*. Prince Charles (01-437 8181), from Friday, certificate 15.

BROADCASTING

REITH REMEMBERED: In the first of two programmes Frank Gillard traces the career of Sir John Reith, the first director-general of the BBC, whose centenary falls next month. Radio 4, Wed, 11-11.47am.

INSIDE STORY: Reopens the case of the American army doctor, Jeffrey MacDonald, who was given a life sentence for murdering his family, and puts forward new evidence which could establish his innocence. BBC1, Wed, 9.30-10.50pm.

ANNA KARENINA (1935): Hollywood's stylish, bowdlerized version of the mammoth Tolstoy novel, directed by Clarence Brown with Greta Garbo as the bored wife. Basil Rathbone plays Karenin and Freddie March the dashing Count Vronsky. BBC2, Thurs, 6.10-7.40pm.

TRAFFIC: Bill Paterson and Lindsay Duncan lead a five-part drama serial by Simon Moore set against the background of the international heroin trade. Channel 4, Thurs, 9-11pm.

PHOTOGRAPHY

MARZAROLI'S SCOTLAND: Often described as Scotland's most important photographer, Oscar Marzari, whose parents moved to Glasgow from Italy in 1935, when he was two years old, amassed a chronicle of Scottish life up to his death last summer. Areas covered include industry and landscape, but his undoubted legacy remains in the extensive documentary work he did in the Gorbals. Royal Photographic Society, National Centre of Photography, Milsom Street, Bath (0225 462841).

TRIPTYCHS BY PYKE: Mainly portraits by Steve Pyke shot on a 1957 Roliflex and uncropped which allows a direct and close-up approach. Here, three different prints of the same subject are hung side by side in the hope they will convey more character than a single image. Portraits include Eartha Kitt, Jean Paul Gaultier and the late C.L.R. James. Discreetly Bizarre Gallery, 166 New Cavendish Street, London, W1 (01-6315140).

JAZZ
CLIVE DAVIS

ABDULLAH IBRAHIM: A solo set from the South African pianist, followed by a performance with the Sigma Strings. Royal Festival Hall, London SE1 (01-928 8800) Wed.

ARTURO SANDOVAL: Crowd-pleasing Cuban version of Dizzy Gillespie, back for another residency. Ronnie Scott's Club, London W1 (01-439 0747) Mon-Sat.

DUKE ELLINGTON ORCHESTRA: On tour under the direction of Duke's son, Mercer. Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool (051 708 2895) tonight; English Riviera Centre, Torquay (0803 295676) tomorrow; Colston Hall, Bristol (0272 262957) Wed; Winter Gardens, Margate (0843 292785) Fri; Royal Festival Hall (01-928 8800) Sat.

BOB WILBER BIG BAND: The clarinetist leads his team through Goodman and Ellington-style standards. Piazza Hut Jazz Festival, The Stables, Wavendon, Milton Keynes (0908 585923) tomorrow.



First in the Glasgow line-up: George Shearing will play on Friday. Glasgow's International Festival has emerged as arguably the country's leading jazz event. This year the "composer-in-residence" is the British multi-instrumentalist John Surman, a veteran of the ECM label. Apart from solo and group performances, he will be leading the world premiere of *Ovation*, a specially commissioned choral work dedicated to Mother Teresa. At a less exalted level, the festival also finds space for performers as varied as Slim Gaillard, Michael Brecker and Cab Calloway. Another highlight is a concert by the Stan Getz Quartet. Events get under way on Friday with the George Shearing Duo at the Theatre Royal. Surman's Brass Project at the Tramway, and Derek Bailey's avant-garde company project at the Third Eye Centre. Various venues (info 041 227 5511), Friday to Sunday, July 2.

ROCK
DAVID SINCLAIR

THROWING MUSES: Independent girls-rockers led by the sparky Kristin Hersh. Tonight, Southampton University (0703 586122); tomorrow, Hummingbird, Birmingham (021 236 4236); Mon, Rock City, Nottingham (0802 412544); Tues, International 2, Manchester (061 224 5050); Thurs, (supporting R.E.M.) Wembley Arena, Middlesex (01-902 1234); Fri, Corn Exchange, Cambridge (0223 357851).

EMMYLOU HARRIS: Rare sighting of the Godmother of New Country. Mon, Hammermith Odeon, London W6 (01-748 4081).

BILL BRUFORD'S EARTHWORKS: Impeccable fusion from the master percussionist and his Loose Tubes cohorts, Iain Ballamy and Django Bates. Tues, Royal, London WC1 (01-831 0600).

THE REPLACEMENTS: Minneapolis roots-punk band, recently seen invading up the Coca Cola awards on late-night TV. Fri, Town & Country, London NW5 (01-284 0303).



Future superstar? Bobby Brown appears at Wembley later this week

Bobby Brown, the man being touted as the Michael Jackson of the Nineties, arrives for a string of dates that look more like the itinerary of an established superstar than the UK debut of a 20-year-old, soul-funk spacenaut. A native of Boston, Brown was, like Jackson, a child prodigy, recruited into showbusiness before he knew it as the lead singer in the group New Edition, with whom he enjoyed a UK No. 1 in 1983 with "Candy Girl". He left the group in 1986 and embarked on a solo career that eventually took off with the release last year of his second album, *A Razin' Sharp* production by the LA and Babyface team, *Don't Be Cruel* has so far spawned three hits, "Don't Be Cruel", "My Prerogative" and "Every Little Step", and registered sales in excess of five million copies. Friday for six consecutive nights, Wembley Arena, Middlesex (01-902 1234).

CONCERTS

MOZART/VW: The LSO is conducted by Bryden Thomson in Mozart's *Così fan Tutti* Overture and Concerto for Two Pianos K 365 (soloists, Katia and Marielle Labèque) and Vaughan Williams's Sea Symphony. Barbican Centre, Silk St, London EC2 (01-638 8891). Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

BEETHOVEN BEGINS: Conducting the RPO, André Previn starts his cycle of Beethoven symphonies with No 3 "Eroica", preceding this with the Coriolanus Overture and Piano Concerto No 3 with Emanuel Ax as soloist. Festival Hall, Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

FROM AMSTERDAM: Another performance of Beethoven's Symphony No 3 "Eroica" comes from the Royal Amsterdam Concertgebouw, who further offer the UK premiere of Berio's *Rendering*. Festival Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

ROSE RECITAL: Jarome Rose, a fine pianist, interprets Beethoven's Sonata Op 110, 3 Liszt Transcendental Etudes and a large Chopin group. St John's, Smith Sq, London SW1 (01-222 1061). Wed, 7.30pm.

BRIDGE

During the Eighties England has maintained a firm grasp on the Camrose Trophy, awarded to the winner of the Home International Series. This is partly because the Scots, having twisted the lion's tail to good effect in the years before, were often unable to field their strongest team; but it also stemmed from a sharp change in England's selection process. There was a time when it might have been thought degrading for the stars to play in a Camrose trial. No longer. Now the country's strongest players fall over themselves to take part in a test which provides some of the toughest bridge of the year.

This year England began their defence of the title with a victory over Wales by the narrow margin of 47 VPs to 43 VPs. Any disappointment over that result was lightened by the news that Scotland had lost by 49 VPs to 41 VPs to Northern Ireland.

The critical match was played in Nottingham. England suffered a pre-match setback when illness in his family prevented Raymond Brock's participation. But on paper the English team certainly looked capable of holding their opponents. Sally Horton, replacing Raymond Brock, played with Tony Forrester. Armstrong, Kirby, Fleet and Postage completed a strong line-up.

Scotland had managed to lure their "expatriates", Silverstone and Shenkin, to spearhead a team which included Bennett and Steel, Ligat and Frew.

vided food for those who like to extol or decry scientific bidding. Armstrong and Kirby Camrose Trophy. Game All. Dealer South.

♠ KQ7
♥ AS2
♦ A10872
♣ KJ104
♠ KQJ
♥ AS2
♦ A10872
♣ KJ104

took part in both adventures. Here is their success. In the Open room Scotland followed a routine sequence to arrive in three no trumps. On a heart lead there were only eight tricks. 100 to England.

This was the English bidding in the Closed room:

W N E S
Armstrong Kirby
No No 2NT(10) 1NT
No No 2NT(10) 1NT
No No 2NT(10) 1NT
No No 2NT(10) 1NT

(1) Showing a long minor; possible shortage in a major.
(2) Asking for clarification.
(3) Short hearts.

To be candid, four spades needed more than a fair share of luck, but it was worth 620 and an invaluable 12 IMP swing.

Scotland recouped those points with a dividend on this little firecracker.

Camrose Trophy. East-West Game. Dealer East.

♠ AKQJ2
♥ AS2
♦ AKQ82
♣ AS
♠ AKQJ2
♥ AS2
♦ AKQ82
♣ AS

conducted a silky exchange to the ideal spot.

W N E S
Silverstone Shenkin
No No 10 10
No No 2NT 2NT
No No 2NT 2NT
No No 2NT 2NT

England fared less well. In the other room, Armstrong and Kirby had an expensive muller.

W N E S
Armstrong Kirby
No No 10 10
No No 2NT 2NT
No No 2NT 2NT
No No 2NT 2NT

To rub salt into the wound South doubled, to register a 17 IMP swing.

England were always struggling. Despite a rally in the last few boards they lost the first segment by 22 VPs to 8 VPs, the second by 19 VPs to 11, and the third by 18 VPs to 12. A grand total of 59 VPs to 31 VPs.

The vultures always gather when England loses. But this match was very much a Scottish victory, rather than an English defeat. Silverstone and Shenkin played all 90 boards and generally had much the better of the exchanges. When they did have a poor session, they received excellent support from their team mates.

The Scots went on to defeat Wales and, deservedly, win this year's Camrose Trophy.

Camrose Trophy. East-West Game. Dealer East.

♠ AKQJ2
♥ AS2
♦ AKQ82
♣ AS
♠ AKQJ2
♥ AS2
♦ AKQ82
♣ AS

I often state that England is now number two chess nation to the Soviet Union, where chess is the national game. This assertion is not based solely on our outstanding playing successes, such as silver medals in the last three Olympics, or the high ranking of Nigel Short and Jon Speelman in the World Federation rating list.

England's status derives, in addition, from major chess publishers, such as Batsford and Pergamon, who ensure that our players are the best informed in the world, and from events, which give unparalleled opportunities to our promising youngsters, as well as to our established Grandmasters. This year alone in London there will be two World Championship semi-finals, three Grandmaster tournaments, and the Lloyd's Bank Open. The Park Hall Grandmaster tournament starts in Preston later this month, while Hastings has become an elite event, attracting such players as Victor Korchnoi, Vassily Smyslov and of course, Short and Speelman.

Finally, we have extremely talented teenagers on the horizon, such as Michael Adams, the 17-year-old from Truro, and Matthew Sadler, aged 15, from Rochester in Kent.

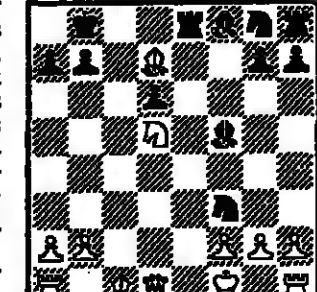
Much of this success must be ascribed to the efforts of Bob Wade, the former British champion, who has devoted his life to the encouragement of every aspect of the game. Celebrated as a player, arbiter and writer, his latest book, *Written with Ted Nottingham, Chess for Dummies* (Puffin, £2.99) forms a fine introduction to chess for any pre-

teenager anxious to learn. This week's game is a win by the former teenage prodigy, Nigel Short, against one of America's best Grandmasters. Short himself has often benefited from Wade's wealth of experience in his preparation for important tournaments.

White: Nigel Short; Black: Yasser Seirawan. Rotterdam World Cup, June 1989. Caro-Kann Defence.

1 d4 d5 2 e4 dxe4 3 Nf3 Nf6 4 Nc3 Nc6 5 Bb5 Bc5 6 Qd2 Qd6 7 Nxb5 Qxb5 8 Nc3 Nc6 9 Qd2 Qd6 10 Nxb5 Qxb5 11 Nc3 Nc6 12 Bg5 Bg7 13 Ng5 Ng6 14 Ng6 Ng5

WINNING MOVE
In the diagram, Black can win swiftly. What is Black's winning move?



To enter The Times Winning Move competition, send your answer on a postcard with your name and address to: The Times Winning Move Competition, The Times, 1, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5PU. The five prize contract answers drawn on Thursday next week will win a £1000 cash prize each.

Solution to yesterday's position: Black won with 1...Qd2 and 2...Qd6. In other variations, Black gave the winning advantage of two bishops against a rook.

Last Saturday's position was analysed from the game Sube-Wolf, WFF/WFF of London Tournament. White wins with 1 Rb1.

Seirawan favours this freeing move in such situations, but it inevitably leads to the weakening of Black's central pawn structure. This factor becomes increasingly evident as the game proceeds.

15 a5 b6 16 Bb5 17 Rb1 18 a4 19 Bb5 20 Qd2 21 Qc7

With his next move Short expertly begins to prise open the fortifications around the Black King.

22 Bb5 Rb7 23 Bb6 Qd6 24 Bb7 Rb7 25 Bb6 Qd6 26 Bb7 Rb7 27 Bb6 Qd6 28 Bb7 Rb7 29 Bb6 Qd6 30 Bb7 Rb7 31 Bb6 Qd6 32 Bb7 Rb7 33 Bb6 Qd6 34 Bb7 Rb7 35 Bb6 Qd6 36 Bb7 Rb7 37 Bb6 Qd6 38 Bb7 Rb7 39 Bb6 Qd6 40 Bb7 Rb7 41 Bb6 Qd6 42 Bb7 Rb7 43 Bb6 Qd6 44 Bb7 Rb7 45 Bb6 Qd6 46 Bb7 Rb7 47 Bb6 Qd6 48 Bb7 Rb7 49 Bb6 Qd6 50 Bb7 Rb7 51 Bb6 Qd6 52 Bb7 Rb7 53 Bb6 Qd6 54 Bb7 Rb7 55 Bb6 Qd6 56 Bb7 Rb7 57 Bb6 Qd6 58 Bb7 Rb7 59 Bb6 Qd6 60 Bb7 Rb7 61 Bb6 Qd6 62 Bb7 Rb7 63 Bb6 Qd6 64 Bb7 Rb7 65 Bb6 Qd6 66 Bb7 Rb7 67 Bb6 Qd6 68 Bb7 Rb7 69 Bb6 Qd6 70 Bb7 Rb7 71 Bb6 Qd6 72 Bb7 Rb7 73 Bb6 Qd6 74 Bb7 Rb7 75 Bb6 Qd6 76 Bb7 Rb7 77 Bb6 Qd6 78 Bb7 Rb7 79 Bb6 Qd6 80 Bb7 Rb7 81 Bb6 Qd6 82 Bb7 Rb7 83 Bb6 Qd6 84 Bb7 Rb7 85 Bb6 Qd6 86 Bb7 Rb7 87 Bb6 Qd6 88 Bb7 Rb7 89 Bb6 Qd6 90 Bb7 Rb7 91 Bb6 Qd6 92 Bb7 Rb7 93 Bb6 Qd6 94 Bb7 Rb7 95 Bb6 Qd6 96 Bb7 Rb7 97 Bb6 Qd6 98 Bb7 Rb7 99 Bb6 Qd6 100 Bb7 Rb7

The threat was 39 Rxb6 Rxb6 40 Rxa7 mate. Still, Black's attempted defence is futile.

38 Nxb7 Rb6 40 Nxb7 Rb6 41 Nxb7 Rb6 42 Nxb7 Rb6

Black resigned.

Raymond Keene

Tomorrow a Grandmaster tournament starts at the Park Hall Hotel, just outside Preston. With players such as England's Grandmasters Julian Hodgson and Mihai Suba, plus Michael Adams and Michael Wilder, the American champion, it is the strongest tournament to have been held in the area since Dr Tarrasch won at Manchester in 1890.

The event runs until June 26, spectators are welcome and any enquiries can be addressed to Nick Hall on 0257 452 090.

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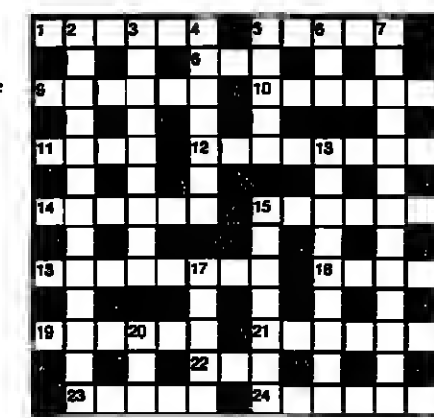
Prizes of the Collins Concise Dictionary will be given for the first two correct solutions opened on Thursday, June 22. Entries should be addressed to: The Times Concise Crossword Competition, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN. The winners and solution will be announced on Saturday, June 24.

ACROSS

- 1 Arthurian island paradise (6)
- 5 Roman god of love (5)
- 8 Egg cells (3)
- 9 Inflow (6)
- 10 Trace in origin (6)
- 11 Prima donna (4)
- 12 To exterior (8)
- 14 Loathes (6)
- 15 Scoundrel (8)
- 16 Grabbed (6)
- 18 Passage (4)
- 19 Penny details (6)
- 21 Line of approach (6)
- 22 Bigwig (1,1,1)
- 23 Political group (5)
- 24 Access (6)

DOWN

- 2 Hitler's foreign minister (13,10)
- 3 Hang around (4,5)
- 4 Poisonous (7)



- 5 Sandhurst pupil (5)
- 6 For every (3)
- 7 Supremacy doctrine (6,3,4)
- 20 Toulon dept. (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1893 (last Saturday's prize concise)

ACROSS: 1 Sprite 5 Tonic 8 Nor 9 Agnost 10 Arcade 11 Stag 12 Eulogise 14 Dry rot 15 Thorny 16 Hellhole 18 Nave 19 Sieze 21 Assail 22 Gap 23 Ledge 24 Sullen

DOWN: 2 Page Three girl 3 Inaugural 4 Entreat 5 Trail 6 Tie 7 Madison Avenue 13 Grounds 15 Tocarps 17 Osage 20 Sad

The winners of prize concise No 1898 are: R. Watson, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; F.M. Walker, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire

SOLUTION TO NO 1898
ACROSS: 1 Dewlap 4 Rip off 9 Paradox 10 Esker 11 Axis 12 Leapfrog 14 Durban 15 Crater 18 Ordinary 20 Troy 22 Ennose 23 Heling 25 Assist 26 Banca

DOWN: 1 Dip 2 Warrior 3 Aids 5 Inexpert 6 Ocker 7 Fort Garry 8 Excel 11 Andromeda 13 Painless 16 Terrier 17 Crane 19 Dross 21 Fica 24 Gun

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SHOPAROUND

Continued on next page

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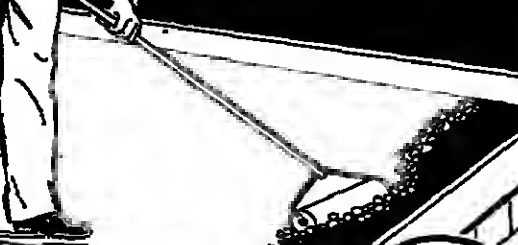
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SHOPPING

Hi-tech high streets ahead

The world's retailers are flocking to the spectacular department stores in search of ideas on how to sell. Deyan Seibu's newest store on Oxford Street can learn

In the window of one of Tokyo's more modest stores, a place specializing in exotic food, there is a little sign in English that politely asks customers wishing to take photographs or make sketches to talk to the manager first. Even in Tokyo, where chaos is organized in minute detail, the little signs of westerners wandering the aisles, lost in stunned awe at the spectacle of such rampant conspicuous consumption, gawping at gift-wrapped grapes and green vegetables almost invisible in clouds of dry ice, were beginning to get in the way.

These were no tourist rubbernecks. The world's retailers have started to flock to Japan in search of ideas to take home. And it is not just at the raw concrete and bare fluorescent lights, high-fashion end of the spectrum. Terence Conran and Ralph Halpern were early to clamber on to the Japanese bandwagon, using trips there as a means of developing an early warning system for new products and new ways of doing things. Conventional wisdom has it that what Japan does today, the rest of the world does in two years.

Rodney Fitch, the designer responsible for reshaping the British high street in the early 1980s, when he worked for Burtons, has now taken to bringing clients to Tokyo to see what they are up against. Tokyo has the world's most spectacular department stores, places that make Harrods or Bloomingdale look as dowdy and understated as Moscow's GUM. This June is Istanbul month at Seibu's Yurakucho branch, the newest and smartest department store in the city. The entrance floor — where bowing uniformed shop assistants greet customers each morning in a daily ritual, and interactive video screens guide you around the store in four languages, help out on collar size conversions, and are ready to recommend a selection of neighbouring noodle bars if none of the store's own dozen restaurants appeals — has been transformed into a bazaar for the duration.

There is a surreal collision of cultures. Elegant Japanese staff wear Turkish national dress and dispense oriental delicacies, while customers pore over the latest technological gadget to hit Japan, the floppy disc camera, on special offer throughout the store. Seibu is selling the £440 Canon Q-Pic in a choice of black or white. It works like a camera, but lets you store hundreds of images on a computer disc and play them back on your video at will. This being Japan, where shoplifting has yet to be invented, the Q-Pics just sit on the counters for customers to play with. There are no store detectives, no security tags, no surveillance systems, and no bleepers at the doors —

innovations that the West is unlikely to adopt. The Turkish theme reappears throughout the store. In the basement wines and spirits department, a place that offers an intimidating selection of the finest French wines, and a selection of bourbons that will be unbeatable anywhere in America, to say nothing of every conceivable brand of Scotch and sake, Efe beer from the Bosphorus is on sale.

In the store's art gallery, a space that would put any Cork Street dealer to shame, there is an impressive show of contemporary Turkish painting. Elsewhere on the store's 10 floors there is still plenty of space to take tea dispensed by a white-gloved butler and to browse at Garrard's — "Britain's Crown Jewellers" — as the sign over the replica Bond Street storefront proudly proclaims. There is even a corner for Sotheby's to do business, where two museum-quality Charles Rennie Mackintosh chairs are casually parked.

What makes the Japanese so influential is not just the range of merchandise that they have on offer, although that is certainly important. It's the way things are sold that really counts. It was the Japanese who invented the fashion store as art gallery, for example — concrete-lined vaults with next to nothing on show, which had a big impact on fashionable London retailers such as Joseph.

And for the mass market the Japanese have provided a whole range of innovations that the West is still struggling to catch up with, from the in-store computer to the curved escalator. They are the ones who came up with the gallery — the vertical shopping mall with cafes and shops — that had Ralph Halpern rushing back to Britain ready to disembowel his Debenhams stores to do the same thing. And it is the Japanese who are past masters at creating shops within shops, sub-contracting

'Akihabara casually sells products that would still be on the secret list in Europe'

square footage to high-profile retailers who can establish their presence with a minimum of props. The Japanese have also been pioneers at persuading their consumers to use in-store credit cards. The 0101 group, for example, has signed up five million under-25s as holders of its credit card, to the envy of the British retail chains.

But it is their technology that puts the Japanese so far ahead. A trip to Akihabara, Tokyo's high-rise answer to Tottenham Court Road, is a



High-rise marketing: taking the effort out of electrical goods



On-screen, off-the-peg: televisions in the Akihabara district



A brave front: in Tokyo's answer to Tottenham Court Road

depressingly forceful reminder of our incipient Third World status. It is a place which casually sells products that would still be on the secret list in Europe, even if we had the capacity to make them. You can see high definition television sets capable of broadcasting pictures and stereo sound of cinema quality. You can haggle over Canon's "Intelligent" board, a portable computer screen so bigger than a copy of *Vogue*, which

stationery. Its 10 floors house whole departments stocked with every conceivable variety of felt pen in existence, racks full of yard after yard of different types of paper, and now, of course, computer programs too.

The Japanese simply cannot stop looking for more things to sell, and better ways of selling them. The country has taken to importing designers from around the world to style its shops; it is often only after they have worked in Japan that innovative British designers such as Nigel Coates have started to win clients and get work at home.

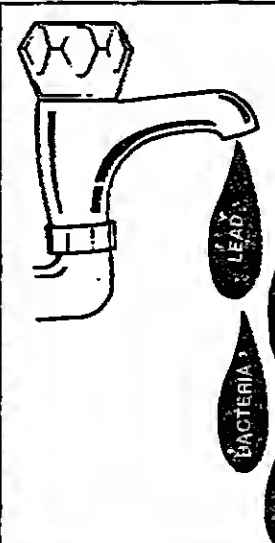
A traditional sense of pride in things well done is the key to the Japanese way of doing things, something that appears even in the most apparently unassuming modern manifestations of the new Japan. Venture through the austere doors of a Comme des Garçons store where the stock is invisible, and you will be approached by a black-clad assistant who conforms to a ritual that the British would never learn. There is a bow and a respectful beckoning. And if you do find something to buy, it will be wrapped impeccably, your receipt presented in an envelope with another bow.

Oxford Street may well be looking, but it still has a lot to learn.



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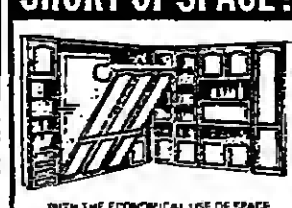
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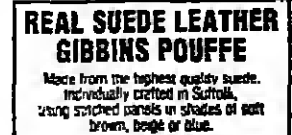
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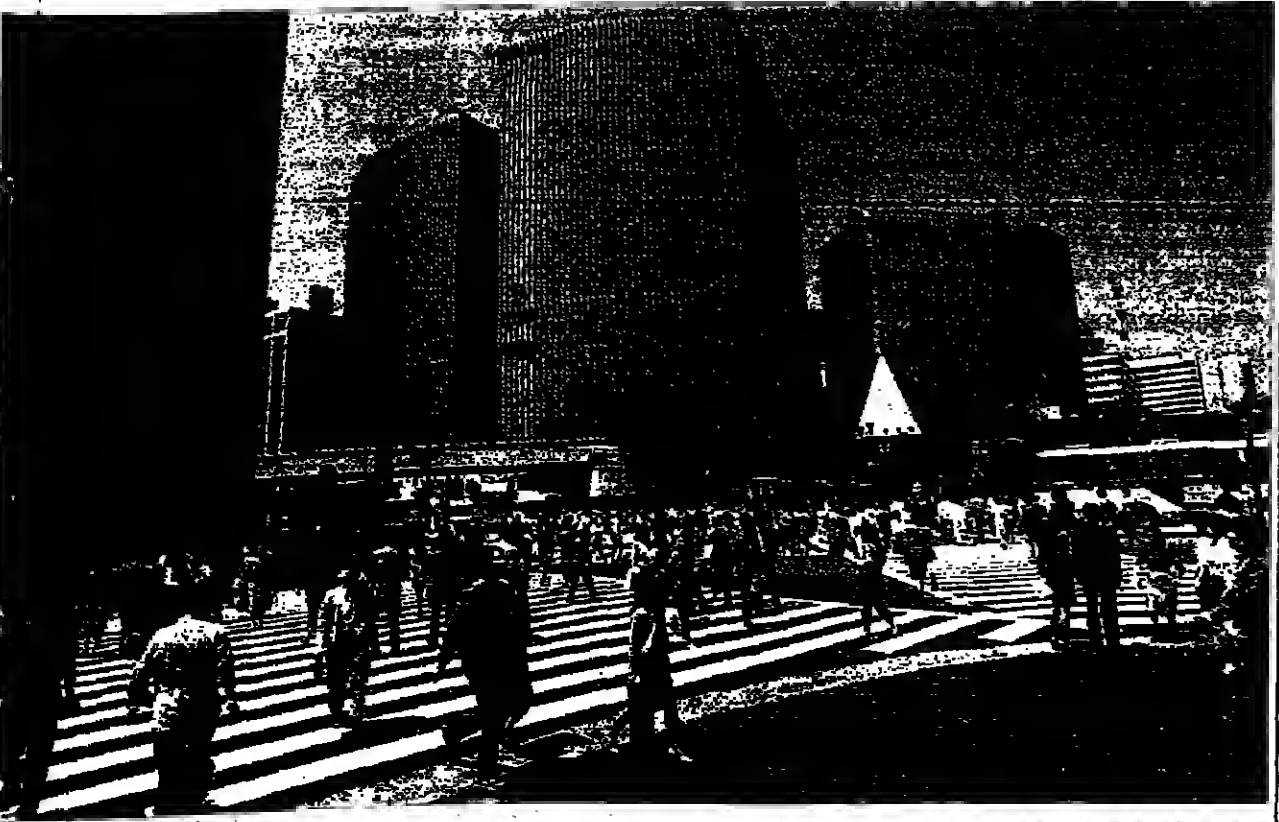
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Downtown superstore: just one shop like this branch of Seibu would be a landmark in most cities — but Tokyo is full of them

THE NED SHERRIN COLUMN

Good Queen Bess



I was almost in the money on Derby Day. Not having a helicopter I don't go to Epsom, but Nicholas Kerman hosts a splendid seafood and salmon luncheon at Sheekys with large television screens at each end of the room. I drew Mill Pond in the 30 quid sweepstake, but the winning £680 went to Sir Peter Giffings, who got lucky on Nashwan. I had foolishly resisted an offer from Ron Shaw, who knows all about horses. He offered me £50 and his ticket for Gran Alba, the other grey. If Millpond had come in fourth instead of fifth I would at least have collected £50. Still, the wild strawberries were wonderfully consoling. I'm not sure what you wear to the Derby. Lord Harris once turned up at Epsom in a brown bowler. King Edward VII took one look and said: "Goin' rattin', Arris?" He was on inferior form when he passed the father of My Man in Deal, and noticed that he had no umbrella. "You'll get wet," he said wittily. Having done the turf that Wednesday, Thursday was a day for the arts. EMI shipped a load of music hacks to Glyndebourne to launch the magnificent Simon Rattle recording of *Porgy and Bess*. The Sussex countryside could not have been more green and plashy, or George Christie more welcoming. Memories of that blazing production made it hard to credit Joan Sutherland's reported canard: "There is a problem about Glyndebourne. They pick the weakest in the cast, bring everybody down to that level and call it ensemble." Not unlike Beecham on Barbirolli: "He has worked wonders with the Hallé. He has transformed it into the finest chamber orchestra in the country."

Edward Dent also had harsh words for Glyndebourne: "Even the pianists have swollen heads," he said. Not the one on Thursday who accompanied Willard White and Cynthia Hamon in "Bess, you is my woman... I loves you Porgy". The singing was exquisite, but I hadn't bargained for the amount of emotion it unleashed in Miss Hamon. A fountain of tears deluged her cheeks as the song ended and I instantly forgave her for greeting me earlier with: "Hallo, Humphrey." The refreshment car attendant was oo-

better on the journey home. "Excuse me, sir, but my colleague thinks you were in television a very, very long time ago." Succour came from a young taxi driver (three months' experience) on the way from Victoria to Angus McBean's exhibition of photographs at Cecil Court. "You're my second celebrity," he said. I asked who was the first. "Edwina Currie."

Angus required his private viewers to wear black and white. I have nothing in those colours apart from a dinner jacket, so I took my friend Kevin Sharkey who is black. I reckoned we made a set.

Then we went on to the Earl's Court *Carmen*, where everyone else seemed to be a politician. Lord Prior and Sir Fergus Montgomery, MP, mingled with sinister-looking operative extras at half time; and Neil Kinnock made it up with James Naughtie in a box. Back to Beecham and Glyndebourne. Can it be that when John Christie told Sir Thomas in 1946 that a Miss Kathleen Ferrier, who had never sung in opera, was to play *Carmen*, he informed him that he was "unwilling to take part in any representation of *Carmen* which is to be made the subject of experiments with comparatively undeveloped material"? No question of that with Maria Ewing.

There had been mutters of strikes among the chorus at Earl's Court all week, but none took place — unlike the fracas in New York in 1916, when Nijinsky fought with Diaghilev for a rise. The *Trib's* headline ran: "Nijinsky's Debut in Strikers Role — Not a Toe will Ex-War Prisoner Twinkle till Ante is Raised".

Living Earth chose to pay homage to Nijinsky during a weekend of Green charity shows (the other was *Look Back in Anger* for Friends of the Earth at the Coliseum). At the Palladium the stage pattered with tiny feet for some three and a half hours. The climax was the magical Maya Plisetskaya in *The Dying Swan*, her arms undulating forever. Some time I must tell you Caryl Brahme's story of the girl in Pavlova's company who one night felt inspired by the Saint-Saëns music, and rushed on to dance this solo instead of the star. She was incredulous when Pavlova sacked her. Come to think of it, now I have told you.

Dame Judi Dench's revival of *Look Back in Anger* is a triumph, with Emma Thompson unbearably moving in the last scene. People are



talking of a West End run and a movie. In his splendid autobiography (when do we get the next volume?) John Osborne has a story of Richard Burton, who played Jimmy Porter in the film. "Someone suggested that Burton be invited to lead a National Welsh Theatre. A distinguished leader of the principality asked what were Burton's qualifications. It was explained that he had played Henry V at Stratford and a Hamlet at the Old Vic applauded by Churchill. The reply, which evoked no surprise, was: 'Yes, I see that, but what has he done in Wales?'"

More bad things in the classroom

I promised more information on Walter Carruthers Sellar and Robert Julian Yeatman than is vouchsafed in the 1961 Penguin edition of *1066 and All That*. Most of the stories you have supplied will go into my foreword to the new Folio Society edition; but B.J.S. White reveals that Yeatman was the son of a wine

merchant in Oporto. He went to Marlborough and was commissioned into the RFA early in 1915, winning the Military Cross the next year. Sellar meanwhile (born Culmally, Sutherland in 1899) had been at prep school at Lambrook before going to Fettes, into the Army, and on to Oxford, where the two men met at Oriel. Isla Brownless, whose father was at Lambrook with Sellar, recalls one of the masters, A.E. Fernie: "A real Mr Chips in the making, kindly, a superb all-round games player and coach, but above all a fine teacher of history to boys who learn at that age in black and white terms. He used to thump the desk and utter such memorable remarks as, 'King John was a BAD thing!'..." When *1066 and All That* was published Fernie, knew full well that it parodied his history lessons and he was delighted.

Sellar told Brian Walsh-Atkins that "he used to try his jokes out on his daughter. If she laughed they were in. She was two at the time." Just as I go to press, H.S. Bayley has forwarded a cornucopia of Sellariana, including his comment

on the infant Health Service: "Weeping and nationalizing of teeth." He died in 1951.

His collaboration with Yeatman was carried on partly by post. Yeatman was advertising manager at Kodak when Stanley Sharpless, long-term king of *New Statesman* competitors, was a senior copywriter there. Charles Hennessey, who knew Yeatman when he moved to Benson, quotes a verse Yeatman wrote for the Guinness "animal" advertising campaign: "Insatiable carnivore/Oh how voraciously you roar/It's because like us you feel/You'd like a Guinness with your meal?" Another colleague, John Mellars, concurs. He "never talked like a professional funny man. He slipped dry witticisms into a serious, often pedantic discourse. He liked to turn an argument about copy into a philosophical inquiry." Yeatman died in 1968.

A spicy tale of dust to dust

The Chutney Connection turned me on to a charming little footnote to gastronomic history this week. Dennis Healey and clients of Sharwoods, the spice people, who were celebrating the centenary of the firm at Simpsons in the Strand. Old James Allen Sharwood's life started romantically and ended in black farce. Opening a wine department in a grocer's shop, he expanded by shipping "French comestibles" to the Viceroy of India. Lord Dufferin's French chef introduced him to oriental spices and he shipped them back to England. He went solo in 1889, and retired in 1927. For the rest of his life he travelled the world, always accompanied by an embalming kit because he didn't trust foreign undertakers. He died in South Africa in 1939, and not before the early 1950s could his wish to be buried beside his wife in Wimbledon be honoured. By now the embalming kit was forgotten and his ashes were shipped to Southampton. En route to Wimbledon the lorry was hijacked and presumably the villains, finding no use for his ashes, scattered them in the Hampshire hedgerows. So somewhere in that rich earth there lies a richer dust concealed; a dust which gave us curry powder, chutney, Bombay ducks, Chinese figs and poppadums, and is forever Sharwoods.

BRIAN SEDGEMORE

If I were...

If I were Peter Palumbo, chairman of the Arts Council, I would ask myself if my position as one of the nation's artistic supremos was consistent with my plan to destroy the exquisite listed Victorian buildings on the Mappin & Webb site that form an important part of our architectural heritage. I would wonder how on earth I had persuaded the Secretary of State for the Environment to make a mockery of the Government's professed desire to preserve historic buildings, and in the process upset the Prince of Wales, English Heritage and the City of London Corporation. I would recognize that I had transgressed the principles of modesty, and come close to usurping the role of God as the ultimate arbiter of taste in the universe, in describing my own plans for the site as "a precursor of the new millennium". Then I would visit my local church in the City, St Stephen Walbrook, and pray to be forgiven for having chosen the bulldozer as one of the principal instruments of my enlightenment.

Peter Palumbo is no philistine. On the contrary, he's a connoisseur of art who believes in modernity. His own home is decorated with paintings and objets d'art which to the untutored eye are impressive and expensive, but likely to inspire envy in those who do not believe that Tory property developers should inherit the earth. That being so, if I were Palumbo I would recall uneasily criticisms that since becoming chairman of the Arts Council I had made no visionary declarations and done little that has been reported to bring more art to the people.

To show that I was truly independent of government, I would make a speech unfavourably comparing Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, with Jack Lang, France's Minister of Culture — perhaps the greatest patron of the arts since Louis XIV. And I would



... Peter Palumbo

complain that this year's major debate in Parliament on the arts — which took place on the same day as the European election — reflected the contempt which MPs of all parties, most of whom could not distinguish between a drawing by Matisse and a *Rupert the Bear* cartoon, have for the subject.

Palumbo is no stranger to controversy. When he was appointed to his present position, critics agonized over his suitability for the job. Most of them missed the point: that although he could get into Downing Street without the aid of a compass and a map, he had no experience of finding his way round Whitehall and lacked the ear of influential ministers.

Where I Palumbo I would admit that I was in danger of becoming a figurehead, manipulated by mandarins and ignored by private patrons with the capacity to provide money for the arts. In despair I would visit Venice, and if I could not get the inspiration I needed from the works of the great artists of the past to enable me to set the future for the arts alight, I would do the honourable thing, and die.

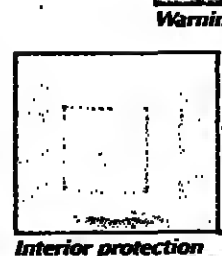


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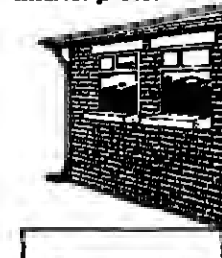
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DRUGS IN SPORT

Help line plan is approved by BOA

By John Goodbody

A "Help Line on Drugs" is likely to be set up by the British Olympic Association (BOA) to advise international competitors who are worried whether they are taking medications containing banned substances.

The suggestion from Linford Christie, the sprinter, was this week approved by the BOA after a three-man working party, headed by Sir Arthur Gledhill, chairman of the Association, had forwarded Christie's proposal as part of a series of recommendations after the controversy of the 1988 Olympic Games.

Four Britons, Christie, Kerrith Brown, the judo competitor and two modern pentathletes, Richard Phelps and Dominic Mahony, had to appear before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Medical Commission because their urine samples showed the presence of banned drugs.

In three cases, the commission accepted the explanation of the competitors, but Brown was stripped of his bronze medal after testing positive for a diuretic.

Under the proposed scheme, a help line could be established at the British Olympic Medical Centre in Harrow and advice given on which drugs could be taken, and which may not, before a competition.

In Seoul, Christie had been drinking Ginseng, which, unknown to the athletes, contains small quantities of pseudoephedrine, a stimulant.

The working party said there was a lack of information available to competitors about banned drugs. The working party also wants the IOC list of prescribed drugs to be "more sport specific" because some drugs are banned by an international federation and not by the IOC, and vice versa.

The working party said that the BOA should also plan a "doomsday scenario". If British competitors have to be interviewed at future games, a legal team should be available to assist with the evidence, although the working party stressed that fortunately there were suitably qualified people available in Seoul.

The working party failed to identify the source of the leaks, which meant that both Christie and Brown were harassed by the media before they had even been interviewed by the IOC.

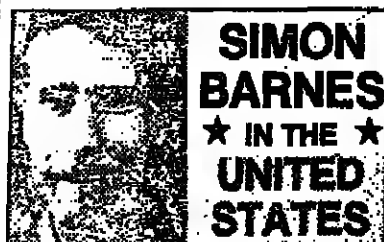
The working party consisted of Sir Arthur Gledhill, an anti-doping campaigner against drug abuse in sport, Roy Evans, a distinguished table tennis administrator, and Dr Neil Townsend.

It had written evidence from the four British competitors as well as officials and doctors. The working party stressed that the British competitors in Seoul were treated fairly.

However, the team members, particularly those against whom an action was taken, expressed concern at the procedures of the IOC International Olympic Committee medical commission.

View from a flophouse of the game with the allure of a solid gold Cadillac

All America hugs the Bear



Rochester, New York

My guidebook has only one line about this town in New York State: "Rochester is a grimy, crowded city encircled by insipid, flowery suburbs." This description seems to me to err on the side of generosity, but then I am getting a very special view of the town. Rochester is jam-packed with people here for the United States Open Golf Championship, the best hotels are booked, and I am staying in what is technically known as a flophouse.

It is called, with rather jouncing optimism, the Cadillac Hotel. I knew it was not the Ritz when I saw someone trying to pay his bill with food stamps. Most of the people there seem to be on welfare.

Downtown Rochester is a defeated-looking sort of place, with few shops having the spirit to offer much in the way of Father's Day specials. The moneyed classes have gone; they have been flung from the middle of town by centrifugal force. The suburbs are fat, rich and content. The suburbanites live in houses surrounded by vast tracts of lawn: these are suburbs *par excellence*, and that means this is serious golf territory. The Hotel Cadillac is light years away from Oak Hill Country Club, the stage for the US Open.

And it is the leafy suburbs of America that make up the Jack Nicklaus heartland. Nicklaus, working-class golfer as a colossus: so far as American golfers are concerned, he is golf. Indeed, I am sure that for many people Nicklaus is America as well.

Wherever he walks at this event, they follow in their thousands: a horde of happy, white, middle-class people all in their golf shirts, all with a suitably prestigious logo on the bosom. Every mighty Nicklaus blow was followed by the inevitable and reverent comment: "Great golf shot."

Golf's curse is the anonymity of its finest players. The game seems to be peopled with legions of nice, polite men from nice, polite backgrounds: men of great skill and great good manners, but none of them men that fire the imagination. In suits and ties, they would be as stridently ordinary as a bunch of Mormon missionaries: as it is, in their garish golfing garb they merely look like Mormons in motley.

There surely can be no one less strange-looking than Curtis Strange. The promisingly named Fuzzy Zoeller would not stand out in any crowd. It really is very hard to tell one American golfer from another.

But, of course, Nicklaus is different. He stands out from the anonymous players like a king among commoners. The crowds prefer to follow him: never mind the young Turks that might win the thing, Jack is the boy they want to follow. "Whooo. Way to go, Jack. Great golf shot."

But it is Nicklaus that remains the greatest love-object in golf. The crowds adore him, and even the boys from the Press are downright sycophantic. He can do no wrong. And if you love him enough, you can buy clothes with a Golden Bear logo on the bosom. Nicklaus is involved with the design of all such clothes. Jeff Andress, marketing director of Golden Bear International Inc, said, "He's not going to wear anything he's not comfortable wearing. His shirts have a full-cut body and are made of a poly-cotton blend. His slacks are a poly-wool blend."

Tom Place, the director of information for the Professional Golfers' Association, said: "We're doing a lot of things right. Apparel is one of them. We're clean-cut guys - well-groomed, well-dressed. It all ties in. This is a classy sport and it goes with the image."

By class, America means rich. Golf is a sport that screams of money. It is the sport for achievers. Golf courses are offered with housing deals: housing development around golf courses is spectacularly prestigious and rewarding. Wilson sporting goods firm has more than doubled its sale of



Standing out from the motley crowd like a king among commoners: Nicklaus, a walking, talking Father's Day card

And Jack rewarded the faithful with a bubbling first-day round of 67. "A lot of fun for me," he said afterwards in his agreeable aw-shucks way. "Nice to show I can still play a little bit at times." He will be 50 in January, and he is probably the middle-aged man all middle-aged Americans would most like to be.

Golf is a strange sport when it is such people, the dinosaurs from golf's past, that fire the audiences. The Senior Tour, for players of 50 and over, has been a staggering success. It began in 1980 with two tournaments: there are now 41, with \$15 million in prize-money. People like Arnold Palmer and Gary Player turn out; Nicklaus will be eligible next year. The success has worried the organizers of the women's tour, and many find the senior events more appealing than the real thing.

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golf clothes since 1985 and takes \$11 million a year. In September, Nicklaus will receive an estimated \$30 million for designing 28 golf courses.

Nicklaus stands for golf, which is a synonym for money. He never fails to come across as a manly, well-off, unpretentious suburbanite: uncomplicated, powerful, tough when he needs to be, charming and courteous when he needs to be, and an all-round good egg. He is a walking Father's Day card.

While most golfers seem to have had the charisma bypass operation, Nicklaus has enough for 10 superstars. He seems to impart a little touch of magic rather than method. The little flop of acknowledgment he makes to the crowd with his right hand is nothing less than regal.

Nicklaus stands for comfort, achievement and privilege. He stands, in fact, for suburban white America. He stands for just about everything you cannot find at the Cadillac Hotel, Rochester, New York.

Trueman receives the OBE for his services to cricket

By Steve Acteson

Frederick Seward Trueman, better known as "Fryer Fred", receives the Order of the British Empire in the Queen's Birthday Honours List, published today.

He is one of many men and women to be rewarded for service to their sports: others include the former secretary of the Football Association, Ted Croker; Penny Chuter, the director of coaching of the Amateur Rowing Association; the National Hunt trainer, Josh Gifford, and David Oxley, the general secretary of the Rugby Football League.

Trueman, the son of a miner, sang in his local church choir and attended services three times on Sundays as a child. Opposing batsmen would have found such an angelic youth hard to believe in Trueman, one of Yorkshire and England's most famous fast bowlers.

During a career from 1949 until 1968, he became the first man to take 300 Test wickets. He captured 307 in all.

Trueman was once described by Harold Wilson, a former prime minister, as "the greatest living Yorkshireman".

The OBE also goes to Miss Chuter. Now the ARA's director of national coaching, she became one of very few women to break the eastern bloc's supremacy in 1962 when she won a European championship silver medal in the singles sculls before becoming equally as successful as a coach.

First appointed to the ARA in 1973, she created waves five years later when she was named senior national coach and put in charge of the men's national squad.

In 1986 the ARA created a new post for her as director of international rowing and began her earlier this month following

SPORTS HONOURS

CBE
Edgar Allan "Ted" Croker (former secretary, Football Association)

OBE
Penny Chuter (director of coaching, Amateur Rowing Association); Josh Gifford (National Hunt trainer); David Oxley (Rugby Football League); Frederick Seward Trueman (cricket); MBE

Joshua Gifford (former hunt trainer); Leslie James (former secretary, British Rowing Association); Victor John Chuter (former secretary, National Hunt Training Club); Justin Loden (former secretary, British Rowing Association); Raymond William Springall (former secretary, British Rowing Association); Ann Trueman (sport for the disabled).

a disagreement over national squad selection after some Leander members boycotted the ARA trials.

Croker, who becomes a Companion of the British Empire, was one of the foremost administrators in the football world in his 15 years as FA secretary at Lancaster Gate. He nursed the English team through one of the most trying periods in its history.

Oxley, who also receives the OBE, left behind a highly successful career as a highly successful schoolmaster to administer one of the north of England's favourite sports and has rid rugby league of its cloth cap image, while attracting sponsors and thousands of supporters back through the turnstiles.

Gifford, from Sussex, the former champion National Hunt jockey, becomes a Member of the British Empire. After taking out a training licence in 1970, he continued in winning vein, however, his most memorable triumph was to train the 1981 Grand National winner, ridden by Bob Champion.

FOOTBALL

Burr and Bates to contest vacancy

By Peter Ball

There will be a straight fight for the vacant first division place on the Football League Management Committee after all. Ken Noades, of Crystal Palace, withdrew before nominations closed yesterday, following the entry into the contest of Reg Burr, the Millwall chairman.

The withdrawal of Noades means that Burr will be opposed by Ken Bates, of Chelsea. Burr had been nominated by Tottenham Hotspur as well as his own club, and is expected to have the backing of all the TV rights holders of last year's Big 10, but he cannot now be elected on a minority vote. Bates no longer having the opposition of Noades for the votes of the unwashed 10.

There is, however, a three-cornered contest for the vacant second division place vacated by Noades. Jack Dunnett, the erstwhile Associate members' representative, has reappeared

in Portsmouth's colours, while Gordon McKee, of Newcastle, is also seeking to recover a place he held last season but as a first division representative.

The third entry is Brian Hillier, the chairman of Swindon Town. Voting will be completed next Friday. Meanwhile the first division election meeting to discuss the allocation of television money will take place at Villa Park on Wednesday July 5.

Plans were unveiled yesterday by Bates, the Chelsea chairman, for a comprehensive redevelopment of Stamford Bridge, including a new stadium complex which will cost £40 million (Dennis Wherry writes). Bates said yesterday he "first football stadium in this country to take us into the 23rd century". The stadium will be an all-seater, with the exception of The Shed terracing.

CRICKET: TOURISTS ARE TREATED TO SPELL OF LANCASHIRE BELLIGERENCE

Bruising win for Australia

By Richard Streeton

OLD TRAFFORD: The Australians beat Lancashire by nine wickets.

The Australians duly completed their win over Lancashire yesterday, although the closing stages were a little more prolonged and eventful than expected. The touring team was left 82 to win but it was mid-afternoon before the players were on their way to Northampton for their last game before the second Test match at Lord's, starting on Thursday.

Despite the warm sunshine, a lone spectator in a distant stand was wearing, for some unexplained reason, a Father Christmas outfit. A knotted handkerchief on top of his hood added an unusual touch. On the field a spirit of goodwill to all men was less evident.

Patterson, while batting, was hit amidships and on the elbow by Lawson. When the Australians batted, Wasim Akram was warned by the umpire, and Allan Jones for bowling too many short-pitched balls after he hit Veletta on the shoulder. Treatment for the injured, coupled with liberal use of the fast

bowlers, meant the over-rate barely reached 12 an hour.

Lancashire, resuming at 172 for eight, batted another 35 minutes. Martin drove a catch to mid-on off Lawson; Foley was last out when he cut fiercely and Marsh held a brilliant left-handed catch in the gully to give Campbell his fifth wicket of the innings.

Both Campbell and Lawson finished with seven wickets in the match, which provided them with the work they needed after disappointing performances at Headingley. Rackemann's knee injury leaves him doubtful to play at Lord's but it remains to be seen whether May, the off-spinner, comes into the Test team to place of Campbell.

When the Australians batted, Patterson began bowling round the wicket and his first over included three wides and a no-ball. He never found any proper direction. Akram looked far more lethal, with Veletta hit taking evasive action against a particularly hostile ball.

Veletta recovered to hook and on-drive fairly smoothly against Martin but just before lunch he mistimed a hook against Akram

and was caught at mid-on. Marsh and Boon were untroubled as the Australians went on to their third first-class victory over a county of the tour.

LANCASHIRE: First Innings 184 (G F Lawson 4 for 44).

Second Innings
G O Martin 2-39-2-43, 3-46, 4-50, 5-44, 6-54, 7-101, 8-173, 9-179.
BOWLING: Lawson 18-4-48-8; Campbell 12-2-44-6; May 12-2-50-8; 30-11; Waugh 5-1-13-1.
AUS: Patterson 28-1-14-0; Jones 28-1-14-0; May 28-1-14-0; 30-11; Waugh 5-1-13-1.

Second Innings
G R Marsh not out 27
M R J Veletta c Martin b Wasim 22
O C Boon not out 28
Extras (w 6, nb 7) 13
Total (1 wk) 124

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-39-2-43, 3-46, 4-50, 5-44, 6-54, 7-101, 8-173, 9-179.

BOWLING: Patterson 28-1-14-0; Jones 28-1-14-0; May 28-1-14-0; 30-11; Waugh 5-1-13-1.
Umpires: O G L Evans and A A Jones.

Hick leads the chase for victory

By Jack Bailey

This final match for the Ticon Trophy contained some of the best and most evenly contested cricket of the three days. What is more, although Worcestershire were well placed halfway through their innings, with 110 on the board for the loss of Curtis and with Hick and Westcott going well, Surrey had proved themselves worthy opponents with both bat and ball.

They had set Worcestershire 226 runs to win against all the odds, thanks to a bravura performance by Ward. He made his undefeated 117 from 141 balls hitting a six and 11 fives. More significantly, he was the chief cause of Dilley going for 43 runs off his last four overs. Ward made his last 67 from only 39 balls.

One by one Surrey's early batsmen had contrived to assist steadily bowling, and after 25 overs they were 72 for five with Greig just out and Medlycott and Ward far from being in command. Dilley had taken two good wickets in two balls. Ward had come in to save the last wicket and remained unscathed, especially against the off-spin of Hick.

Gradually, however, Ward's excursions up and down the wicket began to pay. Medlycott contributed royally to a stand of 51; then Bullen watched admiringly and kept up his end while Ward scored all but 16 of a stand of 72.

It was not long before Hick was giving ominous reminders that he would be a handful on a pitch as good as this one. Curtis, although pedestrian by comparison, let little past him and Worcestershire were well set with the clock as tea was taken.

SURREY
J O Bicknell c Rhodes b Singhwani 28
J O Bicknell c Hick b Dilley 25
J A Stewart c Rhodes b Dilley 117
D M Ward not out 117
P A Thompson c Leathdale b Weston 11
A Craig c Hicks b Weston 11
K T Hick not out 11
C K Bullen c b Parnford 16
N H Peters not out 3
Extras (w 6, nb 3) 9
Total (1 wk, 55 overs) 226

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-15, 2-18, 3-58, 4-72, 5-123, 6-186.
BOWLING: Dilley 11-2-52-2; Radford 11-2-34-1; Weston 11-0-38-2; Singhwani 11-0-11-0; Hick 11-1-48-0; O'Shaughnessy 3-0-10-0.

Worcestershire
T S Currie not out 53
S Westcott c Rhodes b Bullen 53
G A Hick not out 2
Extras 9
Total (1 wk, 35 overs) 122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-75.
Umpires: B Leachester and J D Bond.

Lillee stands by to face Australians

Dennis Lillee, the Australian fast bowler, may line up for Northamptonshire against his fellow countrymen at Northampton tomorrow.

He is named in a large Northants squad to face the Australian touring side, and may join Winston Davis in the attack if Curtly Ambrose does not recover in time from an influenza virus.

The England hopeful, David Capel, will miss the match after suffering bruised ribs in the county's last game at Hove, and Greg Thomas, the fast bowler, is again ruled out with a pelvic strain.

Paul Parker, the Sussex captain, has suffered a recurrence of a hamstring injury and will be out of action for at least two weeks. Parker aggravated the injury in the championship match against Northamptonshire, having just returned after 10 days out with the problem.

The former England batsman first strained the hamstring while chasing a ball in the field against Lancashire last month. He will miss the NatWest Trophy first round tie against Berkshire at Hove and during his absence Sussex will be led by Colin Wells. Parker is planning a comeback at Hove, his home ground, when Sussex play Essex on July 1.

Essex support Pringle over misconduct claim

By Steve Acteson

Peter Edwards, the secretary of Essex County Cricket Club, yesterday refuted reports that Derek Pringle, the county's England seam bowler, is to be reprimanded over allegations that he made an offensive gesture to spectators during Essex's Benson and Hedges semi-final victory over Somerset at Taunton on Wednesday.

Edwards said: "We have had one letter from a Somerset member saying that Derek made a rude gesture but as we don't really know what happened we are hardly about to take disciplinary action. We will speak to Derek on Sunday and see what he has to say."

Edwards did say, however, that he considered Pringle to be the most abused cricketer by spectators in the country.

"Everywhere he goes, outside Essex, it seems the crowd are after him. One or two start it and others follow like sheep but I know of some wonderful footballers who get the bird and coloured cricketers too."

"There may be some resentment in it because Derek was picked for England in a very early age. Some say he isn't good enough for England but the selectors think he is and they are the ones who matter."

"Derek used to suffer at Essex too in his early days, what with the earping and everything, but he has grown up and proved to the Essex public what a fine player he is."

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it could put him in doubt for the match.

However, Gower said: "The position is unchanged. The surgeon will have a look round tomorrow but send me away in more or less the same condition as when I arrived."

The Worcestershire bowler, Phil Newport, has definitely ruled himself out with an acutely inflamed left Achilles tendon.

Gower goes into hospital in London today for an exploratory operation on a troublesome right shoulder, and the chairman of the England selectors, Ted Dexter, said yesterday

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SPORTS BOOK OF THE WEEK

Fastest lane to oblivion

The grand prix circus is in Montreal, at the Circuit Gilles Villeneuve, named after the Canadian driver who inspired a rare affection among Formula One followers. Gerald Donaldson tells the story of the deteriorating relationship between Villeneuve and Didier Pironi, his Ferrari team-mate, in 1982, a rivalry which led to the death of a man whom Niki Lauda called "the perfect racing driver"



rails on the right side of the entry to Terlamenbocht. On its return to the circuit, the uncontrolled red projectile nearly landed on the following March. Mass was just able to swerve on to the grass to avoid being crushed.

The Ferrari chassis began to disintegrate, with pieces flying in all directions. The driver, the seat, and the steering wheel became detached and were hurled nearly 50 metres through the air to the left side of Terlamenbocht and ploughed through two layers of catch-fencing. Gilles's helmet flew off.

A doctor was on the scene in seconds and began to try to revive Gilles with mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. He banged his chest and gave him heart massage. More doctors arrived and were surrounded by marshals as the frantic life-saving attempts continued. Mass stopped and rushed over to the gathering crowd. As the black flag was shown around the circuit, Pironi halted at the accident scene and ran toward Mass, who turned him around and led him away.

Many drivers hid their feelings behind their helmets as they returned to the paddock. Some, however, wept openly, among them Alain Prost, who said: "I've lost my motivation for the race. He was my friend." Gloom and grief spread along the pits and throughout the paddock. The deeply shocked Ferrari team packed up and left for Maranello.

The crash occurred at 1:52pm and just 11 minutes later a helicopter took Gilles to the University of St Raphael Hospital in nearby Louvain. At 5:40pm the doctors at the hospital announced that Villeneuve was unconscious and suffering from severe injuries to his neck and brainstem, officially a fracture of the cervical vertebrae and the severing of the spinal cord. His vital functions were being maintained by a life-support system.

Then came a final official bulletin from the hospital: Gilles Villeneuve died at 21:12 (9.12pm).

The Belgian Grand Prix went on as scheduled. A proposal that there be a minute's silence for Gilles before the start was rejected on the ground that it might affect the concentration of the drivers. John Watson won the race from Keke Rosberg, who said: "Metaphorically, we were all wearing black armbands at Zolder on Sunday."

After the tragedy, Enzo Ferrari tried unsuccessfully to have the racing No. 27 permanently retired as a lasting tribute to Gilles. The team entered only one car, for Pironi, at the next race, in Gilles's adopted home town. Pironi finished second in that fortieth Monaco Grand Prix.

There was more sadness in Formula One as the 1982 season continued. At the Circuit Gilles Villeneuve in June, scarcely a month after the Montreal circuit was renamed, a starting-line accident claimed the life of the young Italian driver, Riccardo Paletti, when his Osella rammed a stalled car on the grid: the Ferrari of Pironi.

Pironi was unhurt and won the next race, the Dutch Grand Prix, which he dedicated to Villeneuve's memory. Also in The Netherlands, Patrick Tambay took over the No. 27 Ferrari as the replacement for his late friend. He accepted the offer only after deliberating whether replacing Gilles "might be an inhibiting factor, in both sentimental and psychological terms."

Three months to the day after Gilles's death, Pironi's Formula One career ended in a horrific accident during practice for the German Grand Prix at Hockenheim. He was leading in the world championship and driving harder than ever. Having set the fastest qualifying time, Pironi was circulating at high speed, though it was raining and visibility was extremely poor. Alain Prost's Renault was hidden in a ball of spray. Pironi failed to see it in time and hit it from behind. Pironi's car was launched high into the air in a manner distressingly similar to Gilles's fatal crash at Zolder. The No. 27 car landed 300 yards further on. When Prost, Eddie Cheever, and Nelson Piquet stopped to help, they were appalled at the extent of Pironi's leg injuries, and Piquet was sick at the sight.

Tambay went on to win that 1982 German Grand Prix, his first Formula One victory, and it was an extremely emotional day for him. "I thought of Gilles and Didier. I was thinking about them non-stop. They were with me throughout. It was very difficult."

During the following year Pironi underwent 31 operations. Enzo Ferrari promised him a drive when he was fit enough to return and he continued to have hopes of resuming his Formula One career. But it was not to be. His life ended in a powerful crash in the summer of 1987.

Pironi was genuinely sorry about the controversy after Imola. His home was filled with photographs of himself and Gilles, and after his death his companion (his marriage had earlier ended in divorce), Catherine Goux, gave birth to their twin boys. She named them Didier and Gilles.

Adapted from Gilles Villeneuve: The Life of the Legendary Racing Driver, by Gerald Donaldson, published this month by Motor Racing Publications (£12.95).

Patrick Tambay, who was to take over the seat of Gilles Villeneuve's No. 27 Ferrari after his death, said: "Everything in his life was done at 200 miles an hour. Skiing, driving the speedboat, playing backgammon... 'Gilles, you're crazy,' I used to say to him, but that's the way he was."

On the road, Villeneuve and his team-mate, Didier Pironi, lived up their trips from their homes in Monaco to the Ferrari test track at Fiorano, near Modena, with a contest intended to determine which of them was the greater daredevil. The idea was for the driver to get the two-seater Ferrari 308 into top gear and keep it there, foot to the floor, without touching the brake for as long as possible, while the co-pilot timed him.

"The guy who kept it up longest was the winner," Pironi explained. "When Gilles was my passenger and I started to waltz a bit, I would look over at him and he looked very calm and composed. Later he said he was afraid but managed not to show it. That's how he got his reputation as the man who never knew fear. He told me once: 'Every time I get in the car I think about all the things that can go wrong — how many things my life depends upon.'"

Nevertheless, they ate up the motorway miles at speeds of around 155mph for lengthy periods of time. On one occasion they averaged 136mph over a 95-mile stretch of Italian *autostrada* filled with heavy traffic. At the end of their 42-minute trip the speedsters were met by armed police at the toll gate. As it developed, the police were seeking a stolen Ferrari and were delighted to meet Pironi, who was driving, and Villeneuve. Autographs were given and Enzo Ferrari's two drivers reported for duty at Fiorano well ahead of schedule.

The two were getting along famously. Age 30, Villeneuve was two years older than Pironi. "We have a lot of things in common," Pironi said at the time. "Our characters are similar and we have a very nice relationship." And Pironi believed they were treated as equals by the team. "Absolutely. We exchange all information. Usually we have a meeting between ourselves before we go to the engineers to discuss changes and so on."

But Pironi's philosophy also contained a realistic view of the potential power struggle between team-mates, and in describing it he spoke prophetically of how his relationship with Gilles was to end. "In Formula One you're part of a racing stable," he said, "and the No. 1 driver is the stud. He's the one you're compared with in every race because you have the same machinery, which means that your so-called partner is your biggest competitor. So when one is praised and the other forgotten, he feels wounded and resentful."

At the Brazilian Grand Prix, the second race of the 1982 season, Villeneuve qualified on the front row, next to Alain Prost's Renault, but Pironi had trouble in practice, making mistakes and spinning frequently. Before coming to Brazil he had suffered a big accident while testing in France. Although he maintained he only had a sore knee, Gilles thought otherwise and spoke of it to a British journalist, Nigel Roebuck. "After practice," Roebuck remembers, "Gilles took me to one side and said: 'Didier's had a really bad time. It was a huge accident and it's frightened him. He'll get over it but don't give him a bad time for being slow here.'"

"I thought that was extraordinary," Roebuck says, "because most team-mates never miss an opportunity to score off each other. But Gilles was saying 'Give the guy a break.' It was very generous of him. I have no doubt that, until Imola, Gilles believed they were good friends. That's why Gilles was so shattered later."

The San Marino Grand Prix of April 25, 1982, the fourth round of that year's world championship series, was to be Gilles's last race. It was memorable for the fact that 10 teams boycotted the event as a protest against disqualifications in Brazil. Thus only 14 cars were in competition at the Imola circuit — really only two as far as the vast crowd of Italian fans was con-

cerned, and Villeneuve's No. 27 Ferrari in particular was greeted with mighty cheers every time it took the circuit.

Despite having the full weight of the crowd behind them, the Ferraris could not match the qualifying pace of the Renaults. René Arnoux was in pole position, with Prost beside him. Gilles's time got him third on the grid with Pironi fourth.

Arnoux powered away in the lead at the start with Prost in tow, but the Ferraris overtook the second Renault before the first lap was finished. Six laps later Prost retired with piston failure and the San Marino Grand Prix became a three-car race. The trio roared around for 44 laps, each man holding the lead for a while and separated by less than a second, until the French machine spewed out smoke and then flame going past the pits, and the Italian cars took over the race. The horde on the hillside around the Autodromo Dino Ferrari erupted in a roar of approval as Maranello's finest circled the track to end — with their idol in No. 27 surely on his way to another win.

Then the No. 28 car usurped the lead on lap 46. Three laps later, it was 27 in front again, despite having been rudely chopped by 28 on the entry to the corner at Tosa. The fans loved it — the home team was obviously putting on a show for their entertainment.

The crew in the Ferrari pit was without Mauro Forghieri, the experienced technical director, who was unable to be there because of a family problem. The Ferrari pit-board sign reading "slow" was shown to Villeneuve and he promptly eased off, slowing down by two seconds per lap to save the cars from unnecessary punishment and particularly to save fuel, which testing had shown would be marginal over the length of the race.

But on lap 53 Pironi was in the lead again, having speeded up surprisingly. Four laps later Villeneuve scrambled sideways through the *Agnone Minerale* chicane and seemed to be pressing after Pironi rather hard. On lap 58 he moved alongside Pironi under braking at Tosa and was again cut off in no uncertain terms. The crowd began to sense that the Ferraris' manoeuvres were not being made lightly.

Lap 59: one to go. Villeneuve dived into Tosa ahead of Pironi. That appeared to be that. No. 27 immediately slowed down again as they went past the pits on their final lap. Then, as the matching set of red cars sped towards Tosa at 160mph, through the right-hander that today carries the name Curva Villeneuve, No. 28 pulled out of the slipstream of No. 27 and chopped in front in a brutally aggressive move that left the crowd gasping. There was neither room nor time left for a response and the cars crossed the finish line with Pironi in the lead.

On the victory podium Pironi waved to the crowd in triumph. Michele Alboreto was all smiles at having finished third in his Tyrrell. But the second-placed man on the rostrum was there under protest. He had refused to speak to the Ferrari team manager, Marco Piccinini, who had to get Joann Villeneuve to persuade her husband to join his team-mate in front of the Imola crowd. Gilles wore an expression of mingled fury and despair that was frightening in its intensity. It was obvious that something was desperately wrong.

Joann Villeneuve knew exactly what was wrong because during the race her timing analysis showed the Ferraris were running up to three seconds slower when Gilles was leading. It became obvious to her that Didier was intent on pursuing his own interests, not those of the team. Immediately after the awards ceremony, without having exchanged a word with Pironi, Gilles stalked off the podium, walked straight to his helicopter, and flew away to Monaco.

Pironi, who had got married the previous week, joked about his victory being the perfect wedding present — but his jubilation was conspicuously muted. Realizing all was not well with his team-mate, he made a defence of his result. "Even Gilles knows that

the 'slow' sign means only to use your head. It has to be interpreted as keeping your eye on your brakes, your tyres, your fuel and so on. It certainly doesn't mean 'if you think you can win, don't do it. I do hope Gilles won't bear me any rancour. Time heals all wounds.'"

But time, the 13 days of it remaining in Villeneuve's life, did not heal his wounds. Two days after Imola, Nigel Roebuck phoned him in Monaco and the two had a lengthy talk. "I was very upset by that phone conversation," Roebuck remembers. "It frightened me. I didn't blame him for being angry. It was quite justifiable. But what frightened me was that he was saying that, at the next race in Zolder, he would take the same chances against Pironi as he would with any other car. He was so adamant that he would never exchange another word with Pironi again."

Roebuck's column in the next issue of *Autosport* carried much of what Gilles told him on the phone. Roebuck called the piece "Bad Blood at Maranello" and it began with Gilles explaining why he had left Imola in such a hurry. "I left because otherwise I would have said some bad things. He was there, looking like the hero who won the race and I looked like the spoiled bastard who sulked... I haven't said a word to him and I'm not going to again — ever! I have declared war. I'll do my own thing in the future. It's war. Absolutely war."

Gilles then recounted all the times he had obeyed "slow" orders at Ferrari. He pointed out that he had dutifully sat on Jody Scheckler's tail the whole way at Monza in 1979, "knowing that this was my last chance to win the world championship. I hoped like hell he would break. But I never thought of breaking my word. I know all about team orders at Ferrari."

"After the race I thought everyone would realize what had happened, but no. Pironi says that we both had engine problems and there were no team orders. And Piccinini confirmed that to the Press, saying there were no team orders. My engine was perfect and there were team orders."

"When René blew up at Imola I took the lead and we got a 'slow' sign from the pits. You get a 'slow'

sign and that means 'hold position'. Imola was going to be my race because I was in front of Pironi when Arnoux dropped out. If it had been the other way around, tough luck for me... I would not have tried to take the lead away from him. We've been living together at Ferrari for a year and a half. I thought I knew the guy."

About the same time as that conversation took place, Enzo Ferrari took the unprecedented step of making a statement on the controversy, which now raged throughout the racing world. Ferrari said that Pironi did not interpret the pit signals correctly and he well understood Villeneuve's disappointment and agreed with him.

It was Marco Piccinini's task to try to smooth the troubled waters after Imola, and he remains reluctant to apportion blame. Though Gilles vowed never to speak to Pironi again, he momentarily forgot himself one day at Fiorano. After Gilles landed in his Agusta helicopter, Pironi walked by and said: "Salut, Gilles." Gilles nodded his head and replied, "Salut," then immediately cursed himself privately. While he could not comprehend what he viewed as Pironi's act of treachery, because he would never have considered it himself, hatred did not come easily to Gilles. His mind was in a turmoil of conflicting emotions.

Besides the deep sense of betrayal he felt after Imola, Gilles was undoubtedly bothered by the fact that his reputation as the fastest driver was tarnished. One of the reasons he had got along so well with Scheckler as a team-mate was that Jody had been content to let Gilles be the quicker while he, Scheckler, concentrated on winning the championship. After he had done that, Jody coasted through his second year at Ferrari and never threatened Gilles's stardom. But Pironi had hurt his pride.

"The way he did it," Jody says, "when he jumped him at Imola, made it worse. Gilles was naive. Yes, you must trust people, but you must always keep your hand on your gun. Gilles always wanted to be the fastest person in the world. He didn't do everything he did for the good of his health. He just hated to get beaten and that was the big thorn in his side. He always put himself under a lot of pressure and Pironi had been pushing him, getting faster and

coming closer to him. Then when Pironi beat him the way he did, he was outraged."

Gilles and Jody discussed the Imola incident at great length and Jody tried to calm his former team-mate before the next race, at Zolder. Jody remembered his own anger at races and knew the dangers of a blind rage. "I've been crazy and felt so mad I could have jumped out of the car at 100 miles an hour. I've changed gears without taking my foot off the accelerator, wanting to destroy the car. I used to get really upset in practice and qualifying, that was the worst time. The races were more controlled aggression."

The Grote Prijs van België, which would have been Villeneuve's 68th grand prix, began with practice and qualifying on Friday, May 7, 1982. Much of the attention was concentrated on the Ferraris, for the Villeneuve-Pironi controversy was now the talking point of Formula One. The tension in the team's pit was obvious, with Gilles briefly going about his business looking more preoccupied than usual and studiously avoiding any contact with Didier.

On Friday Gilles set a time which was fifth fastest of the day, while Didier was still out on the circuit. Gilles was slower than his team-mate. Gilles complained that his car was quite undrivable on the harder-compound Goodyear tyres he had been given. He mentioned that the steering seemed to lock momentarily in the straight-ahead position as he was going through the left-right curves over the hill toward Terlamenbocht, and because of that it was not easy to go flat out through that section — where the accident was to take place. He was also irritated by the traffic problems, with up to 30 cars on the 4.2 km circuit at one time.

"It's no worse than usual, I guess," Gilles said, "which means it's very bad. Every time I was on a quick lap, I came across someone going slowly. Like I've said a million times before, it's crazy having only two sets of tyres to get your time with. You're forced to take fantastic risks."

Gilles was alone at Zolder, and the motorhome in which he and Joann travelled to the European races was not at the circuit. Joann had only missed half a dozen of her husband's Formula One races; this time she had remained with the children in Monaco to make preparations for their daughter's

first communion on the Sunday. Gilles was staying at a hotel near Zolder and on Friday evening he had dinner with a Belgian acquaintance who lived in Canada and had helped him secure sponsorship in earlier days. His dinner companion noted that Gilles still sensed there was a conspiracy against him and he was distracted and preoccupied to a noticeable degree.

On Saturday the final hour of qualifying began at one o'clock. The Renaults of Prost and Arnoux were fighting over the front row while the Ferraris seemed set to be close behind them on the grid. With a little over a quarter of an hour remaining, Pironi was the faster of the two team-mates. As the minutes ticked away, more and more cars took to the circuit in attempts to improve their positions, among them Jochen Mass, whose best time had him on the last row of the grid.

With less than 15 minutes to go, Gilles was still out on the circuit using his last set of qualifying tyres. He had already established his fastest time but continued to circulate on the used tyres, trying to improve. As Gilles came by the start-finish line, Mauro Forghieri showed him the "in" signal on the pit board.

"I called him into the pits because his tyres were finished. He had already done three fast laps on them before and was close to the best time of Pironi and there was nothing more he could do. He knew he couldn't do any better and was coming in. Gilles was coming in to the pits on the lap on which he had his crash. But even when the car was coming into the pits, it was travelling at over 200 kilometres per hour. That was Gilles."

Gilles came over the brow of the hill and into the left-hand kink before the Terlamenbocht corner at a speed estimated later to be about 140mph, and saw the March in front of him. Competing in his hundredth grand prix, Mass was a careful and considerate driver and was watching for following cars. He was in fifth gear but cooling his tyres and moving much slower than the oncoming Ferrari. "I saw Gilles in my mirrors and expected him to pass on the left. I moved right and couldn't believe it when I saw him virtually on top of me. He clipped my right tyre, bounced off the front tyre and was launched into the air."

The accident was of aircraft proportions. The Ferrari was airborne for over 100 metres before it slammed down nose first into the earth, buckling the front of the car in on the driver. But the energy was scarcely dissipated and the accident went on and on.

The car catapulted high into the air again and began a series of horrific cartwheels, at one point touching down on an earth bank some distance behind the guard

Gilles was undoubtedly bothered by the fact that his reputation as the fastest driver was tarnished

Yachting diary

Dalton's ketch leaves sloop 200 miles adrift

By Barry Pickthall

In the first showdown between ketch- and sloop-rigged entries in this year's Whitbread round the world race, the twin-masted New Zealand maxi, Fisher and Paykel, skippered by Grant Dalton, pulled out a 200-mile lead over NCB Ireland mid-way through the 3,000-mile Rothmans Newport to Cork transatlantic race.

The Irish sloop lost more than 100 miles earlier in the week, when her new keel was damaged in a split in two, but after sailing for a day with her keel damaged, the skipper, Bobby Campbell, said he expected to recover some lost ground.

On Wednesday the Eiland design covered 349 miles in 24 hours, five more than Fisher and Paykel, and the NCB crew, 100 miles south of the New Zealand ketch, are now planning their hopes on a continuation of stronger winds on the run in.

Dalton and his crew, who were also forced to eat humble pie served up by Oliver Waldron's Swan 65 cruising sloop, which led for the early part of the race, broke into the lead on Wednesday night and are hopeful of finishing on Monday, just inside the record set by Kialoa III in 1979.

A record 1,813 yachts, 252 more than last year, have entered today's 60-mile Cowes to Rytholme round the island race. This annual event, in its 53rd year, starts from Cowes at 9.20am and will be won by the two Whitbread entries, Craigdon's Naturally and With Integrity, leading the way down the Solent towards the Needles.

The record set by the 60ft trimaran, Paragon, in 1986, stands at 3hr 55min 28sec and will be under attack this time by Full Fish, Stephen Fife's Formula 40 trimaran, which has Colin Moynihan, the Sports Minister, aboard.

The steady demise in grand-prix 105 racing has led the Island Sailing Club this year to award the principal Gold Cup to the first of the Channel handicap cruisers. All eyes, however, will doubtless be trained on Graham Walker's one-tonner, Independence, which was labelled "a dog" earlier this week by rivals competing at Kialoa next week for a place in Britain's Admiral's Cup team.

Walker has declined to compete in the trials and is relying on his second placing at the recent One Ton Cup in Italy to win him a place in the team.

With Tony Bullimore's trimaran, Spirit of Apricot, in dock awaiting a new mast after her tragic capsizing last month, the 2,000-mile, two-handed round Britain classic, starting from Plymouth at noon tomorrow, looks set to become a French benefit. At 75ft, the French catamaran, Saab Turbo, sailed by Francis Beucher, could be in a class of its own, leaving Patrick McEwan, the former transatlantic record holder, sailing the similar sized Dix de Lyon, to lead home the monohulls.

British hopes rest with Chay Birch and his daughter, Sarah, aboard the 60ft trimaran, NCR, which holds the record of eight days 15hr 30min set in 1982, and Richard Telford's 54ft tri, Williams and Lee.

Another to watch out for, quite literally, is Holly, a 25ft trimaran entered by George Jupp, a Plymouth navigation tutor, and his student, Andy Miller. "She has a little freckle, the boat goes through the waves rather than over them. It wouldn't even sail it across Plymouth Sound," one die-hard wool monohull competitor said yesterday.



Reusade, seen here winning a valuable sponsored handicap at Epsom seven days ago, makes a quick reappearance in the televised Baker Lucretia Summer Handicap (3.30) at Sandown today. Kevin Darley takes over from Steve Wood in the saddle.

Stocius drops a trophy hint

By Michael Seely, Racing Correspondent

David Murray Smith hit peak form at York yesterday when the victory of Stocius, heavily-backed 9-2 favourite for the William Stakes Handicap, gave the Lambourn trainer direct encouragement for the chances of Glenbeigh Summer in this afternoon's £25,000 feature, the William Hill Golden Spurs Trophy.

"They've been working together, so I've got to be hopeful," he said. "Glenbeigh Summer has been raised from 87 to 103 in future handicaps so he's got to run here."

Naval Fan looked sure to win before the distance but, with Gary Carter riding at his strongest, Stocius stayed on the better to win by a neck. "He ran well last time out when I libbed out the handicap so I had to fancy him today," the trainer went on. "I want to run him at Ascot next Saturday."

The punters were again on the mark when making Macrobrian 7-2 favourite for the innovative Marketing Sprint Handicap. Since being operated on for a soft palate in the winter, Peter Easterby's five-year-old has taken on a new lease of life and has now won three of his four starts this season.

Two furlongs from home Glenbeigh, blinkered for the first time and attempting to recapture the form that saw him win nine races last season, burst clear of his rivals. But Macrobrian kept running on and when Glenbeigh weakened a furlong from home, the favourite went clear to beat the fast-finishing Marbella Silks by 1½ lengths.

Mark Birch, gaining his 31st victory of the season, said afterwards: "I didn't want to take Glenbeigh on as he tends to swerve under pressure and I might have got into trouble."

Kevin Darley said about Glenbeigh, who weakened to finish last, "That was disappointing but the horse has clearly lost confidence for the time being."

Pat Eddery, second favourite to be leading jockey at Royal Ascot next week, was in outstanding form at Sandown Park yesterday with a 57-1 treble from the three runners on Sea Serenade, Raahle and Carvick. Sea Serenade, successful in a claiming race at Epsom last week, defied a 5th penalty in the Bock Hedge Handicap with the remaining three runners strong out behind.

Carvick, 15-8 favourite for the June Maiden Stakes, held off a determined challenge from the three runners on Sea Serenade, Raahle and Carvick.

Another jockey in excellent form was John Reid, who landed a 28-1 double in the first two races on Argemone and Just Three.

At the start of the day, Bill Watts introduced a useful two-year-old filly when Nicky Connoir rode Berberana to a comfortable win in the EBF University of York Turf Club Stakes. Bred by Hamish Alexander, Berberana was originally sold at the Cartier Million sales for 38,000 Irish guineas but was later spun by the vet.

"This is the best filly I've trained since Waterloo," said the trainer afterwards, "and if she proves good enough I'd like to take her to Ireland in the autumn for the Cartier Million."

Royal Ascot fever continues to mount. Nicky Beaumont, clerk of the course, reported that the going is still firm. "There's a good covering of grass. The five-day forecast is for fine weather. We're going to water every night and if necessary during the meeting as well."

The fight for top riding honours at the meeting promises to be as fierce and competitive as the sport itself. Swinburn, after support for Walter Swinburn at 5-2, have cut his price to 2-1 as Michael Stoute's stable jockey chases his first jockey's title at the royal meeting. However, both Pat Eddery and Steve Cauthen are jostling Swinburn for favouritism being priced at 5-2 and 3-1 respectively.

Stoute and Swinburn have already won three of the six classics run in England and Ireland and next week many backers will make Shadai and Kerenza two of their bankers in the St James's Palace Stakes and King's Stand Stakes respectively. Zilzal, Wadcock, Demawend and Newmarket Flame are other exciting looking prospects.

Swinburn's mounts outside his stable will include Great Adventure for Guy Harwood in the Ascot Gold Cup, Cash Asmusen had originally been booked for the Coronation Cup third but the reigning French champion is required to ride in Paris on Thursday.

Eddery's quick treble

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Indelible lessons from a master tutor

Graham Rock pays a personal tribute to Phil Bull, who died last weekend

Before most national newspapers moved to Docklands, Phil Bull could have walked down Fleet Street and been recognized by the staff on racing desks as his former employer.

To have a job at Timeform was not only a guarantee of a degree in racing, but to have worked there was a passport to the wider world of journalism, recognized gratefully by the nation's sports editors.

Year after year a handful of the staff would be asked to prepare the portraits of Timeform House, Halifax, to be faced with a 100-question oral test posed by Reg Griffin, the managing director. If they scored over 90, and dressed more like a banker than a baker, they were in.

Senior writers and junior editorial assistants sat at desks, set straight as barrack-room beds, facing the senior hand-copier, John Clarke, in made-up Victorian counting house scene like an amusement arcade. The wages wouldn't have bought a quarter day's holiday to visit the county of Dorset, but you had been admitted to the elite academy.

Of course, many left as soon as they felt independent enough to start their own company, occasionally in numbers which caused a temporary ripple, but the supply of new blood, eager and educated, was and is inexhaustible.

For about a year, I was assistant to Phil Bull, manually calculating the time figures he utilized to do battle with the bookmakers. Then the job took several hours away from me, as I was crushed by computers in a matter of minutes.

When more complicated research was required, I sometimes resorted to an ancient mechanical adding machine which, used at speed, sounded like a combine harvester devouring a bicycle.

I had no driving licence but, when we travelled together to the races, I compensated by dispensing Pilsener in a crystal goblet to Phil as he steered the BMW at breakneck speed down the motorway.

In the spring of 1973, we made a brief visit to the Shetland Isles. The Sage of Halifax was confident that Royal Magic would win the 1½-mile conditions race and beat £4,000 to win at odds just under even.

It wasn't a wager I regarded with any interest, but when we arrived back at the office only a couple of hours after our departure, it dawned on me that in the 2min 38sec it had taken Royal Magic to beat his field, Phil had won about three times my annual salary. The apprentice still had a little to learn.

In the 20 years after the war, he took £500,000 out of the ring, but he never put an end to the bonanza.

Not every arrow hit the target. In the summer of 1967, Phil had a staying three-year-old called Staying Power in training with Eddie Lambton at Newmarket.

He decided the potentially useful colt should be prepared for a starting-price coup on a race at York, using the nation's network of betting shops.

Timeform staff, their wives, girlfriends, ex-employees and friends were recruited, briefed with military precision and despatched to the various betting shops, armed with their maps marked with betting shop locations and bundles of the folding stuff.

Women were told to wear headscarves, carry shopping baskets and to mispronounce deliberately the name of the horse in order to persuade betting office staff that they were mug punters.

But the bookmakers' delicate network, untested by the Philothesians opened at 5-1, was supported down to 5-2 and compounded the disaster by finishing only third.

Phil Bull wasn't satisfied with not suffering from a head, he actively denounced them. Desultory thinking was ruthlessly

expedited, as a writer, he had a gift for debanking hypocrisy with a few succinct phrases.

Biographers often refer to their subjects as having lost for life, when they really mean a just for something, together more tangible. Phil liked the ladies but never quite got the hang of marriage, despite four attempts.

A positive atheist, he mocked the "temples of superstition," as he called churches, he held strong, often contentious, opinions but was never guilty of intellectual dishonesty.

Racing alone was too narrow to satisfy him. He was widely read, loved Mozart, and played both chess and snooker to a high standard. Shortly after I joined the company, he learned that my traditional education included an A-level in snooker and I was summoned to The Hollins, his pile in the Pentlands, for "a game and a few frames."

On the designated evening, he drove me to the mansion and, on arrival, dived into the kitchen. Unearthing four slices of off-white pre-fried bread, he sprinkled them with rough-cut cooking cheddar, and tossed them under the grill.

Over the immaculate green baize, I survived a chronic attack of acid indigestion to beat him by three frames to two but, somehow, ended the evening by owing him £5. It was just another lesson from the master.

Trying to shake off that elitist image

A series of weekly reports on Britain's racecourses
No 2: ASCOT

Ascot looks magnificent in June when the banks of purple rhododendrons along the Old Mile press in on the dazzling green of the lawns, and the gatesmen in bowler hats, though less ostentatious than they were, are still capable of bewildering outsiders, and the hars are understated.

In the end, though, you keep going back because you sense a genuine effort by those in charge of Ascot to make it friendlier and more accessible.

Events such as the Festival of British Racing in September, when admission to the Silver Ring is reduced to £1, have done much to rid Ascot of its elitist image. And the facilities for children, who have an enclosure to themselves, staffed by state registered nurses, are among the best in the country.

Royal Ascot is a bit of an ordeal because of the crowds, nowhere more so than in the Royal Enclosure, where men and women with no previous racing experience are suddenly required to act rather well; as guests (not of the Queen, in this case) on their own.

The weather at Royal Ascot is the other drawback. Apart from Wimbledon, no other sporting event is so unlucky with rain.

and you need binoculars to appreciate it fully but viewing is basically good from all enclosures. The Silver Ring stands bigger than the average grandstand.

The grandstand itself is the biggest in the country and has everything a racing fan could want. Behind it are separate buildings containing lavatories, refreshment stalls, and a number of closed circuit televisions. Behind it are separate buildings containing lavatories, refreshment stalls, and a number of closed circuit televisions.

The catering franchise is shared by Lethaby & Christopher and King & Bryner. In the summer, when Ascot was weather than even, a girl in jeans while slipped up near the paddock and landed face down in the creaking position, minus her shoes. She was so upset she had to be wheeled, screaming, to the St John Ambulance room.

When the sun comes out, Royal Ascot is spectacular. Some people, when they leave the evening, say they had seen more of the horses, others gravitate to the bandstand to sing *Land of Hope and Glory* and all that English reserve suddenly disappears. A curious spectacle. *Keep Up Mother Brown* cheered on by bookholders, waving toppers from above.

The racecourse is technically excellent. The straight mile is a majestic sight, undulating slightly all the way back to the golden gates. It is a big course

the winter, chicken curry is available on the fourth floor of the grandstand. It is usually very good but on a couple of occasions last winter it was lukewarm.

The most popular bar with the regular racing set is the Mill Reef, behind the grandstand. Service there is not too bad but many of the bars are habitually understaffed.

The Ascot Authority, which is employed by the Queen to run the course, has a permanent staff of about 60. The course always looks beautiful after Royal Ascot, the grandstand do a wonderful job to persuade the laws to grow again in time for Ascot's most prestigious race.

ROAD TRAVEL: The course is west of Ascot on the A329. Access from M3 (junction 3) and M4 (junction 6).

RAIL TRAVEL: Ascot station is 500yds from the course. Regular service from Watlington.

ADMISSION: Members: £17.00 to £30.00 according to meeting (Royal Ascot: £17.00 to £30.00). Silver Ring: £2.50 (25 at Royal Ascot). Ascot Heath £1 (Royal Ascot) and July meeting only. Tickets for July meeting can be obtained from the Secretary's Office (see below) or from the Ascot Secretary's Office for 1989 details.

PARKING: £2.50. Reserved berths

can be booked. Contact the Secretary, Ascot Authority (0930 20768).

DRESS REQUIREMENTS: Royal Ascot gentlemen must wear morning dress and women formal day wear in the Royal Enclosure. Normally, no jeans or T-shirts in Members.

HOSPITALITY: Private boxes can be sub-let. See personal columns.

INQUIRIES: The Secretary's Office, Ascot Racecourse, Ascot, Berks SL5 7AN. Tel: (0930) 22211.

BIG-RACE DATES: Ascot Gold Cup, June 22; King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, July 22; Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, September 22; Princess Royal Stakes, October 14; H & T Walker Gold Cup, November; SGB Chase, December; Chesham House Handicap, February.

Rating

One jockey's cap denotes Avelin; two, Bearable; three, Average; four, Very good; five, Excellent.

Alwuhush chases rich prize in Italy

Alwuhush (Willie Carson) and Spitfire (Paul Eddery) provide strong English challenge for the £104,500 Gran Premio di Milano at San Siro today.

Alwuhush, disposed of stable companion Love The Groom and Taster and in the Premio Presidente della Repubblica at Rome in May, and although John Dunlop's son of Nurseyev is better suited by 10 furlongs, he does say today's trip of 1½ miles.

Spitfire has run twice at Lingfield this spring, first when chasing home Cocottes and Pirat Army in the Derby trial, and more recently when beating Helen's Dream and Charlie McDonagh in the Good heart, and should go close.

The chief threat is likely to come, not from the home-trained opposition, but from Chiquette, Henry's Anstrutrice. Third in the Oaks last year, Anstrutrice made an excellent seasonal debut when finishing a close third to Liaison at Saint-Cloud.

John Dunlop also sends Talaria (Soto) for the Premio Vittorio Cressi (66), and she is joined by Jon Scargill's Pretty Cool (Paul Eddery).

Seawind (Dick Birch) looks to have a chance of landing the £11,944 Grand Prix de Bruxelles (1st 30) at Brussels tomorrow. He was fifth behind Sheriff's Star in the Coronation Cup and a repetition of that performance should enable him to see off the mainly-French opposition.

Michael Jarvis, who saddled Procrustes to win the Epsom Derby, makes his debut (Willie Carson) in the £12,868 Swiss Derby at Fraubrunnen, near Zurich, tomorrow.

Stoute lines up another fillies' prize

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent

Michael Stoute sends Miss Fancy (Jack), yet another of his superb fleet of fillies, to Phoenix Park today for the Irish Merchants EBF Phoenix Oaks Trial.

She won on her debut at Ascot last autumn and although beaten since by the likes of St. Mark's and the Duke of Devonshire in the Lupe Stakes at Goodwood she should contain Petite Ile and Slender Style, the pick of the home fillies.

Petite Ile is a blemished third behind Procrustes in the Wokingham Fillies' Stakes at the Curragh last time and that is better form than Slender Style's second to Upward Trend here in May.

Vincent O'Brien had hoped to send his Classic Secret to Derby standard but he was taken out of the Epsom race following his defeat by stable companion Esprit d'Etoile. He drops in class to the Glad EBF Three-Year-Old Race and it would be surprising if Dermot Weld's Lonic Rimmer managed to give him weight and a beating.

Michael Jarvis runs Just A Flutter in the Killybeggs EBF Stakes tomorrow. Just A Flutter is a superior handicapper but he may be unable to cope with Executive Perk.

Parking plan

Extra parking facilities will be provided at Royal Ascot, says the Ascot Authority. The plan is to strike a balance between the number of cars and the number of people. "We have made arrangements to accommodate everybody who travels by road. There is a big car park next to the course."

Racing next week

MONDAY: Brighton, Edinburgh, Windsor, Wolverhampton. TUESDAY: Royal Ascot, Thirsk. WEDNESDAY: Royal Ascot, Ripon. THURSDAY: Royal Ascot, Redcar, Ayr. FRIDAY: Royal Ascot, Redcar, Ayr. SATURDAY: Ascot, Redcar, Ayr. (Warrick, Tinglefield, Ayr.)

Rating

One jockey's cap denotes Avelin; two, Bearable; three, Average; four, Very good; five, Excellent.

Martin Trew

ROWING

Regattas crowd the waters

By Jim Raiton

Two big up-river regattas clash once again this year within a few miles of each other. The traditional Henley preview regatta takes place at Marlow today while the second women's Henley regatta is staged on the Henley Reach. The women will row from the Royal Regatta finish to the top of Temple Island. Although they are racing in the opposite direction to the men in the Royal Regatta in 11 days' time, no one expects a clash. Rowing is certainly a growing sport. Henley Royal Regatta has announced a record entry as have the women's Henley. The 140 crews competing today include two eights from the United States and a coxless pair from the Sandwans Rowing Club, of Zimbabwe, whose men have also entered the Wyfold Challenge Cup at Henley Royal Regatta.

Although not recognised as a selection regatta, the women's heavy and lightweight squads will be at Henley Reach in force. Marlow has attracted 233 entries for the 1,600-metre downstream course with races setting off every four minutes from early morning for almost 12 hours. Sadly both events clash with the Cambridge May races and Cambridge colleges will be sadly missed.

NEW FRENCH president

By Chris Tison

The Frenchman, Marcel Batigne, the longest serving president of the Federation Internationale de Rugby Amateur (FIRA), is about to step down to allow his old friend and rival, the French Federation (FFR), to take his place.

It is intended that the succession will be similar to that which led to Ferrasse's taking of the helm of the French Federation more than 20 years ago.

RUGBY UNION

Robinson is given Lions go-ahead

From David Hands, Rugby Correspondent, Brisbane

Colwyn, the former French lock, but should be fit to play against Queensland B in Cairns on Wednesday. "Selection is very difficult," said McGeehan, the coach, said. "We have seen the first two games and you get certain ideas about what you want, but both teams played well in the first two games. The Lions played Queensland earlier today."

Paul Dean, the Irish stand-off half who damaged his right knee in the opening game of the tour, will not be in the team, will fly home tomorrow. He will have a further examination in Dublin which will determine the length of his recovery period from injuries to cartilage and ligaments.

Robinson was unable to train yesterday at Bottomley Park, home of the Eastern Districts club, whose players are now being coached by Michel.

New French president

The Frenchman, Marcel Batigne, the longest serving president of the Federation Internationale de Rugby Amateur (FIRA), is about to step down to allow his old friend and rival, the French Federation (FFR), to take his place.

It is intended that the succession will be similar to that which led to Ferrasse's taking of the helm of the French Federation more than 20 years ago.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET
11.0 to 6.30
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Australia.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE Championship
11.0, 11.0 overs minimum
DERBY: Derbyshire v Sussex.
CHESHAMFORD: Essex v Gloucestershire.
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Glamorgan.
BATH: Somerset v Kent.
POSTERS OVAL: Surrey v Middlesex.
HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire.

OTHER MATCH: Buckinghamshire v Oxfordshire (Aylesbury Town).

TOMORROW

CRICKET
11.0 to 6.30
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Australia.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE League
11.0, 11.0 overs minimum
DERBY: Derbyshire v Sussex (1.0).
CHESHAMFORD: Essex v Gloucestershire.
BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Glamorgan.
BATH: Somerset v Kent.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Worcestershire.
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire.

OTHER MATCH
11.0 to 6.30
FERRISSE: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE League
11.0, 11.0 overs minimum
DERBY: Derbyshire v Sussex (1.0).
CHESHAMFORD: Essex v Gloucestershire.
BLACKPOOL: Lancashire v Glamorgan.
BATH: Somerset v Kent.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Worcestershire.
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire.

OTHER MATCH
11.0 to 6.30
FERRISSE: Cambridge University v Nottinghamshire.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE League
11.0, 11.0 overs minimum
DERBY: Derbyshire v Sussex (1.0).
CHESHAMFORD: Essex v Gloucestershire.
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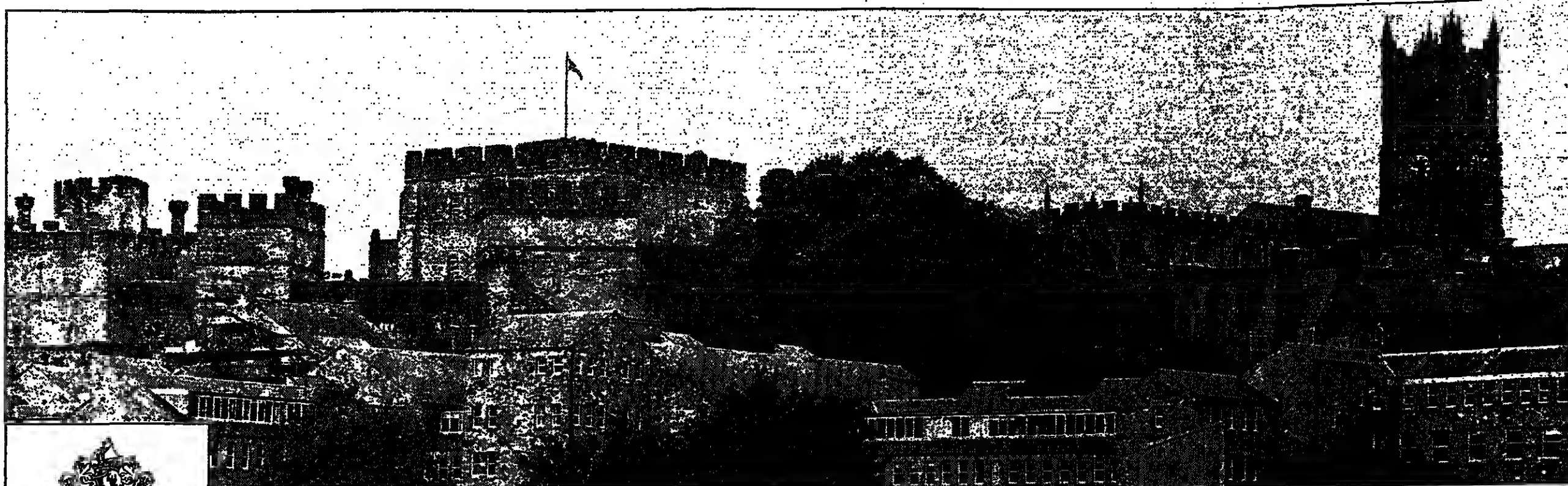
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EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Worce

COUNTY TOWNS

Once a flourishing port, now a city full of charm and character — Nigel Andrew unravels some of Lancaster's dramatic, northern secrets



LANCASTER

Grand hill-top history

Like many of the most rewarding towns, Lancaster is extraordinarily difficult to "read". The site is so hilly, and the street-net so tight and complex, that the town reveals itself reluctantly, in isolated fragments. And the fragments contradict each other.

This is a town with a long and decidedly important history — John of Gaunt's home town, a royal Duchy, the place where Charles II was proclaimed King — and yet virtually nothing medieval remains, apart from the castle keep and the body of the priory church. Lancaster is a town of grand late-Victorian municipal gestures, but also of contrasting Georgian discretion. It presents a stern, somewhat grimy face of square-set stone, very northern, but the sternness dissolving into something charming, fanciful, ultimately beguiling.

One way to set about decoding Lancaster is to climb to one of the several high points from which a good view can be had. The town abounds not only in hills, but in upwardly aspiring landmarks of other kinds, and surely the most dramatic is the unparalleled Ashton Memorial, the "Taj Mahal of the North". A colossal Edwardian-baroque folly in shining white Portland stone, it stands high above Lancaster, three-quarters of

a mile east of the town centre. A fantastically sumptuous and out-of-control composition, boasting an external staircase like the Sacre Coeur's and a crowning dome like St Peter's, the memorial was designed by Sir John Belcher. It has recently been restored — as has the Old Palm House nearby, now a butterfly house — and the explanatory display inside is worth a look. Then comes the arduous climb to the viewing galleries, rewarded by a stunning panorama out over the countryside to the glittering expanses of Morecambe Bay.

The Ashton Memorial was built by James Williamson, Lord Ashton, the nilcloth and linoleum king of Lancaster, who at one time employed a quarter of the town's workforce. His father laid out the public park in which the memorial stands, creating it from an expanse of quarried moorland, and Lord Ashton himself benefitted the town on a lavish scale. From the memorial you can see the severe neo-Georgian town hall which was his gift, and in front of it stands a grand statue of Queen Victoria in her glory, surrounded by bestialities of Victorian worthies, which His Lino Lordship also donated.

The view of the town is otherwise dominated by the broad silver curve of the river Lune — another unexpected element, for

Lancaster does not feel like a riverside town, any more than it feels as close to the coast as it is. Nearer rises the soaring spire of St Peter's, the Roman Catholic cathedral, an outstanding piece of Victorian Gothic (by Paley) which is worth examining at some length. In the middle distance is the real drama: the tough embattled silhouette of the castle, and next to it the pinnacled tower of the priory church. These mark the historic heart of Lancaster, and the obvious place to start a ground-level exploration.

The castle owes much of its picturesque aspect to work done in the 18th and 19th centuries, though the imposing gatehouse of about 1400 is genuine enough. For centuries the castle has been used as a prison, and the Assizes were held here until 1972. In fact, it is said that more people have been sentenced to death in Lancaster than in any other English town, including the Pendle Witches in 1612, and the last man to be publicly hanged (in 1865). Parts of the building are open to the public, but a wholesale restoration is under way this summer, which is restricting access.

Below the gatehouse lies one of the handsomest parts of Lancaster, a little enclave of curving, sloping streets lined with splendid Georgian houses, not all of them occupied by solicitors and accountants.



In the other direction is the priory church, a long, impressive 15th-century building with, unexpectedly, an 18th-century Gothic tower. The star attractions of the airy, spacious interior are the highly elaborate choir stalls, carved with all the decorative exuberance of the French flamboyant style.

From the hill on which church and castle stand, a lane leads down through a surprising patch of open country — with more magnificent views — to St George's Quay, where yet another Lancastrian paradox presents itself. This county town with its landlocked feel was once a flourishing port, and here is the evidence — a

quayside of narrow Georgian warehouses overlooking the now silted Lune.

There is a good deal of urban regeneration going on here, as there is elsewhere among the Victorian mills and warehouses by the canal, but the quay retains its quiet, strange character. The Customs House, a delightful Palladian building by Richard Gillow of the Lancastrian furniture-making family, is now refurbished as a Maritime Museum, very informative about Lancaster's trading and seafaring past.

There are at least three other excellent museums — the City Museum, housed in the old town hall in the pedestrianized centre of town; the Judge's Lodgings, a fine 17th-century house below the castle, now a museum of Gillow furniture and of children's toys; and the nearby Cottage Museum, furnished as an artisan's home of about 1820. Also open (summer weekends only, 2-5pm) is the remarkable Music Room, a narrow little Baroque building hidden away in a quiet back alley.

This complex and fascinating town has many more points of interest. It displays its attractions soberly and unselfconsciously, as befits a busy working centre — and, since the 1960s, university town. But they are there, sure enough, and very well worth the effort of discovery.

AROUND LANCASTER

It is breath-taking scenery, rather than individual attractions, that makes the area around Lancaster — particularly to the North and East — so memorable. The first two routes take you through some of the best of it.

Horby is dominated by the octagonal tower of its church and the spectacular castle, best seen from the bridge in the village. Once the seat of the Stanleys, a great Lancashire family, the castle is not open to the public. To reach Horby, head first for Helton (2 miles E of Lancaster, on the river), where the church has a Roman altar and an 11th-century carved cross. Follow the signs for Aughton (3 miles farther on) and stunning views of the wooded valley at the Crook of Lune.

Trough of Bowland (10 miles SE of Lancaster, on route to Dunson Bridge and Skaidburn), over 1,000ft above sea level, is the solitary pass across the wild, dramatic landscape of the treeless Forest of Bowland. Leave Lancaster (Dalton Square) on the road signposted to Clitheroe via Trough of Bowland.

Follow the road as it dips under the M6, and on for five miles of steady climbing to the Jubilee Tower. This is a memorial of 1887, with steps leading to the top. The views are marvellous, on a good day as far as Snowdonia, Lakeland and the Isle of Man. Continue on the same road, dropping down to the river Wyre, in the wild valley of

Tarnbrook, then climbing again to the heights of the Trough itself. Morecambe Bay (NW of Lancaster) offers a quite extraordinary landscape of sand, mudflats and sea as far as the distant horizon. The whole area is rich in birdlife and there is a fine reserve at Leighton Moss (near Silverdale, 8 miles N of Lancaster). Car park and visitors' centre at Myers Farm, near Silverdale station. Here bitterns, bearded tits, jacksnipe and water rails are among the attractions. Morecambe itself (3 miles NW of Lancaster by A588) is now fused with its neighbour Heysham into one large, lively resort, with terrific views across the bay to the highest Lakeland peaks. The walk across the sands at low tide from West Bank to Grange-over-Sands is an unforgettable experience, but must only be undertaken with an official guide. The sands are notoriously treacherous and have claimed many lives.

Carnforth (8 miles N of Lancaster by A6 or M6) boasts the railway station in which *Ernie Encounter* was filmed — the clock at least is instantly recognizable. Nearby the Steamtown Railway Centre has an impressive range of locomotives and industrial machines (open daily, 9am-5pm, with frequent "steaming days").

Leighton Hall (2 miles N of Carnforth) — turn left at Warton — or take A6 and turn left through "Yealand Conyers" is a Regency "Gothic" house, most spectacularly sited against a backdrop of South Lakeland mountains. The country home of the cabinet-maker Gillow, it has some remarkable pieces on display, and the atmosphere is welcoming. Birds of prey are flown at 3.30pm on open days, weather permitting. House open to end of September. Sons, Ed Moss, Tues-Fri, 2-5pm (last tour 4.30).

GARDENING

Acres of ideas for everyone

Paved and modern, raised and watery, hedged or walled — Francesca Greenoak visits Capel Manor

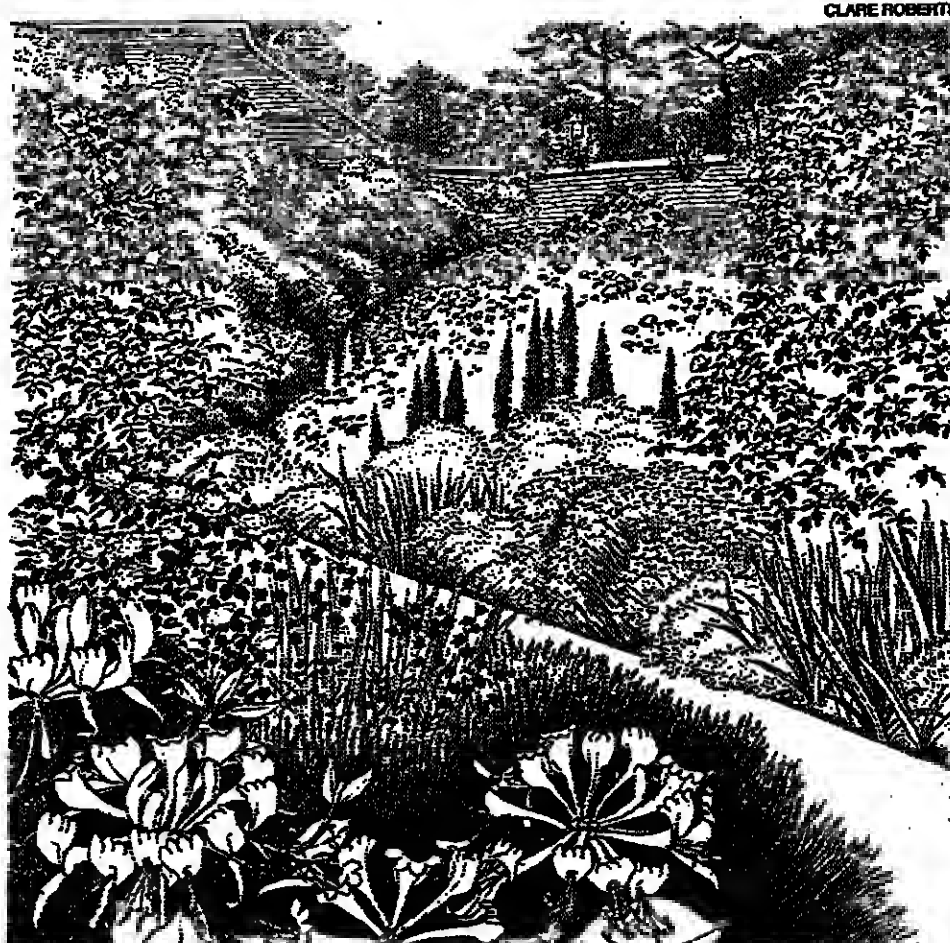
The atmosphere at Capel Manor is so pleasant that I could almost believe the spirit of the gardeners of old lingers there affectionately, among the flower gardens, fine fires and leafy glades of this 30-acre garden. This part of Hertfordshire has been the home of many great gardeners and nurserymen: Edward Bowles, Amos Perry and, nearly four centuries ago, John Tradescant the elder

who, it appears, worked at the palatial gardens at Theobalds (now the home of Capel Manor farm, and part of the Environmental Centre). Capel Manor gardens are arranged around the Horticultural and Environmental Centre, which is perhaps why it always feels excitingly fresh and forward-looking. There is always much going on, with different styles of gardening to see. Distinctly unrefined, this is a place not necessarily for

great connoisseurs but for all-rounders, those who have a small or medium-sized garden and are looking out for ideas. It is no good the students at Capel knowing every last recondite member of the genus geranium if they can't raise good bedding pansies when they are required, and equally little point in specializing in annuals if future customers desire elaborate water gardens or sections planted in period. There is plenty of room at Capel to experiment; visitors today can pick and choose between a paved modern garden (the Capel medal winner), or a 16th-century physic garden, or a hedged garden of plants with variegated leaves (which would suit a small town garden, but which do not present themselves so obviously to a beginner).

It is the walled garden which draws me first on a visit to Capel: to explore the way its different aspects are exploited with climbers, shrubs and herbaceous plants. The corner facing south-east has never looked so splendid as this year. There is the lovely yellow form of *Rosa banksiae*, which needs a sunny sheltered place, and is growing well here next to a terrific Solanum, sometimes called the Chilean potato tree, climbing to drape the very highest part of the wall with its pretty clustered flowers. (This is the cultivar *Glasnevin*, which is slightly harder than the species and flowers longer into the late summer.)

There are bright-faced, resin-scented rockroses (*Cistus*) and the beautiful rose acacia (*Robinia hispida*), which enjoys sunny sheltered conditions, growing with the pretty but rather tender, grey-



All-round appeal: Capel Manor in Hertfordshire, where variety adds spice to skill

leaved shrub, *Teucrium fruticans*, which carries tiny blue flowers in the variety *Azureum*. Lavender, old roses and roses complete a splendid example of what you can do with a protected south-facing bed under a wall — even in heavy soil and the blast of the cold winds which sweep Capel in winter. The roses are grown both as shrubs and up supports, and the rose-covered columns generously punctuate this border.

Wild gardens are not generally thought to look well at this time of year, but I like the rather blowy summer guise, the grasses flowering over

hidden spring wild-flowers ripening their seeds inconspicuously in their shelter. The Capel wild garden will be thoroughly mown in a few weeks, when the wild flowers have completely died back. By contrast, in the theme gardens the formal yew hedges make a neat, crisp frame for the coloured foliage, geranium species and flowers, and the same is true of the period gardens with their neat box hedges and clipped knots. Any of these would make a good model for a long, narrow town garden.

I have always wondered what Chelsea gardens would

look like after the event. One year on, the courtyard garden (Capel/ARC Conbioc medal winner in 1988) has given me the chance to see. Personally, I don't like it any better now than I did then, but it does at least prove it can survive beyond a week, and could appeal to someone who requires a garden needing only minimal care, and who likes a lot of modern paths and walls and paving.

High waterways and raised beds are the dominant features of one of the most rewarding gardens at Capel, which shows how gardening can be made possible for

people who are confined to wheelchairs or cannot bend. It is planted and maintained by local disabled people who visit regularly to work on it. Like most people, I yearn for a garden with natural water, but despite my daughter's earnest efforts at downs, we remain dry. Capel demonstrates several other examples of how to introduce water into a garden, as well as the raised stream in its high brick banks. One is in a modern experiment called the sensory garden, because it is full of the sounds of running water and the sweet and aromatic scents of plants. There is also a dramatic reconstruction of a 19th-century rock and water garden, not fashionable nowadays, but so well executed that you have to admire the final effect with its falls and pools, its rock plants and purple maples and large-leaved gunners.

There is also a large shallow lake with a boggy area, which is at the stage of its initial planting with young trees, shrubs such as willows and dogwoods, and yellow loosestrife, dicentra and other perennials, showing a range of easily grown possibilities.

One of the areas I enjoy most at Capel is the *Gardening from Which?* trials beds. Plants from a range of nurseries and garden centres are grown here to compare quality and vigour, and experimental work is done on hedging and mulching and horticultural techniques. The shrub rose trial was so beautiful it has become a permanent fixture.

Surprisingly, the results showed that unless the plants died (as some did) they would thrive, the ones which looked small and rather scrawny at the start quickly catching up with the more robust specimens, so that now, several years later, they are all good shrubs.

Capel Manor gardens are open to the public throughout the year. Entry £1.25 (under-18s and OAPs 50p). The Capel Manor Horticultural Show takes place today and tomorrow, with horticultural shows, displays, trade exhibitions of garden equipment, talks and demonstrations. Entry £2.50 (OAP, under-18s and children £1.25). The Environmental Centre Farm is also open. Capel Manor is in Bullsmoor Lane, the first right turn off the A10 (joined from junction 25 of the M25).

WEEKEND TIPS

- Begin taking cuttings from plants, using non-flowering shoots and trimming below a leaf node (the knee in the stem).
- Take leaf cuttings of *Syringacarpus*: cut the leaf into three and plant about 1cm deep into seed/cuttings compost (plantlets appear at the base of the leaf section).
- Keep greenhouses well ventilated, and the plants in them adequately watered.
- Make cuttings from ceanothus, skimmia, Japanese quince, fuchsia and cistus.

GARDEN NEWS

- A beautiful poster drawing attention to endangered cyclopes species, taken from the wild and illegally sold in Britain and other parts of Europe, has been produced by the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society, 79-83 North Street, Brighton, East Sussex BN1 1ZA. Price £2 (inc p&p).
- The Cornwall Gardens Trust, the latest of the estimable county-based organizations devoted to restoring, re-creating and conserving regional gardens, has now been launched officially. Anyone interested in joining should write to Richard Carver Pole, Antony House, Torpoint, Cornwall PL11 2QA.

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TRAVEL

Rugged crossing in the Pyrenees

Robin Neillands packs his walking boots and leads an intrepid band of followers across the Picos de Europa

Before we set off for the Picos de Europa, I assured my companions that this being May, and our destination Spain, we would meet with warm days and balmy airs, and could therefore gambol across the mountains like so many spring lambs, unburdened by all that clothing and kit that mountain walking normally demands. I have to add that they looked dubious, but then they have travelled with me before and may have noticed that things usually go wrong, but as Paul Theroux has remarked, the worst trips can be the most fun... or words to that effect.

The trip began with a memorable Force 9 gale in the Bay of Biscay, which can happen to anyone, and a memorable encounter with the wines of Potes on the following day.

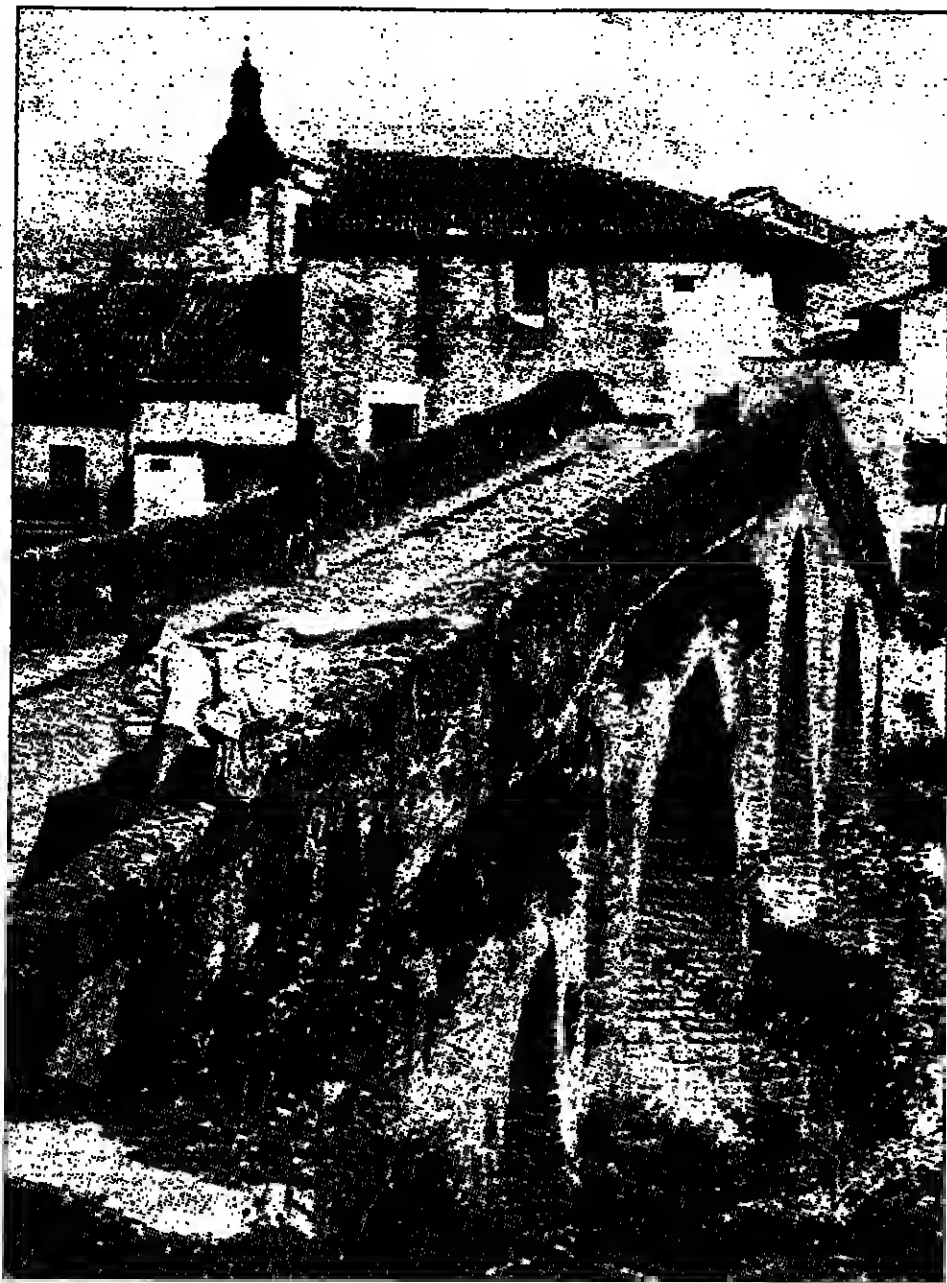
The Picos lie in north-western Spain, a last outpost of the Pyrenees, running down the coast and barring the wet winds of the Atlantic from the flat, dry *meseta* of Castille. As mountains go, they are sheer-sided and attractive, perfect for climbers, botanists, bird-watchers, and above all for hill-walkers, most of whom foray into the hills from the comfortable *parador* at Fuente Dé, not least because behind the *parador* a cable car soars up the sheer, slab-sided mountain and cuts out the first 2,000ft of ascent. Unfortunately, it also lifts you from one climate to the next, or in our case the last. We left spring behind in the valley and met winter again at the top of the lift. Snow itself is not too unusual at any time in the mountains, but the track of a recent avalanche right across our intended path was a trifle disconcerting, not least because we had left our hard-hitting gear, the ice-axes, the crampons, the Kendal mint-

cake and Chris Bonington — all the essentials — back in England. To the event a small reconnaissance seemed advisable, so I led my gallant band to the left, up an ever-steep slope towards the refuge at the Cabana Verónica, which must resemble an upturned colander and is just about as draughtproof, but does provide an overview of the mountains on a good day.

Unfortunately, good days seemed in short supply at the time, and when the rain turned to sleet, the grumbling at my back rose to a full Greek chorus. "Don't worry about ice-axes," he said. "Bring the suncream," he said. "I'm packing my swimsuit," he said. Clearly the recruits were experiencing a slight sense of humour crisis, so we withdrew to the *parador* at Fuente Dé, where we were greeted with some surprise by the people who had admired our departure that very morning. The Picos are not mountains to fool with and a retreat seemed sensible, but one of the advantages of being lightly equipped is that you can travel faster in the hills. This did not go down too well. "If he doesn't stop looking on the bright side, I'll strangle him," was just one of the comments I overheard.

The next day was bliss, even at dawn — a warm, soft, mellow morning, with the sun shredding the mist from the tops of the mountains. We were in the cable car by eight o'clock and picking our way across the avalanche slope by half-past, making good time across the hills to our first check-point, the mountain hut at Aliva which, inevitably, was shut. From here, a wide green valley, carpeted with flowers, led on into the mountains, and in such a setting even the recruits could find little to complain about, at least to begin with.

One of the rules of mountain travel is that the weather

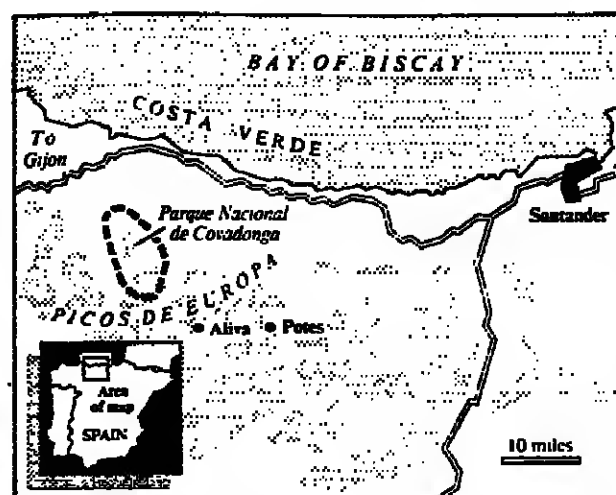


Restful moment: the scenery offers some compensation even if the rain turns to sleet

will always turn worse at the precise point where you are too far forward to turn back, and so it was here. Halfway up the valley, clouds rushed in from the west. We crouched under a rocky overhang, watching a shepherd prod his sheep about with an open umbrella, and discussed what to do next. A lynching was proposed but after a look at the map, the vote was to press on through an abandoned hamlet with the unlikely name

of Las Vegas, and then to-and-fro across the roaring river getting drenched to the skin until, through the drifts of rain, we finally caught sight of our destination, the hilltown of Sotres "pearl of the Picos". Sotres is one of those places to which distance lends enchantment. We eventually reached the road leading up into the village, a very steep climb at the end of a long day, and after passing the municipal rubbish dump, arrived in

the main street, and looked about for a bar. This was located in a grimy hovel where, apart from a certain amount of firewater, the other products for sale included balls of string and a wide range of sharpening stones. And there we sat, with liquid slurry washing about the mud floor at our feet, looking out at the rain. "I didn't think people lived like this in Europe any more," said one of the recruits, gloomily.



The main occupation in Sotres is the removal of large amounts of cow-dung from one end of the village to the other by mule train, but after 10 minutes the attractions of watching this traffic began to pall and I suggested we sought out the hotel. Sotres does have an hotel... well, a sort of hotel, the Cipriano, which bore over the door the message "En esta casa no hay forastero" (In here, no man is a stranger) which sounded hopeful.

Our arrival in this establishment, which already contained the entire population of the village, was greeted with glares and sullen silence because our advent interrupted attention on the television set — the only one in town. Sotres had just received electricity and was about to get its first telephone, which was being installed by a trio of Basque engineers, with whom we joined forces for the rest of our stay.

All in all, it wasn't a bad evening. Our dinner was adequate: our beds were bunks; our tour of Sotres by night was somewhat brief. Came the dawn and our transport, and the bill for six (dinner, bed, breakfast, with large amounts of vino and small amounts of hospitality), came to just £27, but I can't say we were sorry to leave. The strange thing is that since that trip, Sotres has loomed large in our lives. When we are all together, we talk of little else...

TRAVEL NOTES

The Picos de Europa lie inland from the port of Santander. Brittany Ferries has twice-weekly sailings from Plymouth to Santander, with five-day motoring holidays costing from £151 per head. Full details from Brittany Ferries on 0752 221321. *Paradores* can now be booked through Keytel International (01-402 8182). Editorial Alpinia maps of the Picos de Europa can be obtained from Stanford's Map Shop, 12-14 Long Acre, London WC2P 9LP. Walkers will require boots, rain and wind-proof clothing and a full range of hillwalking equipment.

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Venetian Riviera	23/6	BHX	7	Hall Board	£209
Turkey	26/6	EMA	14	Room Only	£199
Majorca	27/6	GLA	7	Self Catering	£235
Tenerife	28/6	GLA	14	Self Catering Only	£285

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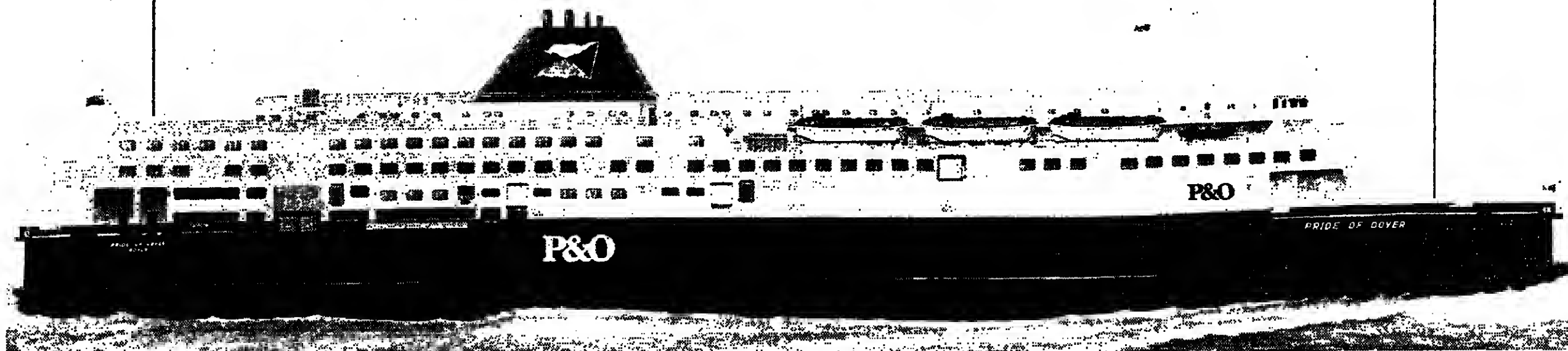
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TRAVEL

السفر والسياحة

3

Eel soup and rats in the wardrobe

The character of old Vietnam survives in Hanoi — but catch it while you can, writes

Humphrey Hawksley



Unless you go through Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia or the Soviet Union, there are two starting points into Vietnam. Each gives a useful perspective. Thailand boasts that it has never been colonized; the Philippines both resents yet bankers after the colonial hand which still guides its destiny. Vietnam's violent history tells the story of a confident, intransigent Asian nation which has consistently fought off colonizers, prides itself on winning, but in doing so has forfeited the fruits which go hand-in-hand with Hilton, Hotels, Avis Rent A Cars and American Express.

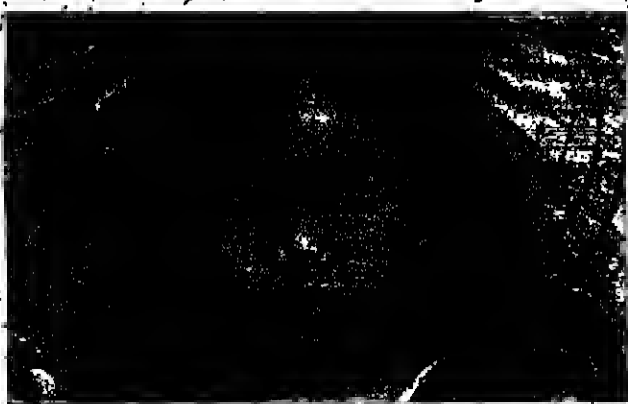
Air Vietnam flies sleek old Russian aircraft, where the air-conditioning fills the fuselage like fog, the seats collapse all over the place and the No Smoking sign is in Spanish. They are aircraft which have been peddled through the revolutionary Communist world; in this case probably via Cuba.

Put away your credit cards; you can't use them. Take bundles of American dollars, at least a thousand a week. Don't promise anyone you'll telephone them — it's too difficult. Be ready to fly from the computerized wealth of non-Communist South-East Asia into a quiet, austere world which has moved on little since the Second World War. It is not a place where you complain, because anyone who has gone through the rigmarole of getting there understands that its condition is interwoven with its politics. There is nothing the hotel clerk can do about it.

In Hanoi, you stay at the Thong Nhat Hotel, known as the Metropole when Graham Greene lived there for a time in the Fifties. It has high-ceilinged rooms, with shutters flung open to draw in the spring sunlight, chambermaids who for 50 pence do your laundry on the black market, cold Heinekens, omelettes for breakfast and coffee with such a kick that one cup is usually enough. The telephone may be broken. The water could go off at any time, and I was woken up in the middle of the night by rats fighting in the wardrobe. In Vietnam this is not a situation to which you call the manager.



The fleet's in: fishing boats drawn up on a beach north of Danang, midway between Hanoi in the north and Ho Chi Minh City in the south — "a quiet, austere world which has moved on little since the Second World War"



Hat trick: young Vietnamese worker from a rice co-operative

You throw a shoe at the rats, and in the morning remember to put the chocolate out of their reach. Then the rats will go away.

Hanoi has no taxis. You travel by bicycle, a tricycle with an armchair at the front, from which your sightseer, while unseen behind you the cyclist driver pedals along.

The cyclist driver is the door to the black market, and therefore, with the influx of foreigners, is making a lot of money. The only advice I offer is to change money through a driver at your hotel, because he is unlikely cheat you, or, better still, somewhere recommended by an experienced traveller to Vietnam.

Hanoi is a city of wide

boulevards, thick with trees, lakes, squares and magnificent French buildings of faded yellow and peeling green shutters. In the gardens are overgrown banana trees, and here and there are bomb shelters left over from the war. Its landmarks are symbols of the revolution: the dark grey mausoleum of Ho Chi Minh, the founder of Soviet Communism, towering above Chi Lang Square. Across the road is the Military History Museum, which at first glance looks like a modern art exhibition on the South Bank, with the wreckage of American B-52 bombers and captured Chinese tanks piled up, and on top an unblemished Vietnamese fighter plane as a symbol of victory.

One Sunday, I took a day trip to the Chinese border. We started at five in the morning to beat the bullock carts, bicycles and lumbering Russian lorries. As dawn broke over the rice paddies it was impossible to escape the poverty of Vietnam. The scene was familiar, we have seen it in *Apocalypse Now*, *The Killing Fields*, and the films which have tried to explain Indo-China. There were peasants in conical hats dotted here and there in a flat, featureless landscape, bent double hoeing arid soil, or ankle deep in water harvesting rice. Old men squatted on their haunches, stuffed a bamboo pipe with a knob of tobacco, lit it, drew, exhaled, then launched themselves back into the paddy. The villages were mud huts, children everywhere, and local toughs with home-made guns shooting birds for dinner.

Before the border, we climbed into the hills and looked down from a twisting mountain road into foggy valleys. The people, wrapped up against the cooler weather, were from the minority Nung Dao community, regularly caught up in the border wars which have been breaking out since Vietnam ended a thousand years of Chinese colonial rule in the 10th century. The latest was in 1979, although the Chinese were sending shells into Vietnam as recently as December last year.

But when we arrived at the provincial capital of Long Son, the market was filled with Chinese silks, perfumes, stereos and bicycles, and traders happy at the twist of events which, since the New Year, has opened up the border with China and ushered in a new era. Tourists are welcomed from the West, Chinese merchants are welcomed from the North, and there is talk of reviving the Friendship Railway between Hanoi and Peking, as proud but broken-down Vietnam tries to catch up and claw itself back into the modern world. On the way back, we stopped in the mountains near an anti-aircraft battery for a picnic of Russian caviar and French bread, washed down with Australian wine.

The finest restaurant in Hanoi is the Piano Bar. The cyclist driver will take you there and back for 5,000 dong, about 75 pence. A violinist and a pianist play Mozart and "Moon River" in a shabby back-street room. The waitress will sit at your table and sing while you have eel soup, garlic shrimps, pigeon and a bottle of Bordeaux for £4.

But the better restaurants are in Ho Chi Minh City, the old Saigon in the South, where some of the *maitre d's* survived the revolution, and where Communism has never really taken hold. The dining-room at the old Majestic Hotel, now the Cantong, looks

out over the curve in the Saigon River. It is once again teaming with the tramp steamers of South-East Asia, which with whiffs of Joseph Conrad are fueling the city.

Be more careful in Ho Chi Minh City. The street-wise touts and money changers were taught their trade when the city was alive with the war

and American GIs. The heart of Vietnam's economic recovery is here, and the hotel foyers are thick with everyone from Scottish businessmen to Russian advisers, Vietnam War veterans, sea captains, oil workers, prostitutes and government guides. The fundamental question is, do the confident, war-weary but still

friendly Vietnamese want Hilton Hotels, Avis Rent A Cars and American Express?

They probably do. So go there in the next year or two, before the shabby Thong Nhat Hotel gets put on the package tour brochures, and its paint-peeled shutters conceal air-conditioning, room service, and sanitized bathrooms.

TRAVEL NOTES

- Philippine Airlines flies from Manila to Ho Chi Minh City for around £206. Air Vietnam flies between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City for £93 one way.
- Thai Airways International flies from Bangkok into Hanoi for £234 return, and into Ho Chi Minh City for £180 return.

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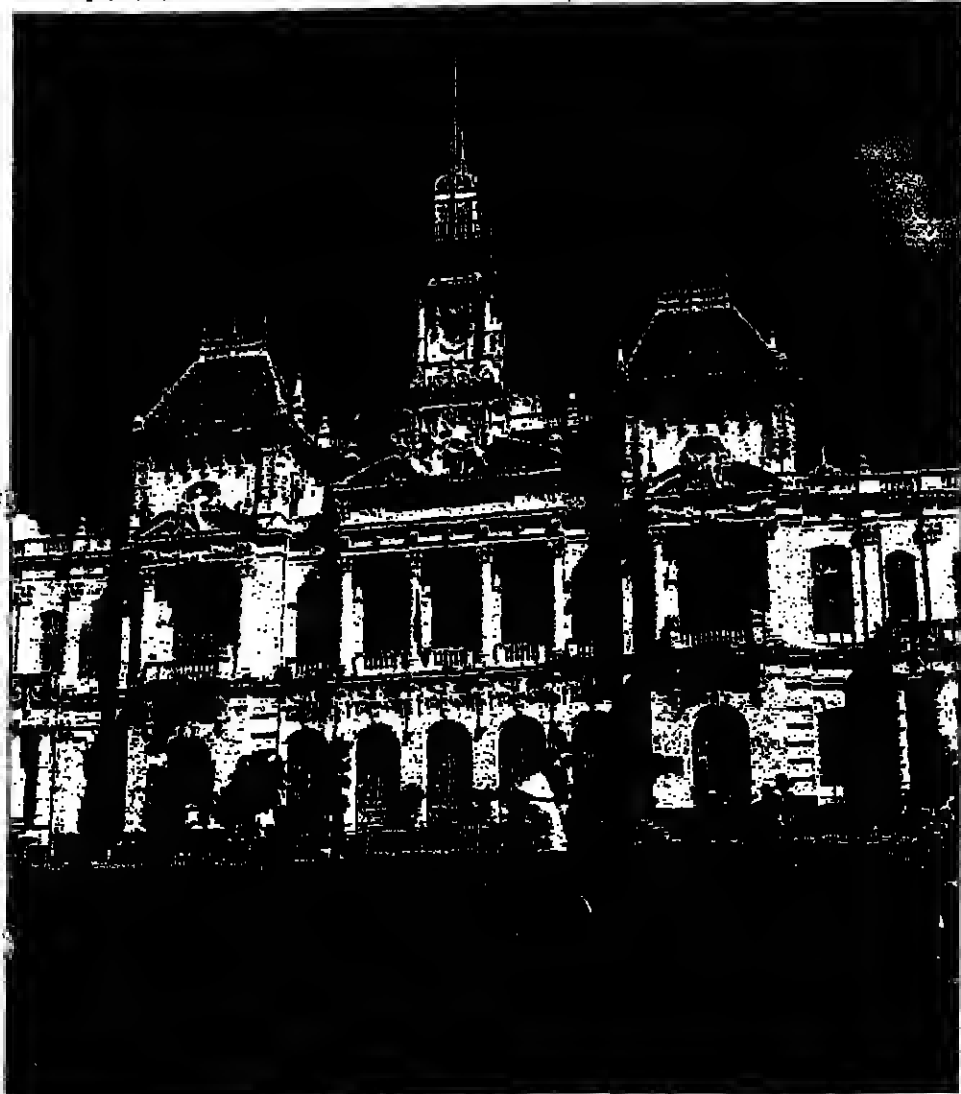
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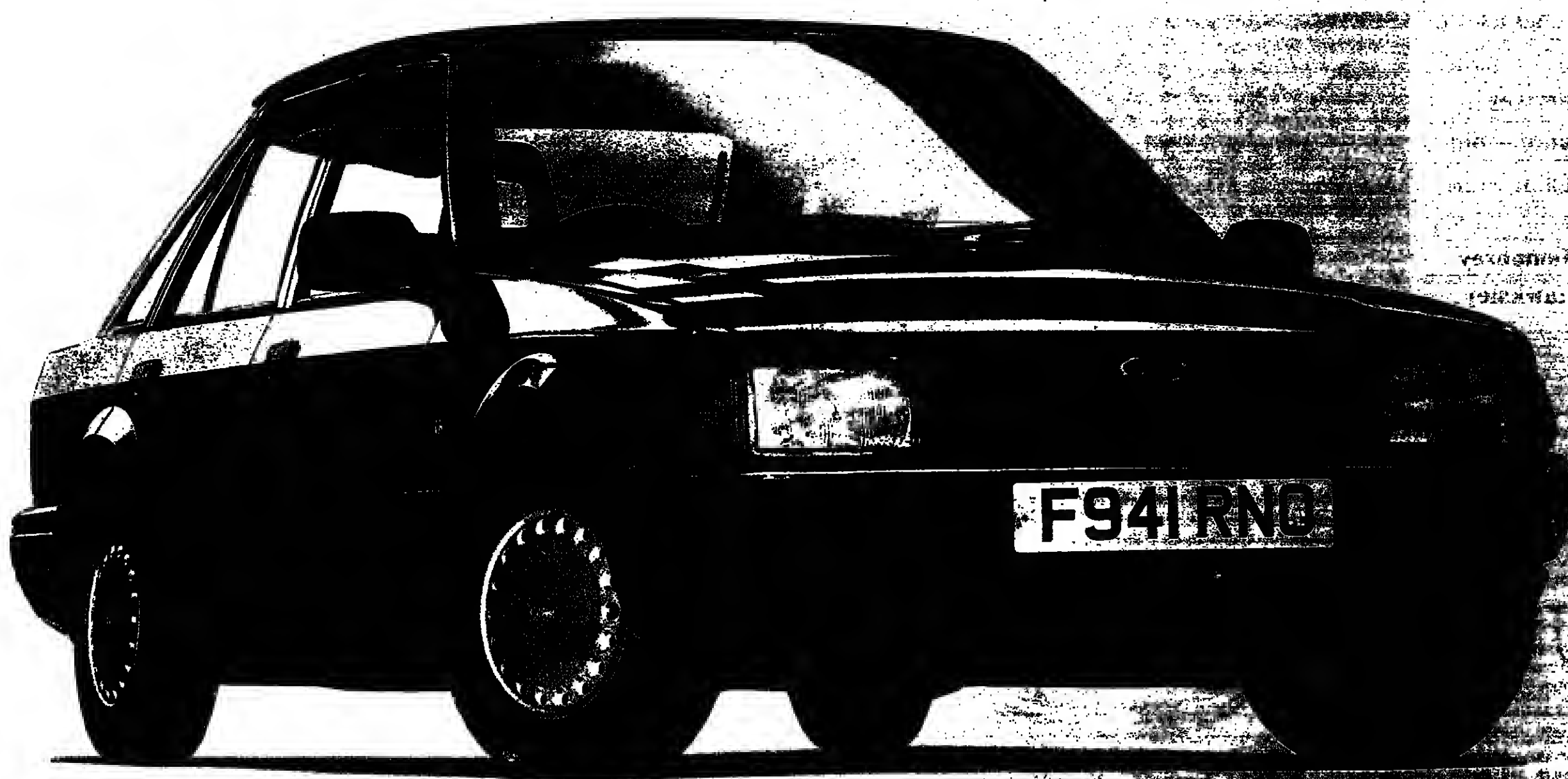
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Shades of empire: the flamboyant French architecture of the town hall in Ho Chi Minh City

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